

Parish Churches.

LONDON:
THOMAS HARRILD,  SALISBURY SQUARE,
FLEET STREET.

2.

Parish Churches;

BEING

PERSPECTIVE VIEWS

OF

ENGLISH ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES:

ACCOMPANIED BY

PLANS DRAWN TO A UNIFORM SCALE,

AND

LETTER-PRESS DESCRIPTIONS.

BY

RAPHAEL AND J. ARTHUR BRANDON,

Architects,

AUTHORS OF "AN ANALYSIS OF GOTHICK ARCHITECTURE,"

"OPEN TIMBER ROOFS OF THE MIDDLE AGES,"

ETC.

VOLUME II.

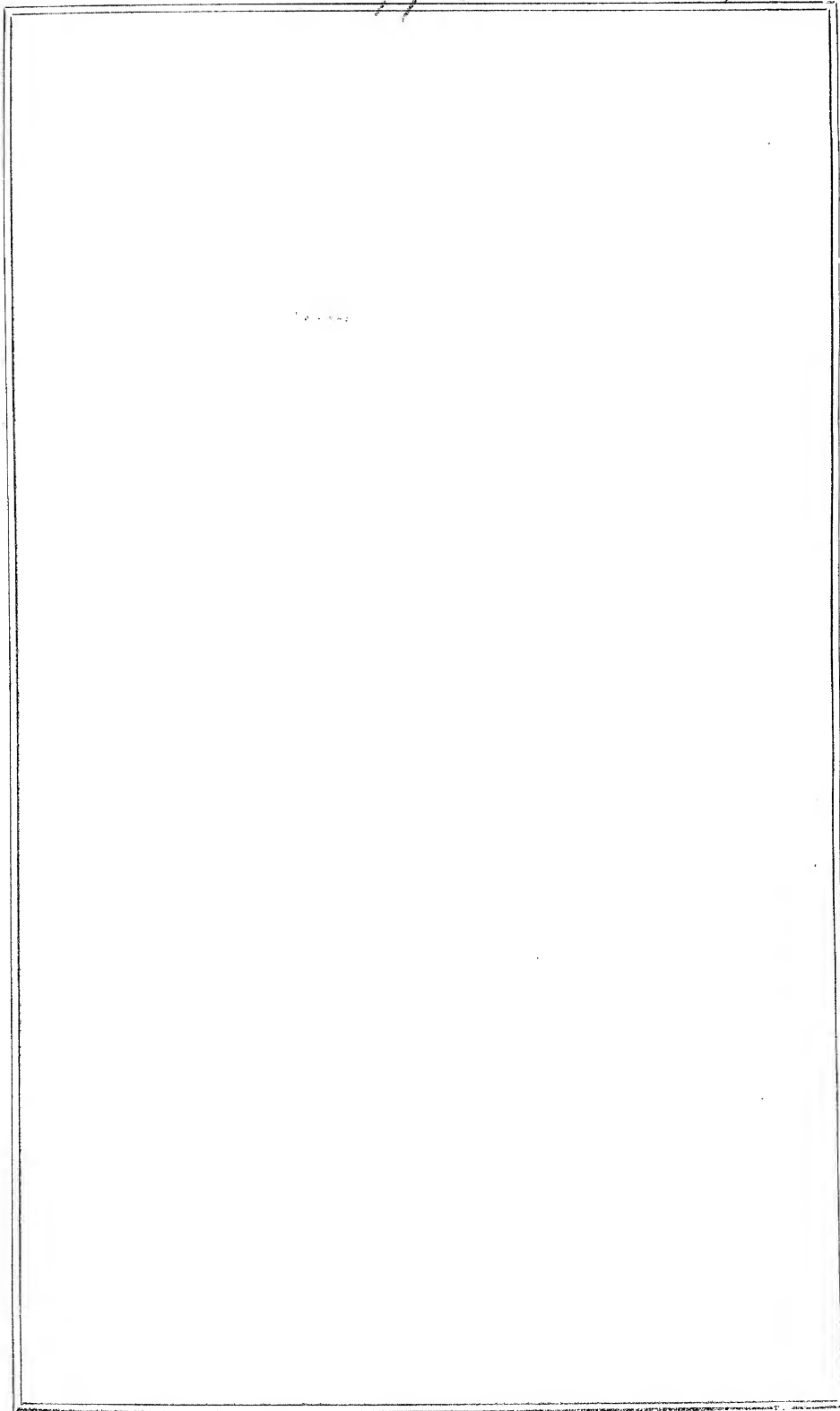
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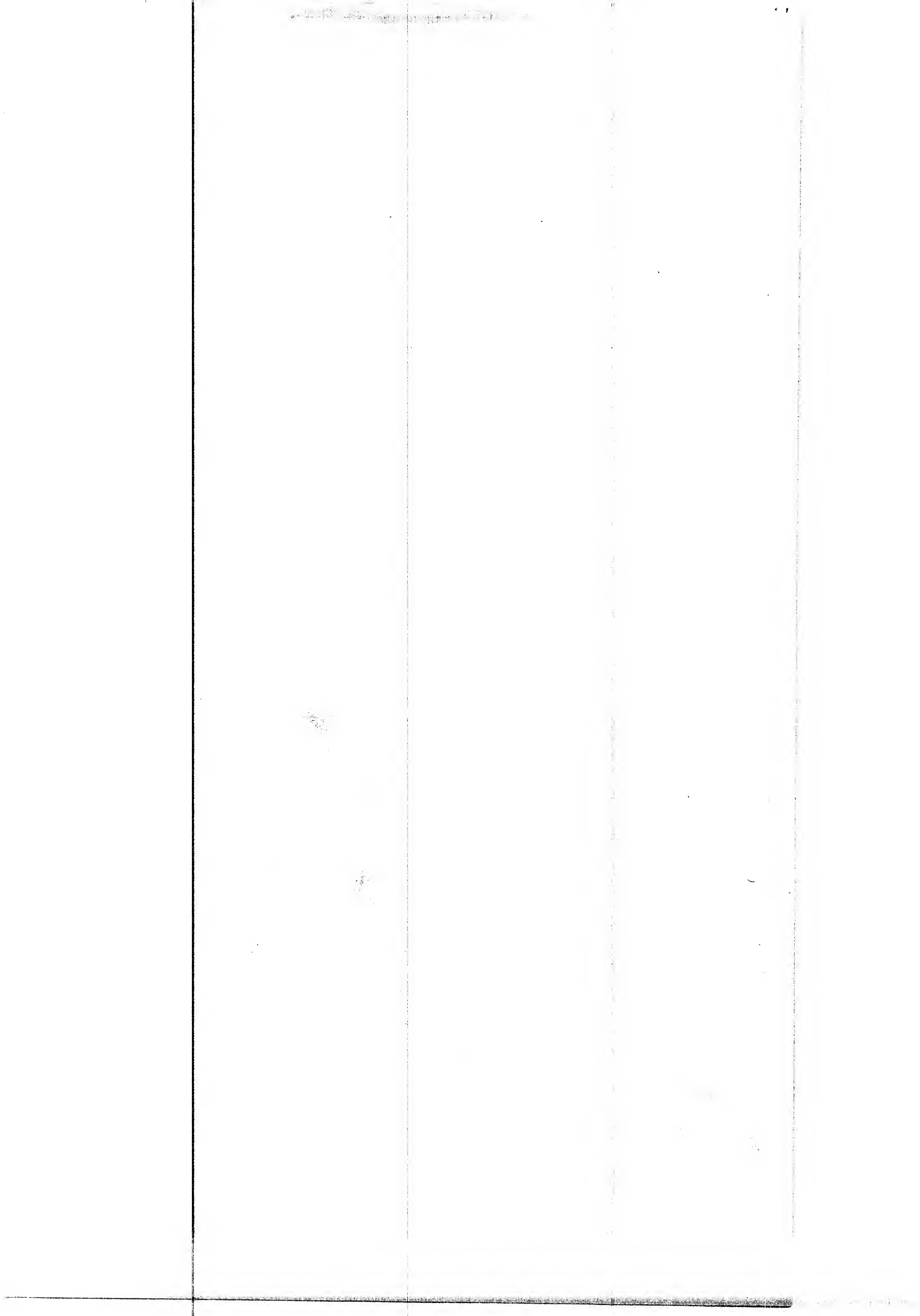


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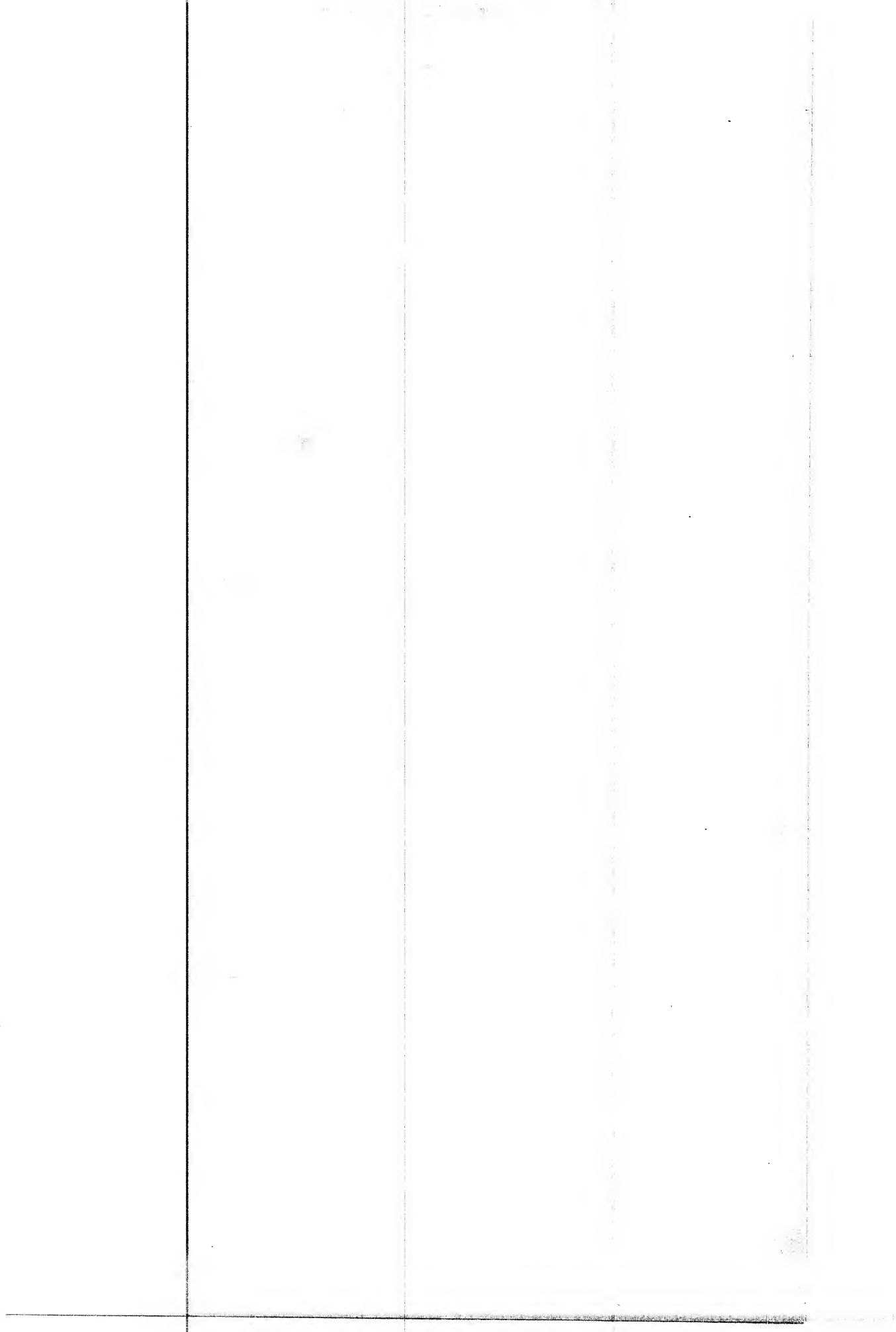




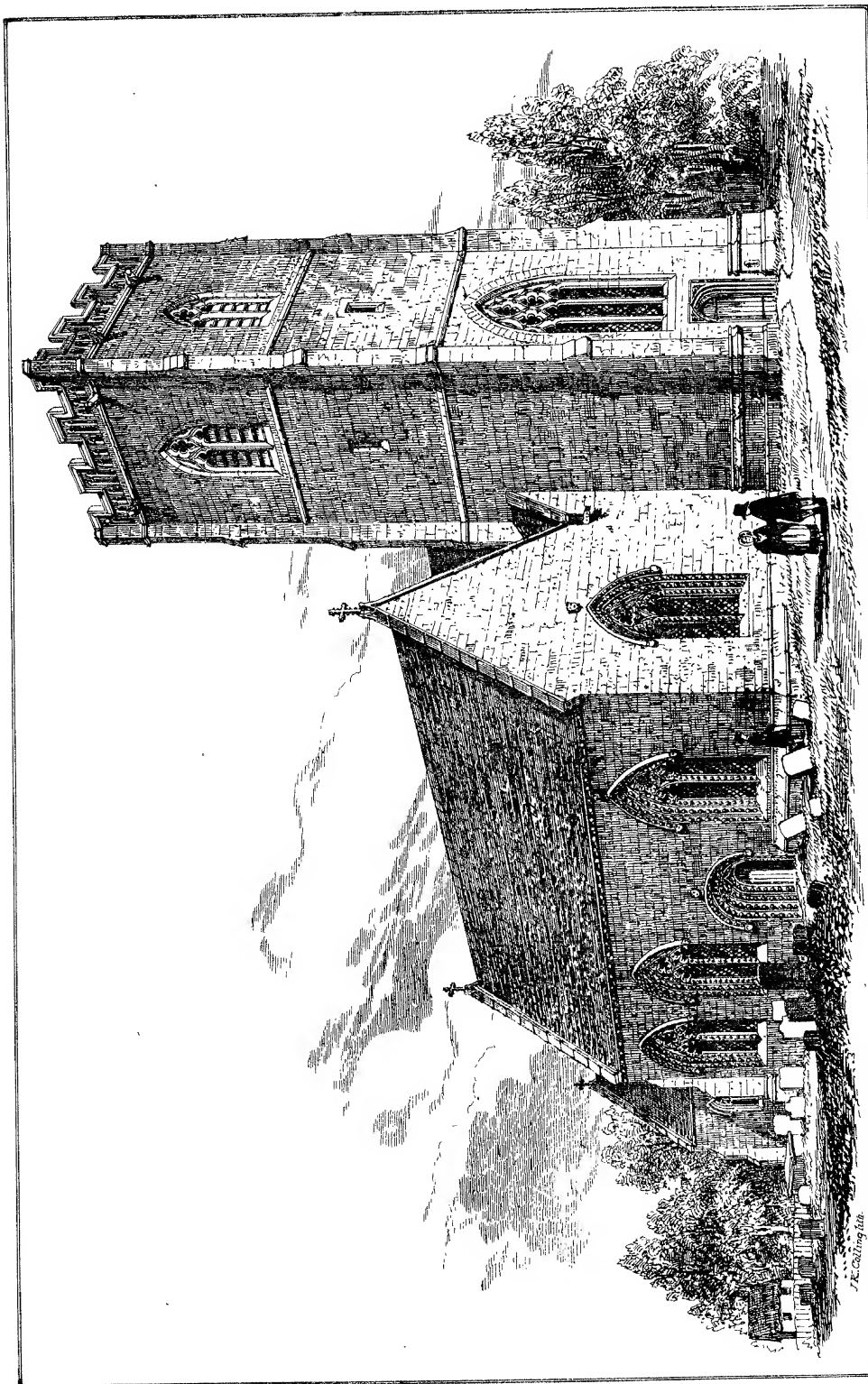
BADGWORTH CHURCH, GLOUCESTERSHIRE

DRAWN & MEASURED BY R. J. A. BRANDON

PARISH CHURCHES



BADCWORTH CHURCH, GLOUCESTERSHIRE



PARISH CHURCHES

DESIGNED & ENGRAVED BY P. J. L. J. J. J.

Badgworth Church, Gloucestershire.



A SMALL Decorated Church, with much about it that is interesting and beautiful. The tower is of three stages, massy and well proportioned, with an embattled parapet added at a later period. The west doorway appears to have been inserted at the same time; it has a small benatura on the south side. It is most probable, judging by the distance of the window from the ground, that in the original design no doorway was intended.

The want of a spire is in this instance most palpable.

The north aisle, dedicated to St. Margaret, greatly surpasses the rest of the Church in richness of decoration. The jambs of the windows* and doorway are elaborately moulded and studded inside and out with a profusion of ball-flowers; a ball-flower cornice also runs under the eaves of the roof. The occurrence of the circular-headed doorway, a circumstance not altogether without a parallel (it occurs in Slymbridge Church, Gloucestershire), cannot well be accounted for otherwise than by attributing it to that thirst after improvement which led the ancient builders ever to seek some

* Illustrated in "Brandon's Analysis of Gothick Architecture."

new feature, and perhaps in some rare instances, to glance backward as if wishful to extract some last beauty from a style which had long been superseded. In the present instance they would seem to have had in view the grand and rich effect of the deeply recessed Norman doorways. The result, however, can hardly be considered satisfactory.

The east window of the Chancel is of curious but inelegant tracery.

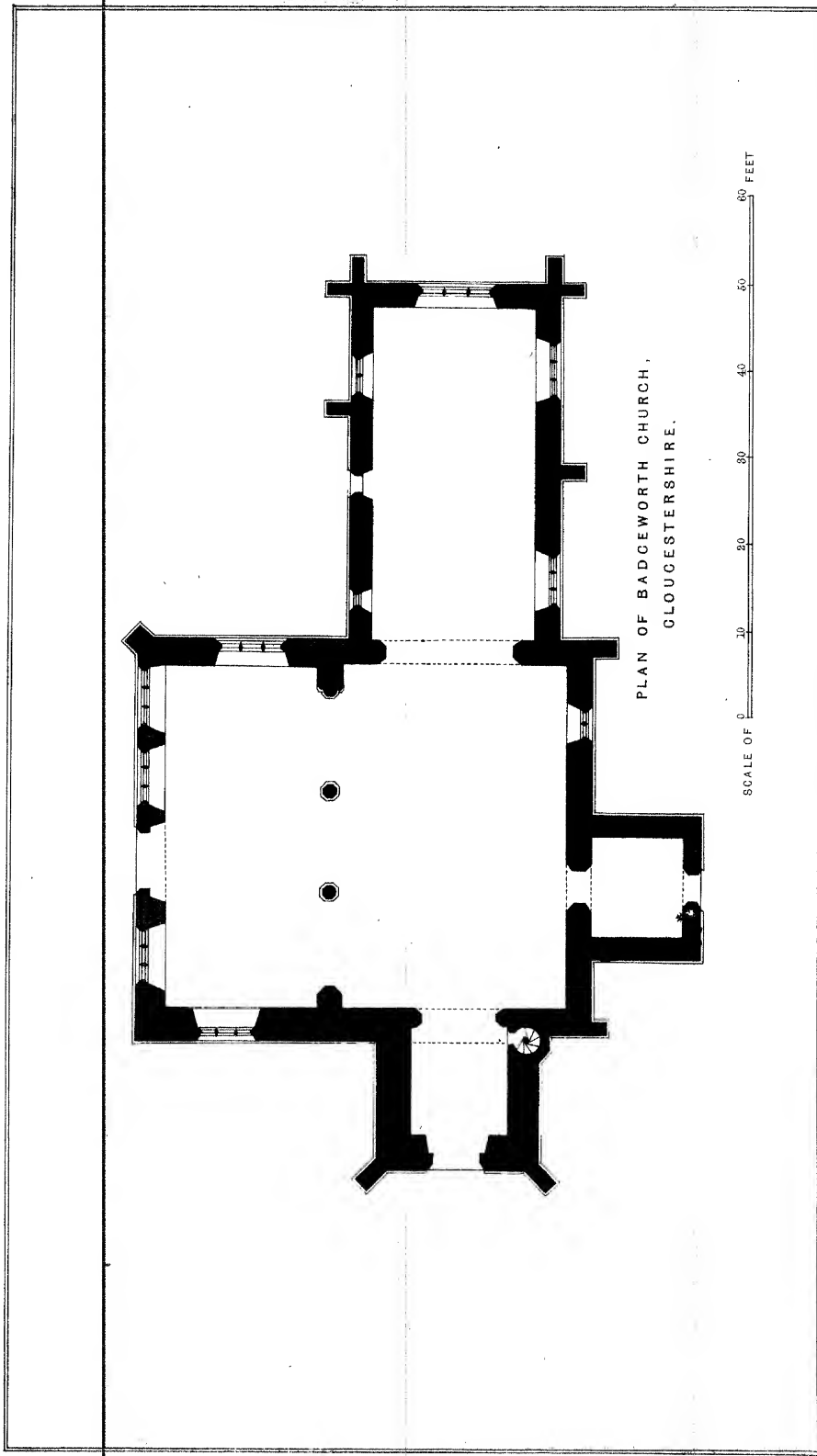
The sill of the south doorway is formed by a flat coffin stone with a simple cross incised in it.

The Church will afford accommodation for about 230 worshippers.

PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS.

	Ft.	In.
Length of Chancel	38	0
Width of Chancel	18	3
Length of Nave	39	10
Width of Nave	25	6
Width of Aisle	17	1

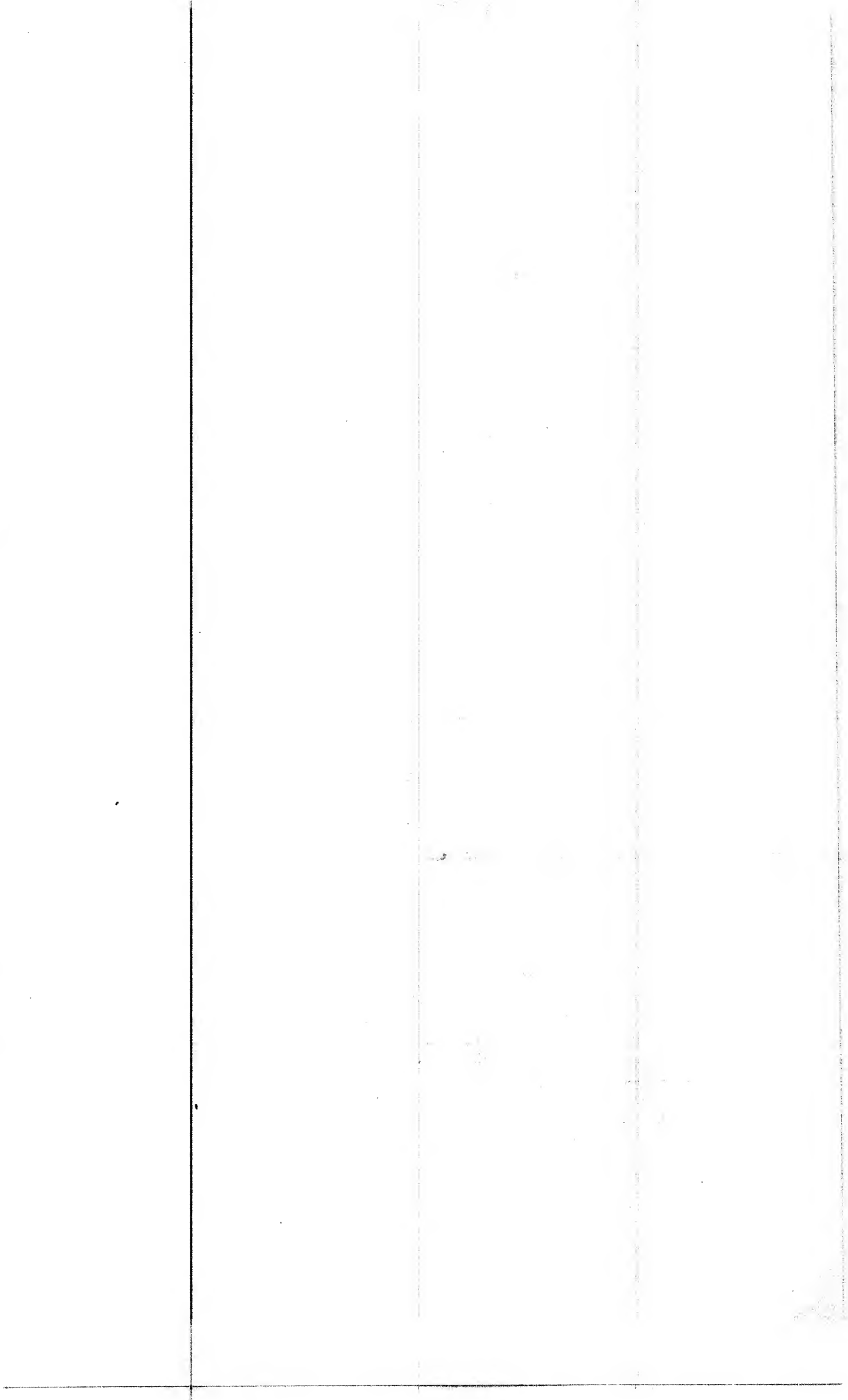




DRAWN & MEASURED BY R. & J. A. BRANDON

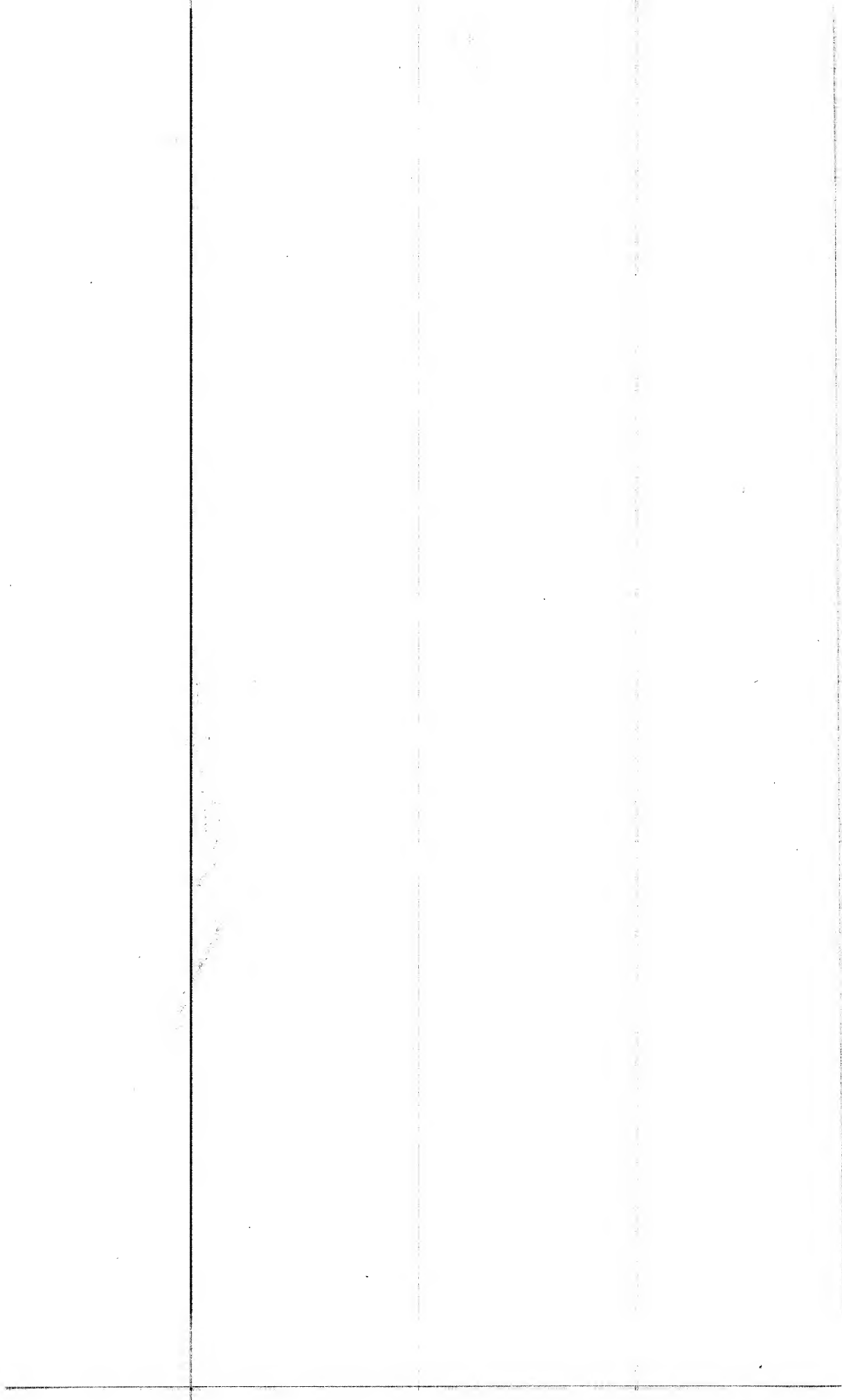
PARISH CHURCHES.

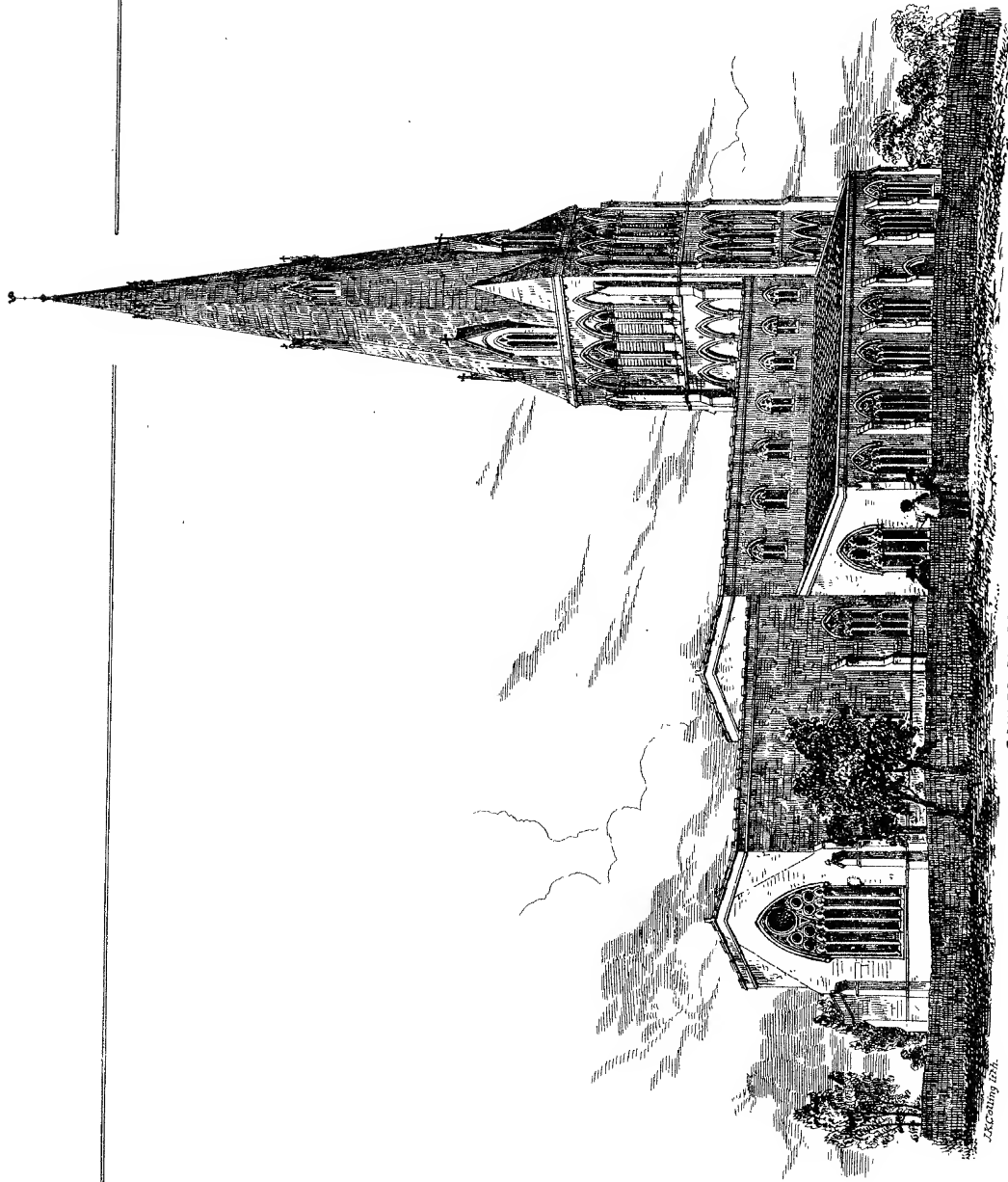
J. R. JOBBINS. ZINCO





RAUNDS CHURCH, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.





RAUNDS CHURCH, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

PARTIAL CHURCHES

DOWNING & CO. LONDON

Kaunds Church, Northamptonshire.



MANY excellent points in this beautiful Church recommend it to notice, especially the spire, with its elegant outline and exceeding boldness of elevation.*

The general design of the tower is very singular, and perhaps, as a whole, hardly to be commended, though the details are most richly and carefully wrought.

The doorway is recessed, so as to form a shallow porch in the thickness of the wall, an arrangement not uncommon in this county. Immediately above is an arcade of four arches, the two centre ones being pierced with lancets, which are united inside by trefoiled arches with richly-carved floriated caps. The serrated appearance of the third stage of the tower is probably unique; its object may have been to render the set-off in this instance a more ornamental feature than usual, or, it may possibly after all be attributed to a caprice of the builder, the more especially as the north and south sides are not so treated.

The body of the Church, though originally Early English, and of the same date as the tower, has undergone at different periods, so many changes that it is at present a matter of some difficulty to trace out the plan of the original structure. It would appear to have formerly consisted of a Chancel, of the same width and probably height as the nave, a south Chancel aisle, a vestry on the north

* A considerable portion of the spire was destroyed by lightning in 1826. It was, however, so carefully restored that its original character does not appear in any way to have been injured.

side, of which the doorway alone remains, a nave and aisles, north doorway, south porch groined over, and the western tower. Towards the close of the Decorated period the aisles were rebuilt, six or seven feet in length were taken from the Chancel and given to the nave, and a Chancel arch (the Early English Church was probably without one), richly ornamented with a double row of ball-flowers, was awkwardly introduced across the westernmost arch of the Chancel aisle, and strengthened by a buttress projecting into the aisle. About the same time the high-pitch roofs of both Chancel and nave were taken down, and clear-stories with *four-centered* windows erected, whereby the grand effect of the east end, with its fine gabled buttresses, foliated window, and strings, was entirely destroyed.

In the south porch, the doorway and outer arch, with the vaulting shafts which carried the groining, are all that were left of the Early English work, when rebuilt with the addition of a parvise, in the fifteenth century.

Under the eastern arch, dividing the Chancel from the aisle, is an Altar-tomb of the date of 1496: it is panelled but of rather poor workmanship; it marks the resting-place of *Wñs Johes Wales quondam istius Ecclesie Vicarius*.

The remains of a very beautiful cross occupy the usual position in the Churchyard; the stem, raised on two steps, the upper one enriched with quatrefoils, has the emblems of the Evangelists carved on its four sides.

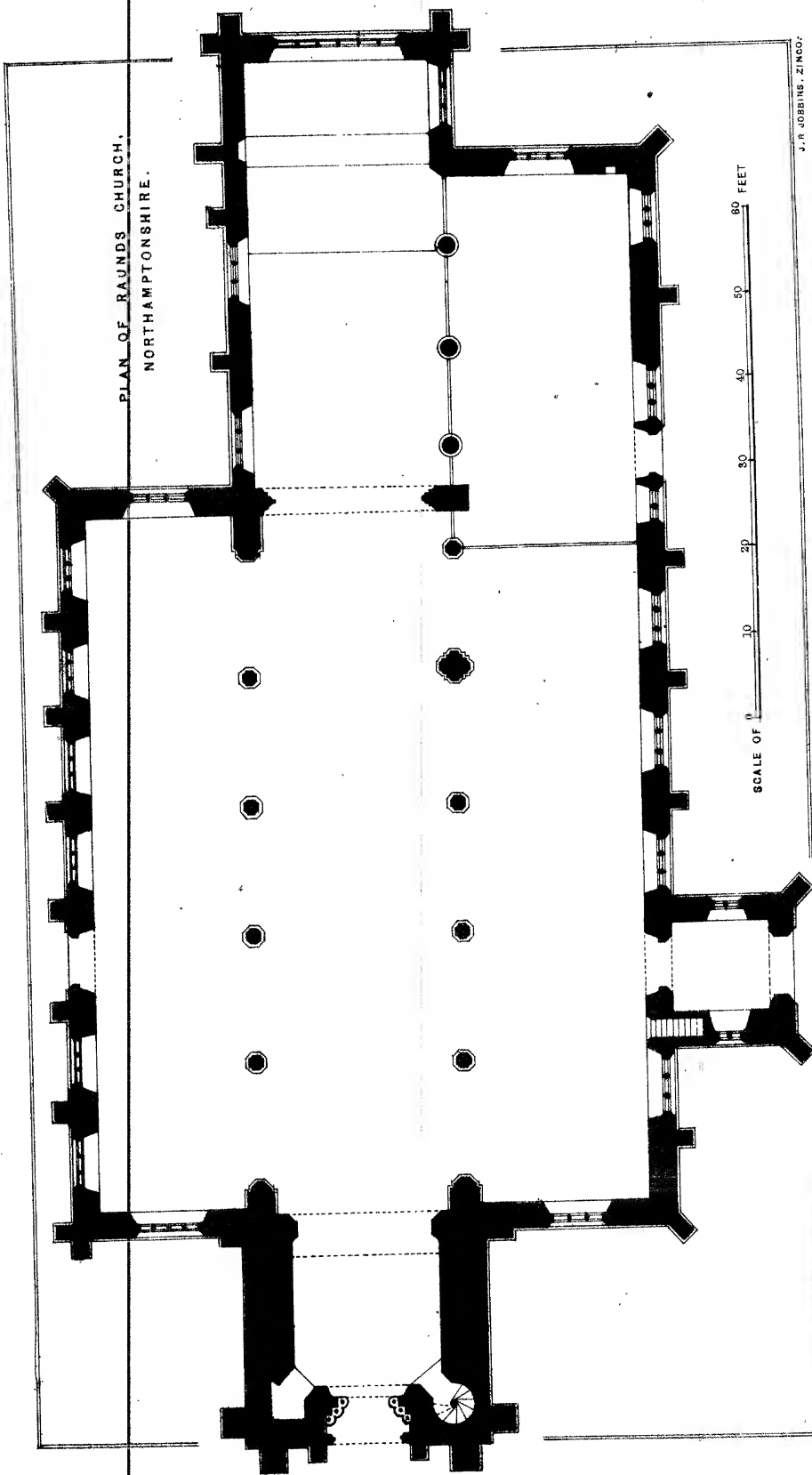
The Font is Early English, quite plain with a circular bowl and stem; a ram's head projects from the east side.

The Church affords accommodation (exclusive of the Chancel aisle) for about 710 worshippers.

PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS.

	Ft.	In.
Width of Chancel	21	8
Length of Chancel	50	2
Width of Nave	21	8
Length of Nave	83	0
Width of South Aisle	19	6
Length of South Aisle	76	1
Width of North Aisle	17	5
Length of North Aisle	82	0

PLAN OF RAUNDS CHURCH.
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

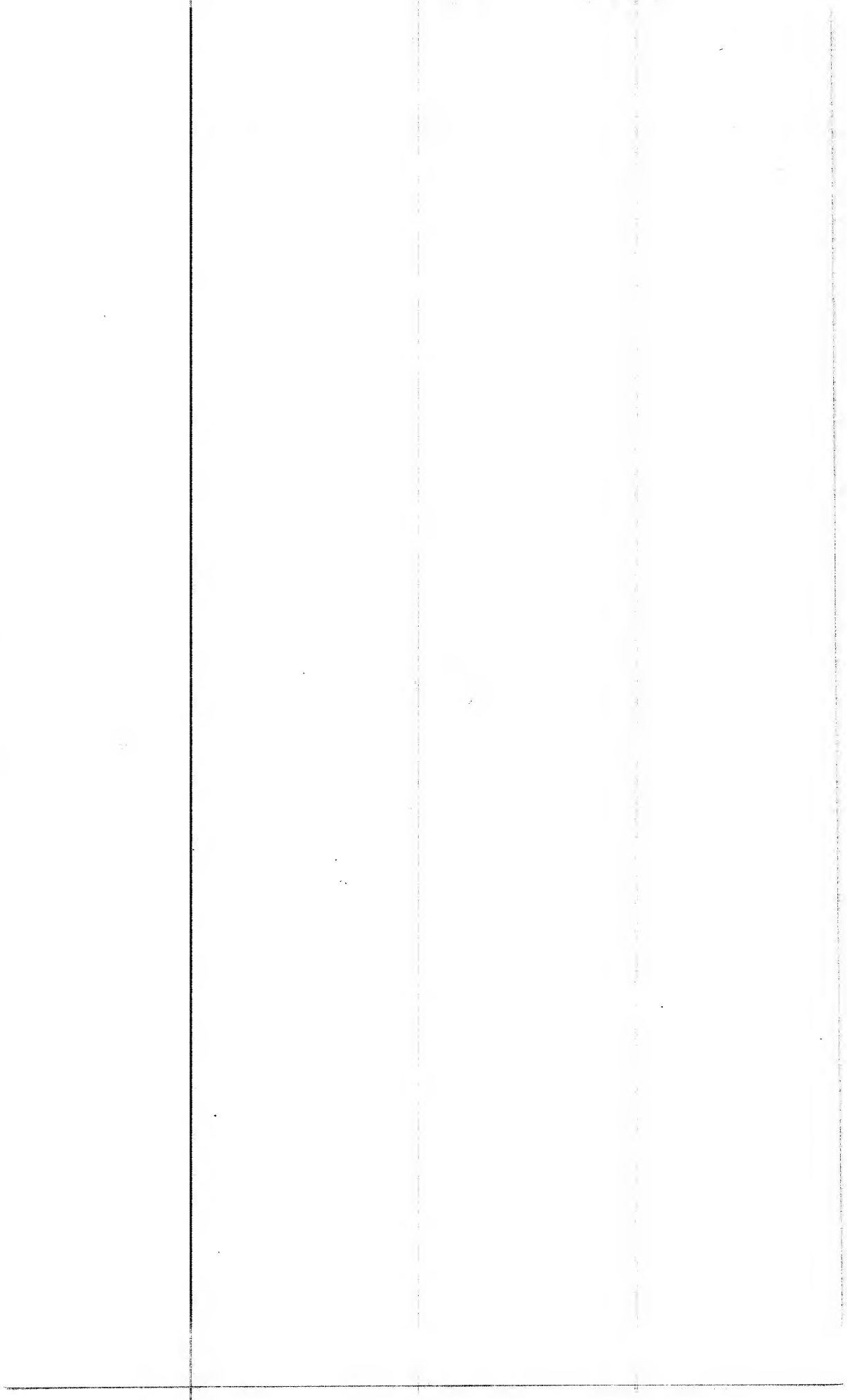


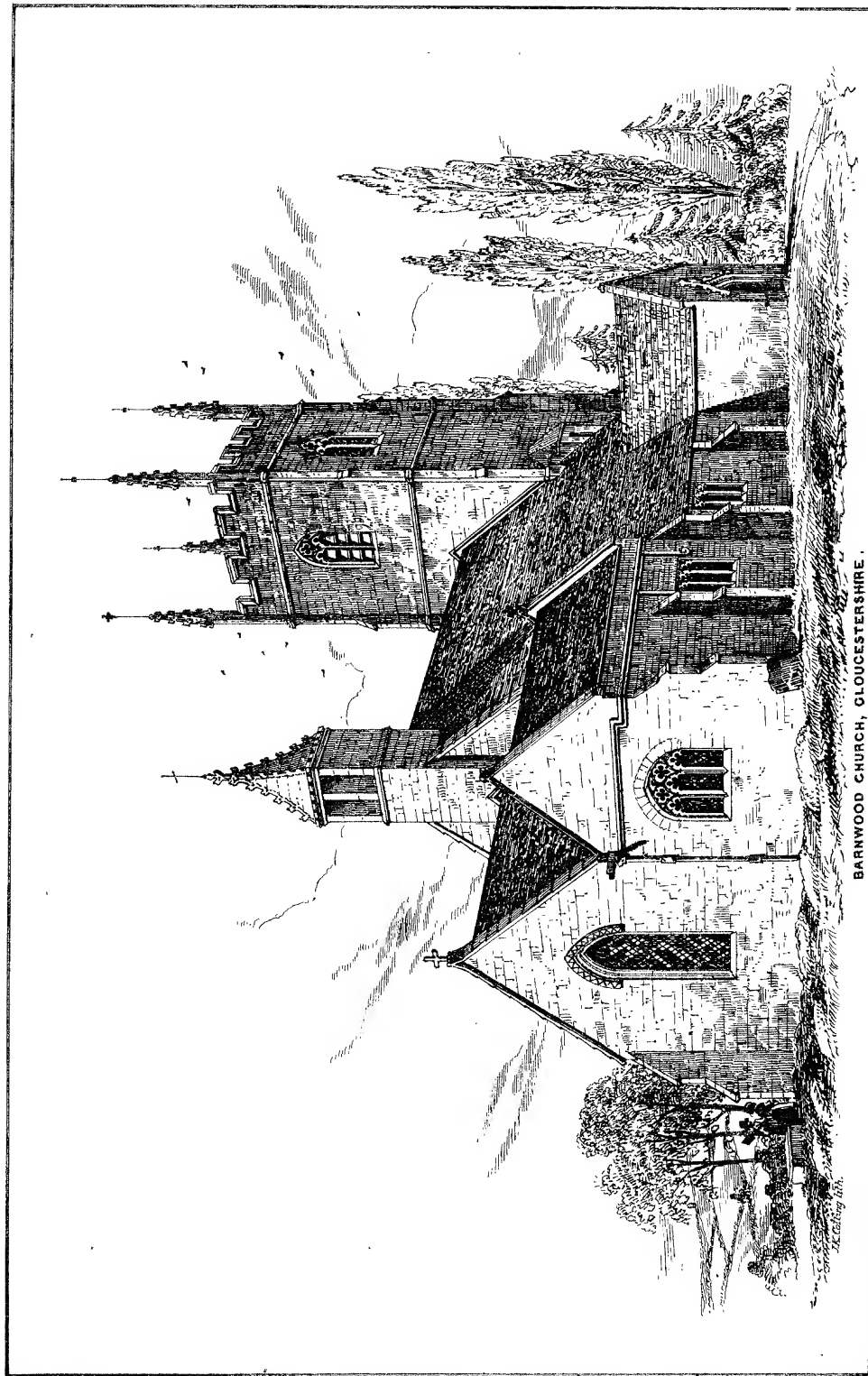
SCALE OF 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 FEET

PARISH CHURCHES.

J. R. JOBBINS, ZINCO.

DRAWN & MEASURED BY R. & J. A. BRANDON.

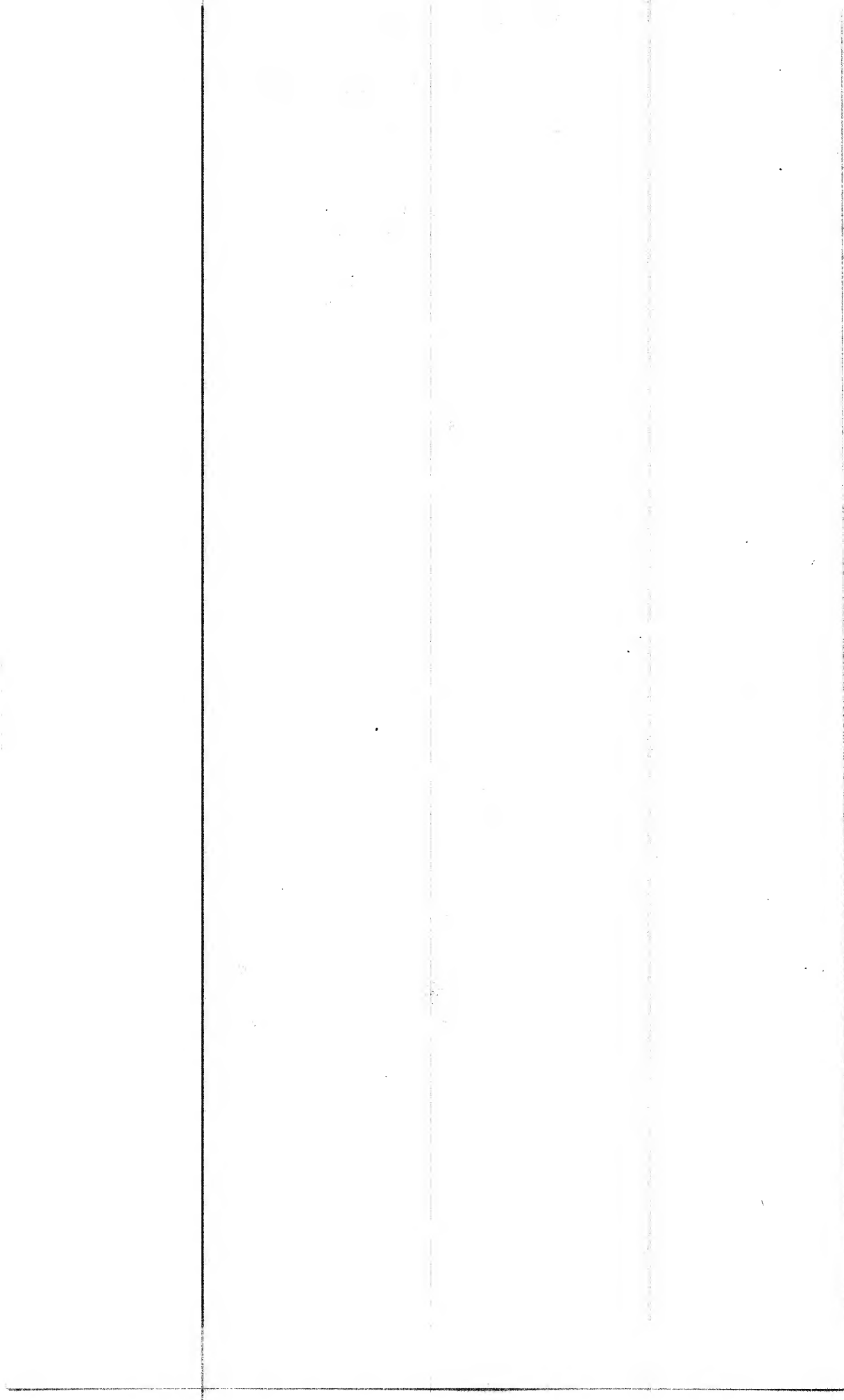




BARNWOOD CHURCH, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

PARTIAL CHURCHES

DESIGNED BY R. J. A. BRANDON





INTERIOR OF BARNWOOD CHURCH, GLOUCESTERSHIRE

DRAWN & MEASURED BY R. & J. A. BRANDON

PARISH CHURCHES.

Barnwood Church, Gloucestershire.



A VERY picturesque little Semi-Norman Church, which in its original state would include the Chancel and north Chapel, nave and aisle. An Early Perpendicular double bell cot, probably replacing the old Norman one, has been built over the Chancel arch, several windows have been inserted at different periods; and finally the west tower was erected,* a poor and unsatisfactory composition, evidently one of the last efforts of a style, which, having studded its course through four centuries with the noble works of its mighty genius, was sinking into a long repose, from which it is again rising more beautiful, more lovely than ever.

The wide single lancet at the east end of the Chancel appears in its original condition, and has over it externally a curious kind of flat dripstone, with the chevron ornament carved on it. The other windows in the Chancel are lancets.

* In Lyson's Antiquities of Gloucestershire this Church is mentioned as having been built by William Parker, Abbot of Gloucester, in 1514, and who continued so till the dissolution. This is evidently a misstatement; the works of Abbot Parker, whose arms occur on a shield in the western doorway, did not extend beyond the Tower, the restoration of the North Chapel, and possibly the roof over the nave. The old Norman roof over the North Chapel, judging from a portion of the weather mould which is now remaining inside the Chapel, appears to have been a lean-to.

Until very lately the cross surmounted the east gable; Lyson describes it as a cross patée inscribed within a circle, the badge of the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, and therefore with little doubt the original cross;* the cross shown in the drawing is a recent addition.

The nave is covered by a low four-centered roof, late and unsatisfactory both in its details and mode of framing; its position within the old high-pitched roof which appears externally is altogether unjustifiable. A circular-headed lancet lights the west end of the north aisle; all the other windows, with the exception of those in the Chancel already mentioned, are of late insertion.

The Font is Perpendicular, the cover modern, well designed and executed.

At the site of the south doorway, a slab with an incised cross records the memory of a nameless benefactor.

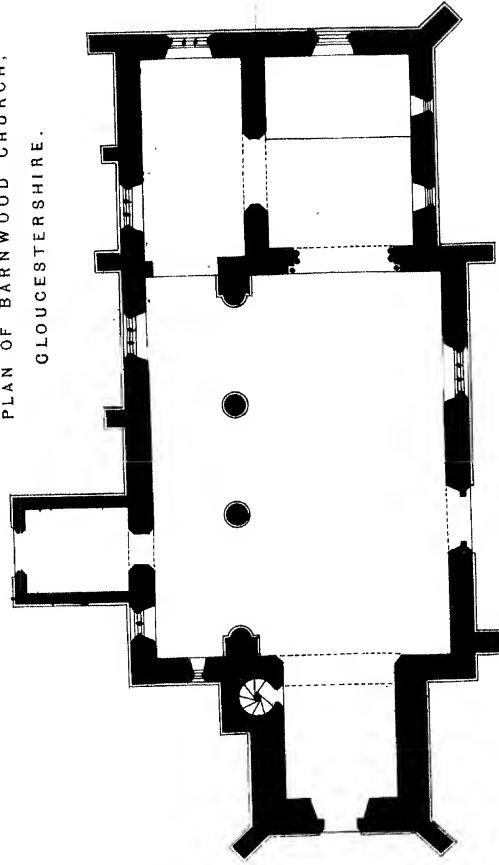
The Church will afford accommodation (exclusive of the Chapel) for about 160 worshippers.

PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS.

	Ft.	In.
Length of Chancel	20	2
Width of Chancel	15	2
Length of Nave	40	0
Width of Nave	20	0
Length of North Aisle	7	10

* One of a similar character, from Edith Weston Church, Rutlandshire, is given in "Brandon's Analysis of Gothick Architecture," Section I., Early English, Plate 16.

PLAN OF BARNWOOD CHURCH,
GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

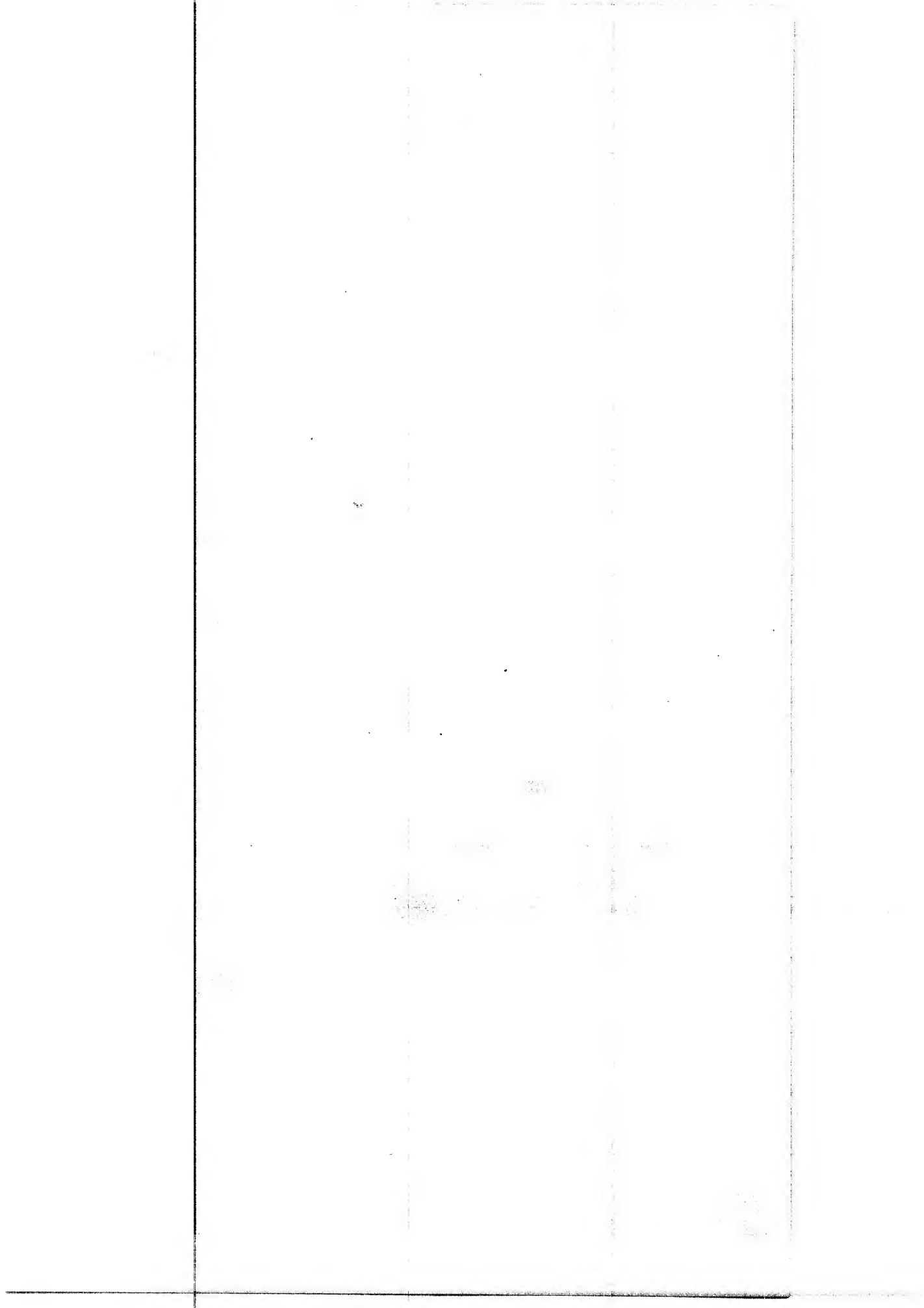


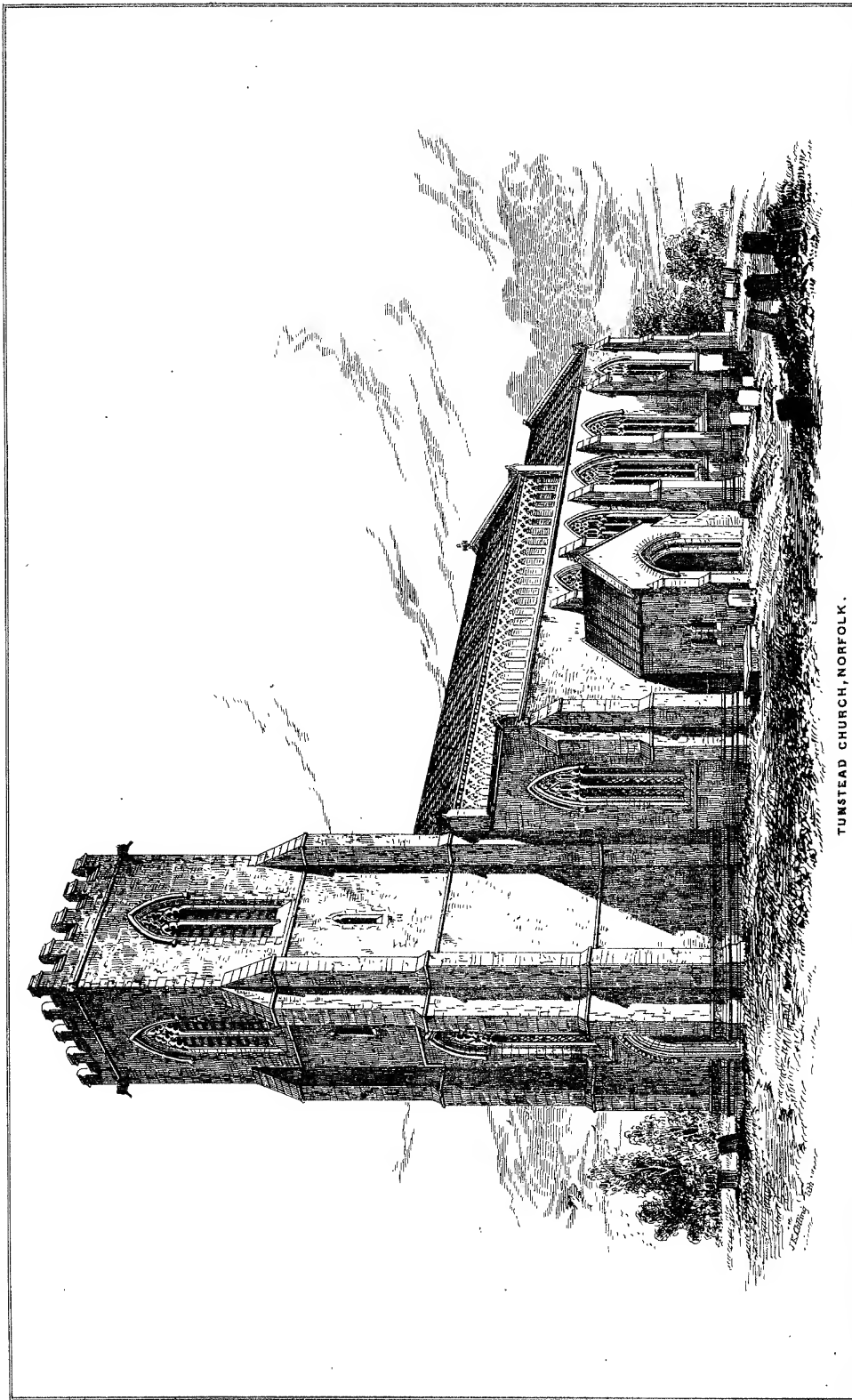
SCALE OF 10 20 30 40 50 60 FEET

PARISH CHURCHES

DRAWN & MEASURED BY R & J. A. BRANDON.

J. R. JOBBINS, ZINCO.

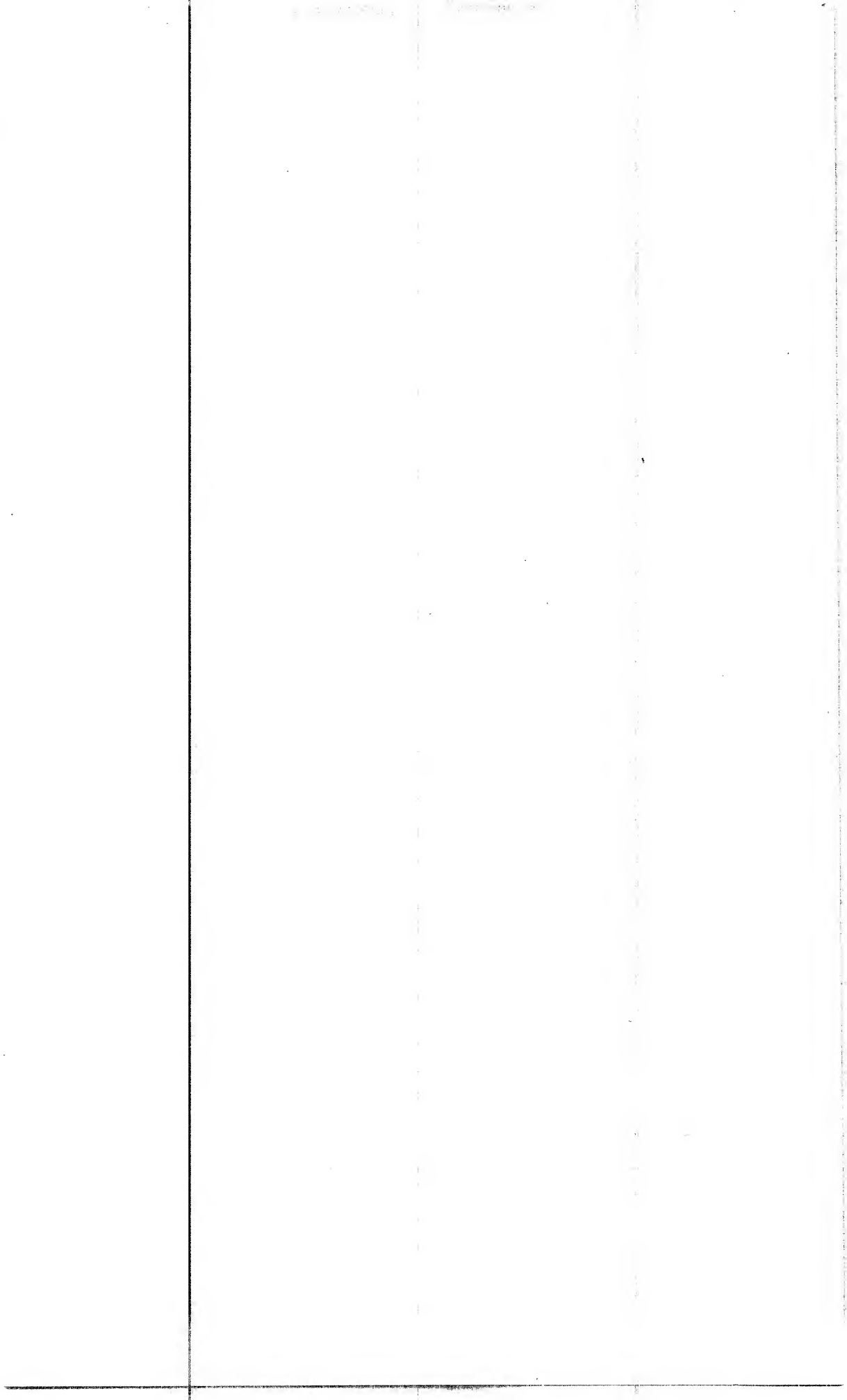


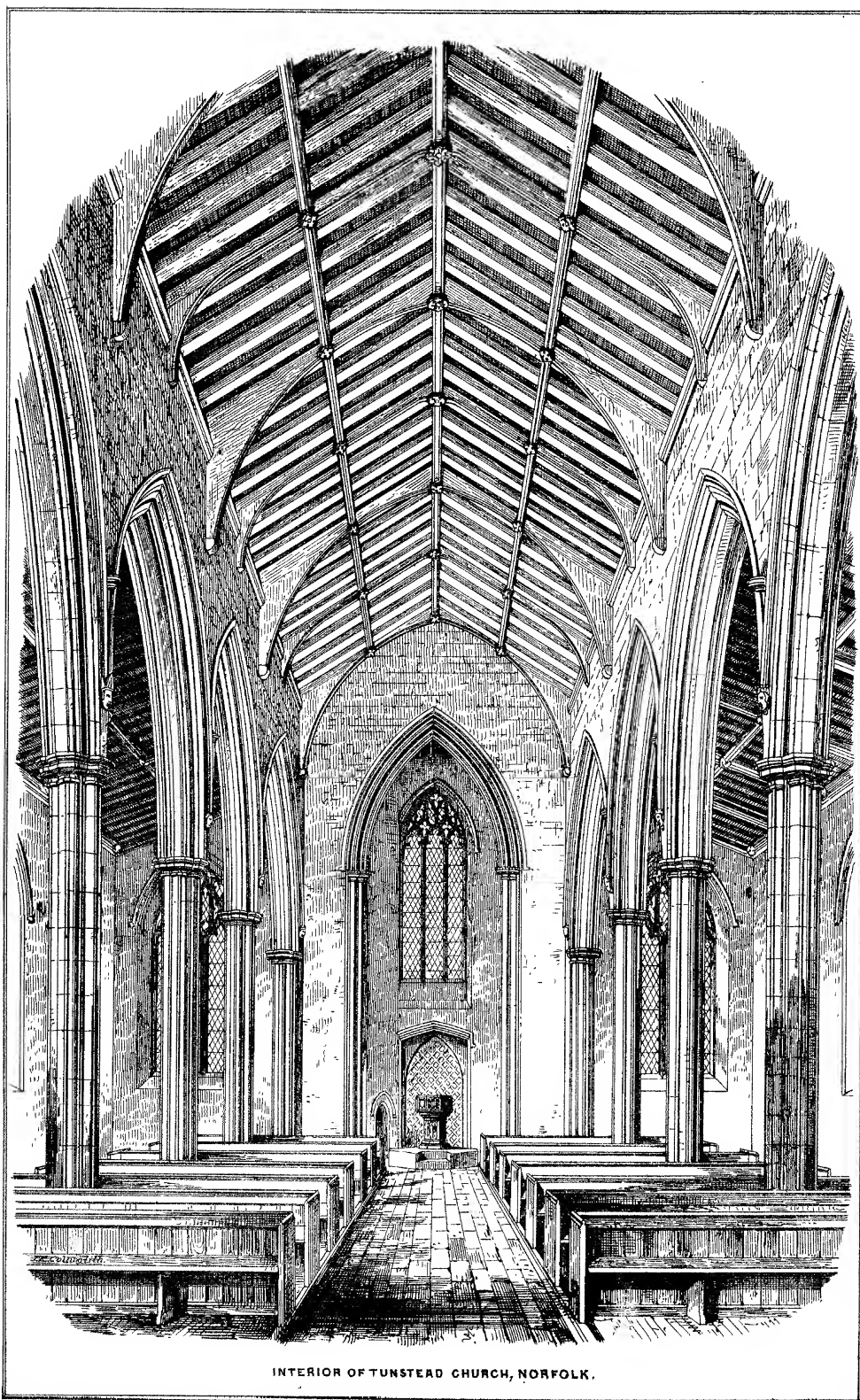


TUNSTEAD CHURCH, NORFOLK.

PARISH CHURCHES

DRAWN & MEASURED BY R. & J. BRANDON





INTERIOR OF TUNSTEAD CHURCH, NORFOLK.

DRAWN & MEASURED BY R. & J. A. BRANDON

PARISH CHURCHES

Tunstead Church,**Norfolk.**

THIS very beautiful and regular composition appears to have been erected towards the close of the Decorated period; the tracery of the windows especially, presents many marks of transition. The piers and arches are very lofty, of excellent proportion, and beautifully moulded.* The old roofs remain, and though perhaps unusually plain for this county, are nevertheless effective, and combine well with the other parts of the Church. The upper part of the Font is Elizabethan, worked out of a coarse kind of plaster, and stands on a Perpendicular stem. Many of the old seats remain. A very good rood-screen of the same character as the one in the neighbouring Church of Worstead retains much of its original colouring; the lower panels are especially beautiful and perfect.

The Chancel is of very excellent proportions, but has suffered much by the loss of its east window, which has been taken out, and the space it occupied completely blocked up and plastered over. The tracery of the window, however, is carefully preserved in the tower,† and most desirable is it that once more it should be made to resume its original position. The Priest's doorway is under the middle

* The bases to the piers are raised on four plinths; another indication of the tendency towards Perpendicular when bases were stilted to an extravagant degree.

† On inquiring the reason of such an extraordinary proceeding, the old clerk naïvely informed us, that the glass was so continually being broken by the village children that the churchwardens deemed it the best plan to *take the windows out altogether to prevent the further demolition of glass!* Thus are our beautiful Churches continually being spoiled by the ignorance of people so utterly unfit to be their guardians.

window on the south side; the sedilia of three seats and piscina occupy a similar position under the easternmost window.

A very curious projection occurs eastward of the Altar; the arrangement of which will best be understood by referring to the plan. The Altar is elevated three steps above the Chancel: to the left is a flight of seven steps, leading to an upper platform about five feet wide, in the centre of which is a grated opening giving light to a chamber below. A doorway to the right of the Communion Table gives access to this chamber. Judging from a recess, shown on the plan, of sufficient length for the admission of a coffin, we are inclined to consider the whole as the sepulchral vault of a saint of the Romish Church; for the tomb of a simple benefactor, or even founder, would hardly have been guarded with such jealous precaution. How little did the builders imagine that the light which they were evidently so desirous should fall on those venerated remains, should be at last so completely excluded.

The exterior of the Church exhibits a considerable degree of finish; the base mouldings to the tower are very excellent*: the west doorway is a good specimen, with a beautiful dripstone of carved foliage, and the several copings terminate in very elegant gablets.†

A very fine cross, which crowned the east gable of the nave, was actually, we were informed taken down some years hence, because it was supposed to have caused the depression of the Chancel arch! The saddle-stone which remains shows by its elaborate finish, how excellent the cross must have been.

The clear-story walls, instead of being pierced with windows, are beautifully panelled with flint and stone.

The Church affords accommodation for about 670 worshippers.

PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS.

	Ft.	In.
Length of Chancel	51	6
Width of Chancel	25	0
Length of Nave	87	3
Width of Nave	24	10
Width of North Aisle	14	1
Width of South Aisle	13	1

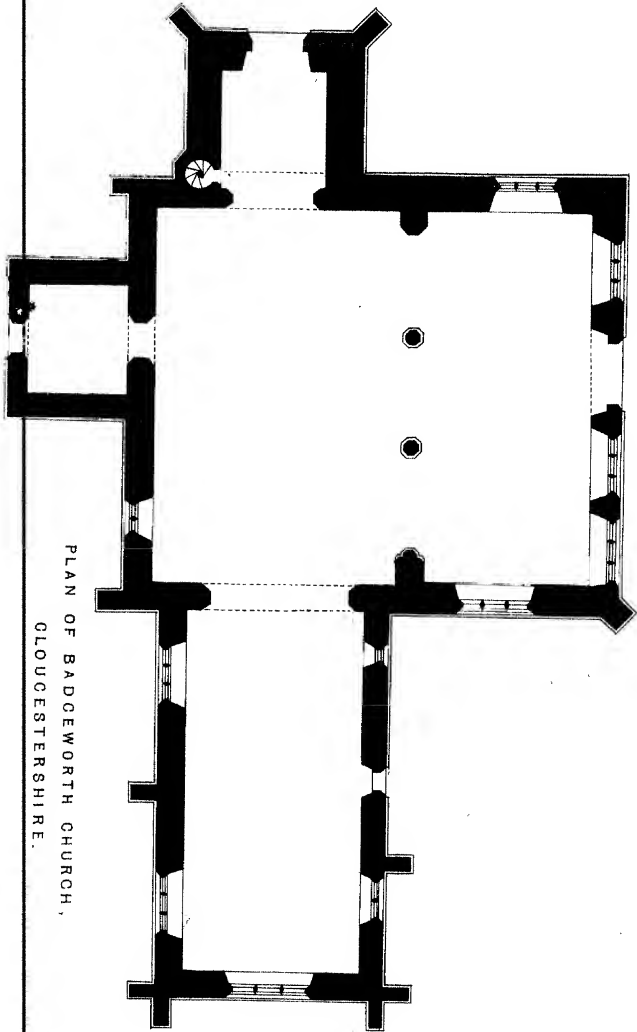
* "Brandon's Analysis of Gothick Architecture," Sect. I., Decorated, Plate 30.

† "Brandon's Analysis of Gothick Architecture," Sect. I., Decorated, Plate 31.

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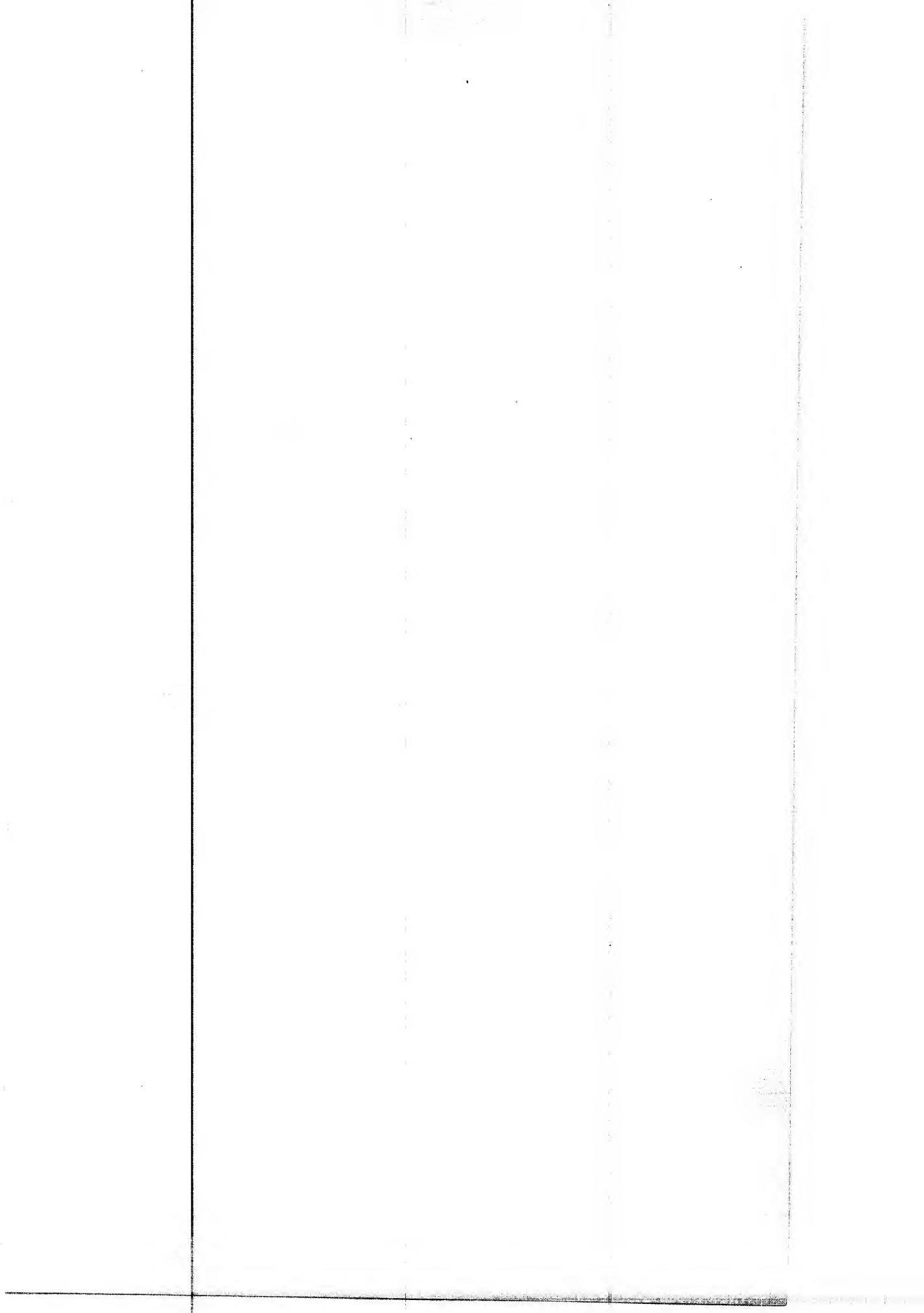
PARISH CHURCHES.

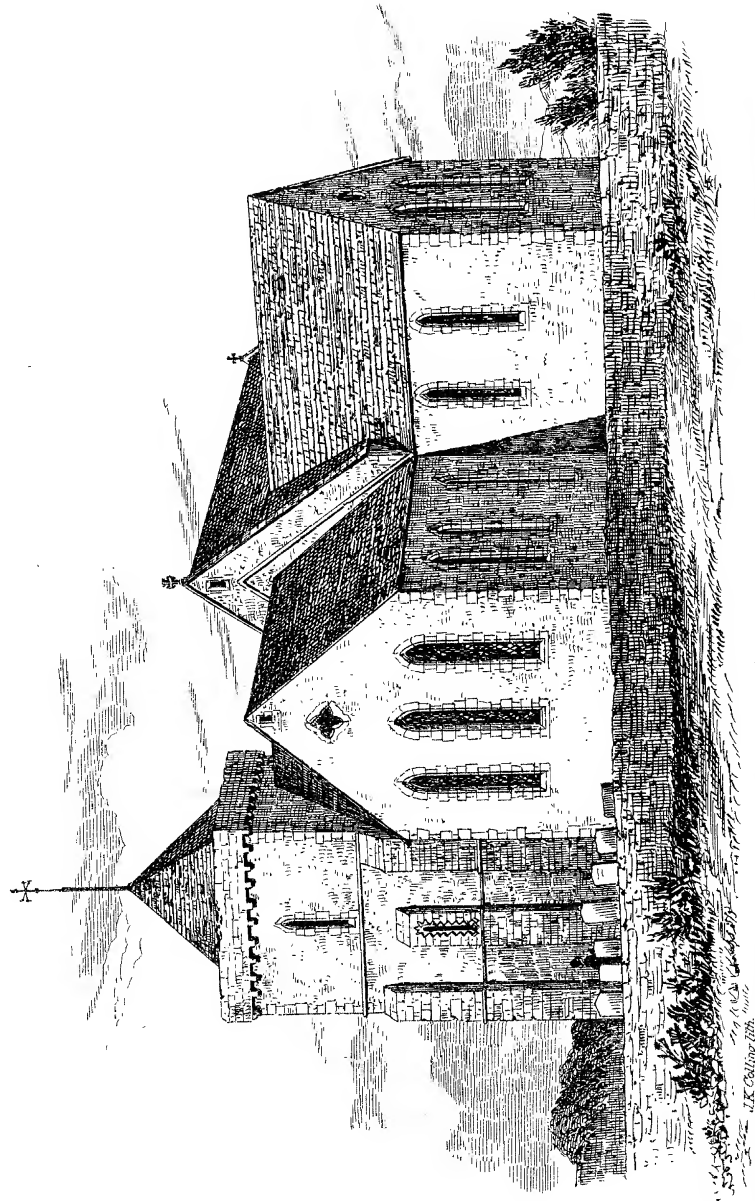
J R JOSEPHS, ZINCO



PLAN OF BADGEWORTH CHURCH,
GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

SCALE OF 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 FEET

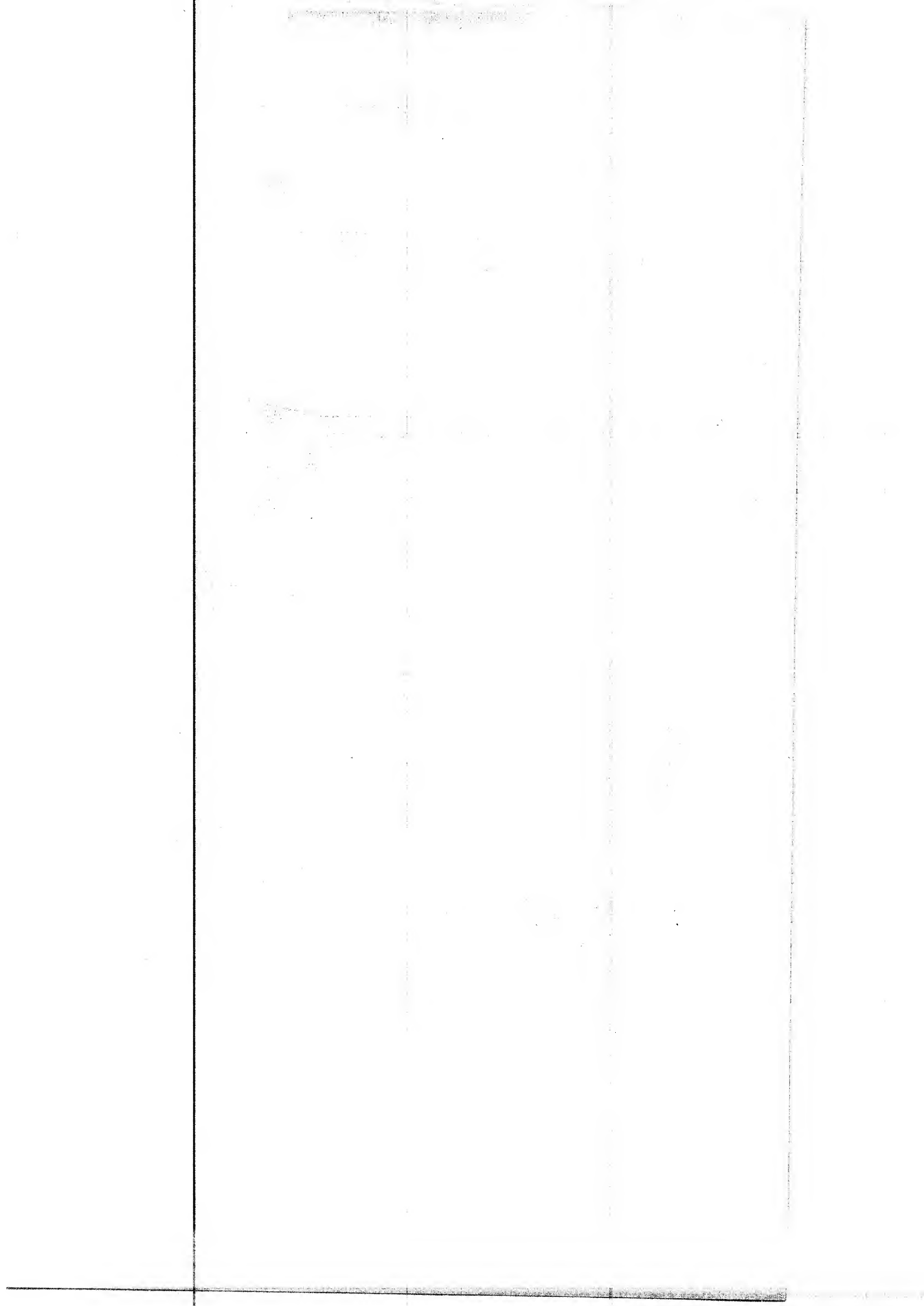




CLYMPING CHURCH SUSSEX

PANISH CHURCHES

DESIGNED & MEASURED BY F. J. SPANSON





INTERIOR OF CLYMPING CHURCH, SUSSEX.

DRAWN & MEASURED BY H. & J. A. BRANDON

PARTISH CHURCHES

Clymping Church, Sussex.



THE tower, the earliest portion of this Church, is semi-Norman with some very interesting details. The west front has a richly ornamented trefoiled doorway, above which, as well as on the north and east sides, the central buttress is pierced by a beautiful lancet with a chevron carried round it.* The north side opens into the Church through a wide and obtusely pointed arch.

On the west buttress, south of the doorway, are two crosses botonnés, cut in the stone, the one enclosed in a square; they have all the appearance of being Dedication Crosses.

A weather mould which appears inside the Church, on the north side of the tower considerably lower than the roof of the transept, would seem to indicate that the present Church replaces one of the same date as the tower; most of the Churches in this neighbourhood are generally small Norman Buildings with Early English additions. In Clymping, even if an earlier Church had existed, the tower must still have occupied the same relative position, for independently of the north arch we have mentioned, its other sides are so constructed that no part of the Building could have abutted against them.

All the rest of the Church has been erected at the same time, quite the beginning of the Early English period.

* One of these windows, and various portions of the Church, are given in "Brandon's Analysis of Gothick Architecture."

Externally it is of the greatest simplicity; not a string-course or dripstone, buttress, or base mould, occur in any part of it; the effect is nevertheless very pleasing, and though so entirely devoid of ornament, it still possesses a strictly ecclesiastical character.

The pitch of the Chancel roof has been slightly lowered. The original crosses remain over the gables of the nave, very simple and small. The two westernmost lancets in the Chancel are lychnoscopic.

Inside, the Church is rather more enriched; the lancets in the Chancel are very well managed, especially at the east, where they assume the appearance of a triple arcade carried on detached shafts with foliated caps, and with quatrefoils in the spandrels. A fine old parish chest lies in the Chancel, as shown in the interior view; it is of the same date as the Church, and its front is ornamented with a trefoiled arcade carved in low relief.

A piscina occupies the usual position, with an aumbrie opposite; two recesses also occur in the east wall, on either side of the Altar table, they are probably also aumbries, as they are rebated for doors, and the remains of the hooks for the hinges are yet discernible. All the lancets in the Chancel have had shutters attached to them, the hooks for which still remain internally; whether for additional security or as substitutes for glass is uncertain, though the latter supposition is by no means unlikely: many Norman windows have evidently had no glass originally.

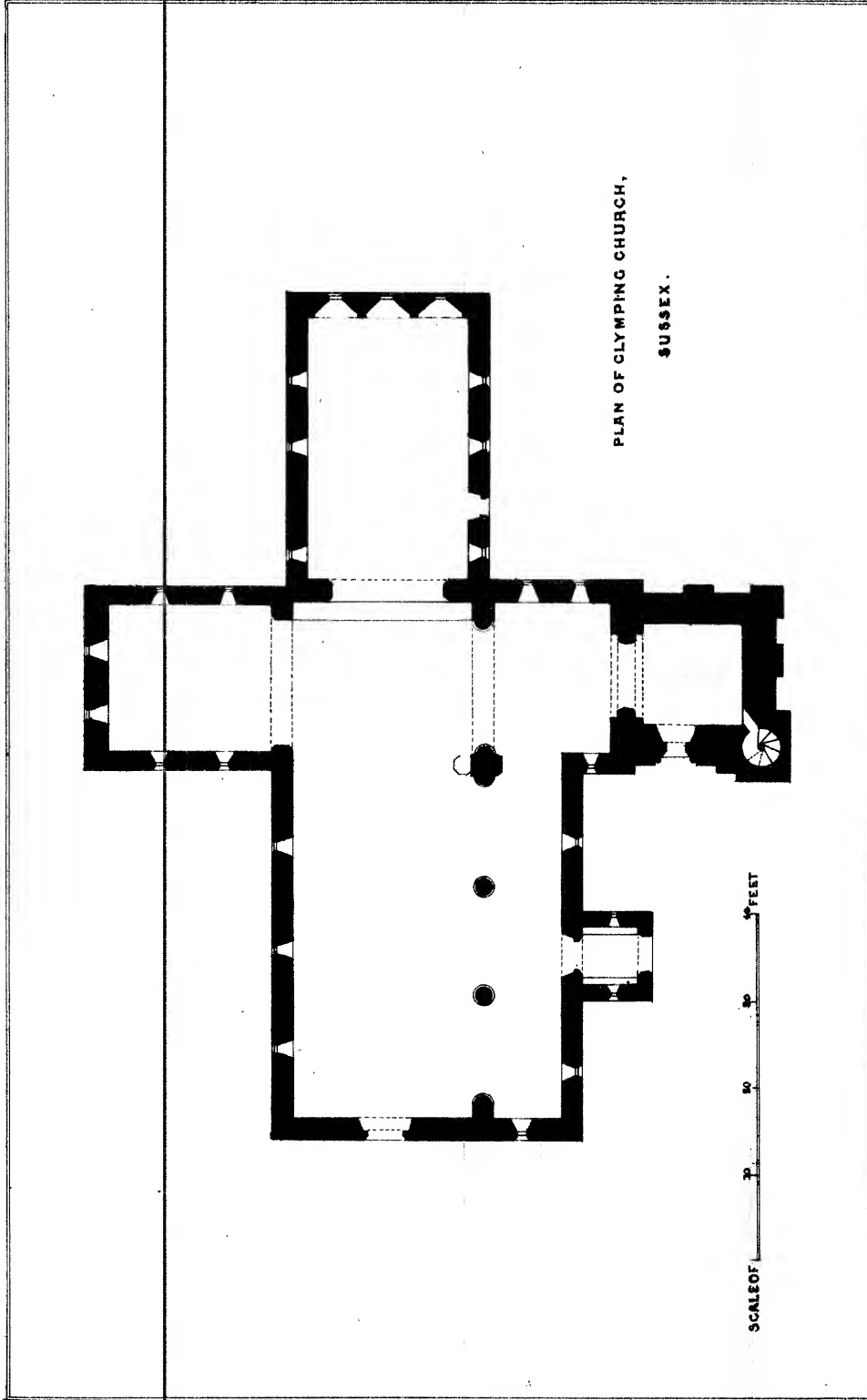
Part of the rood-screen and many of the Perpendicular seats remain.

The pulpit is of stone with a well moulded stem and base, it is Perpendicular; the Font, a good example, is also of the same date.

The Church affords accommodation for about 300 worshippers.

PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS.

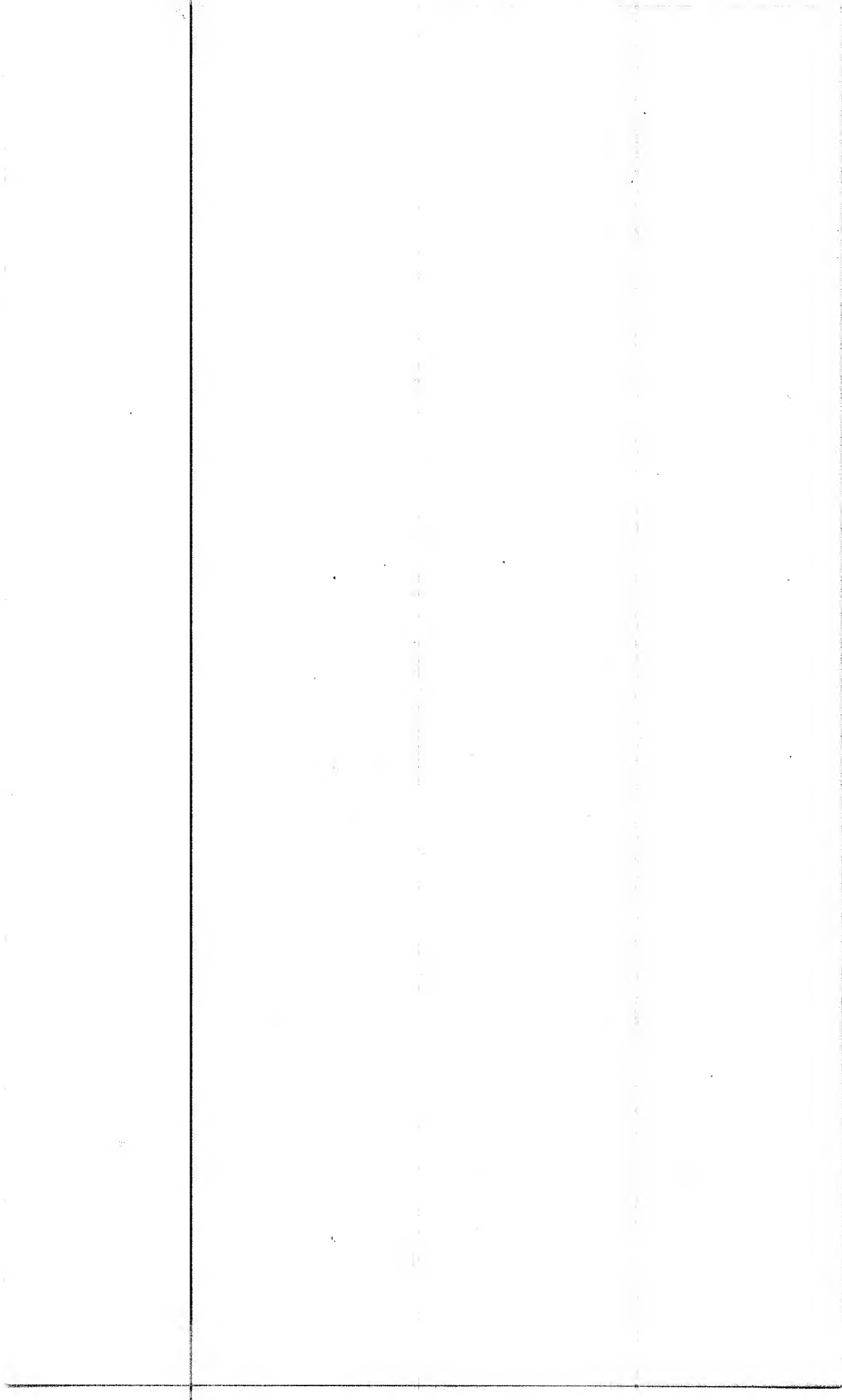
	Ft.	In.
Length of Chancel	30	4
Width of Chancel	18	6
Length of Nave	59	6
Width of Nave	20	8
Width of Aisle	7	9
Length of Aisle	39	8

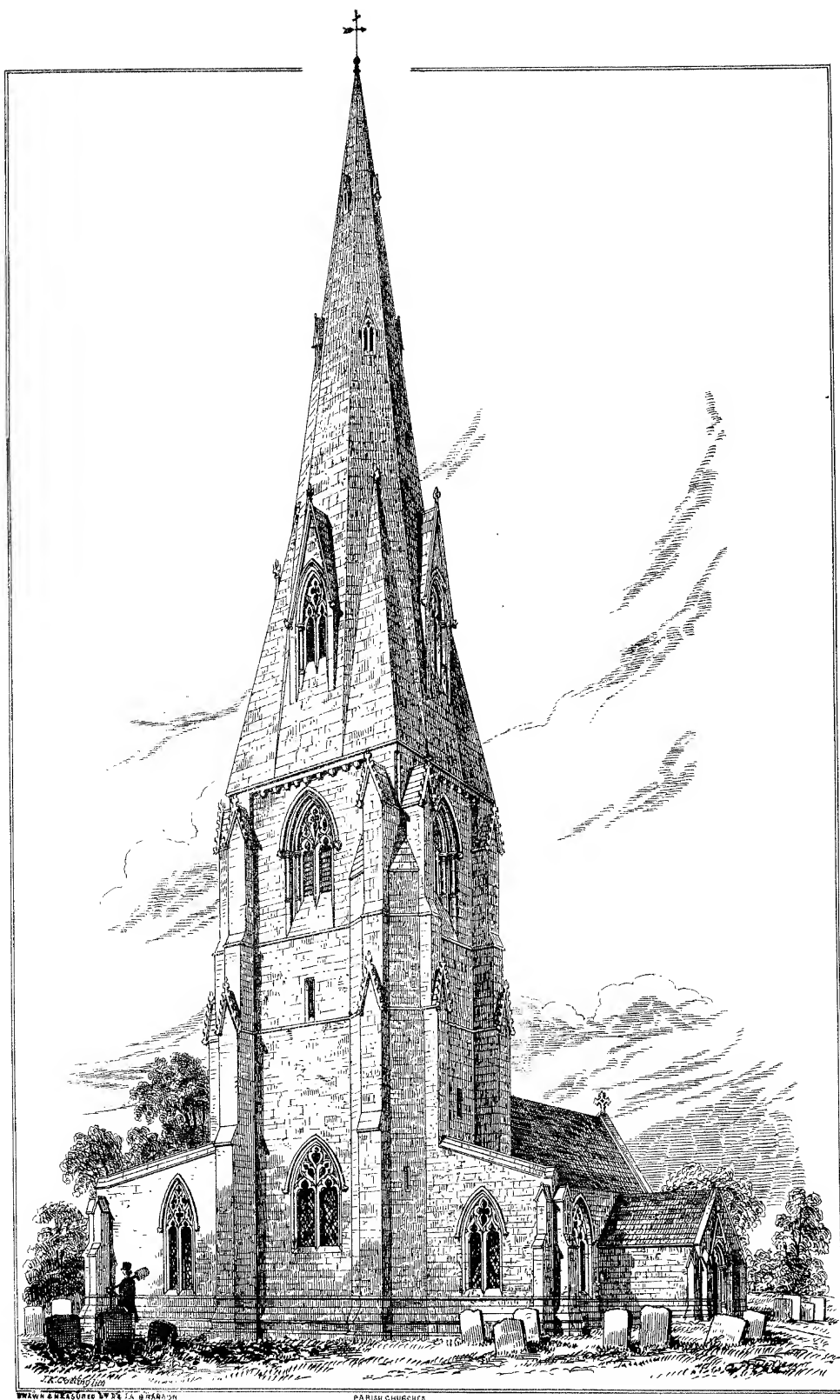


PLAN OF CLYMPING CHURCH,
SUSSEX.

W. H. STUBBS

DESIGNED BY E. J. J. BRIDGES





W. & A. BARNARD, LONDON.

PARISH CHURCHES

EWERBY CHURCH, LINCOLNSHIRE.

Ewerby Church, Lincolnshire.



IN a comparatively small district in the south of Lincolnshire, and in the midst of fens and marsh lands, in themselves formidable obstacles to the erection of such imposing Buildings, are nevertheless found some of the most splendid of the parish Churches that adorn our land. They are all of the same date, the most perfect period of Decorated Architecture, and are characterized by excellent and substantial workmanship, with extraordinary elegance and minuteness of detail. Such are the Churches of Donington (page 61), Haconby, Heckington, and its beautiful rival Ewerby. It is sad indeed to find these Buildings, works of pious munificence such as succeeding ages have never seen equalled, in the miserably neglected state that they now are. The shameful and desecrated condition of Ewerby is not to be described.

On approaching the Church, our attention is first attracted to the imposing proportions of the tower and spire; great simplicity of parts reigns throughout the composition, and to nice proportions and solidity of construction, must be attributed the grand effect produced. It is to be observed how small and unimportant is the division between the tower and spire: this latter indeed does not seem so much to rise out of the tower as that the tower itself gradually merges into the spire; an effect attributable perhaps to the extraordinary height of the broach.

In the body of the Church, a very unusual effect is produced by there being no distinction between the Chancel and nave. They are precisely of the same width, and covered by the same roof. The part over the nave has been considerably lowered, but, as the weather-mould indicating its pitch remains against the tower, the entire roof has been represented in the view in order to show the full effect of a

peculiarity, occasionally met with in small churches, but very rarely in those of such importance as the present.

The east elevation of the Chancel is quite perfect, a beautiful and pleasing composition, with a very good window and cross.* The other windows in the Chancel and aisles are also very good, with most exquisitely-carved dripstone terminations, in most cases representing the head-dresses of the time. The south doorway† is also a fine gabled example, enriched with foliage and cinquefoiled.

There is no Chancel arch, and the rood-screen, now destroyed, must have been the only separation between Chancel and nave. The north aisle is continued eastward, forming a Chapel, and has been divided off by some screen work of early character, part of which remains. In this Chapel is the tomb of a knight, probably the founder, for the canopy to his monument is of precisely the same character as those to the sedilia, eastern sepulchre, and piscina, all of which have clearly been erected at the same time with the Church.

There is a fine old parish chest, beautifully carved, remaining in the north Chapel. The Font is Decorated, hexagonal and prism-shaped, without any distinction of bowl and shaft.‡ It stands on a circular Norman plinth, possibly the last vestige of an earlier Church.

The vestry, which stood flush with the east wall of the Chancel, has been destroyed.

Altogether this is perhaps as interesting and perfect a Church as can be met with, for with the exception of the shameful neglect which it has experienced, it remains exactly as at first designed. It affords accommodation for about 380 worshippers, exclusive of the north Chapel.

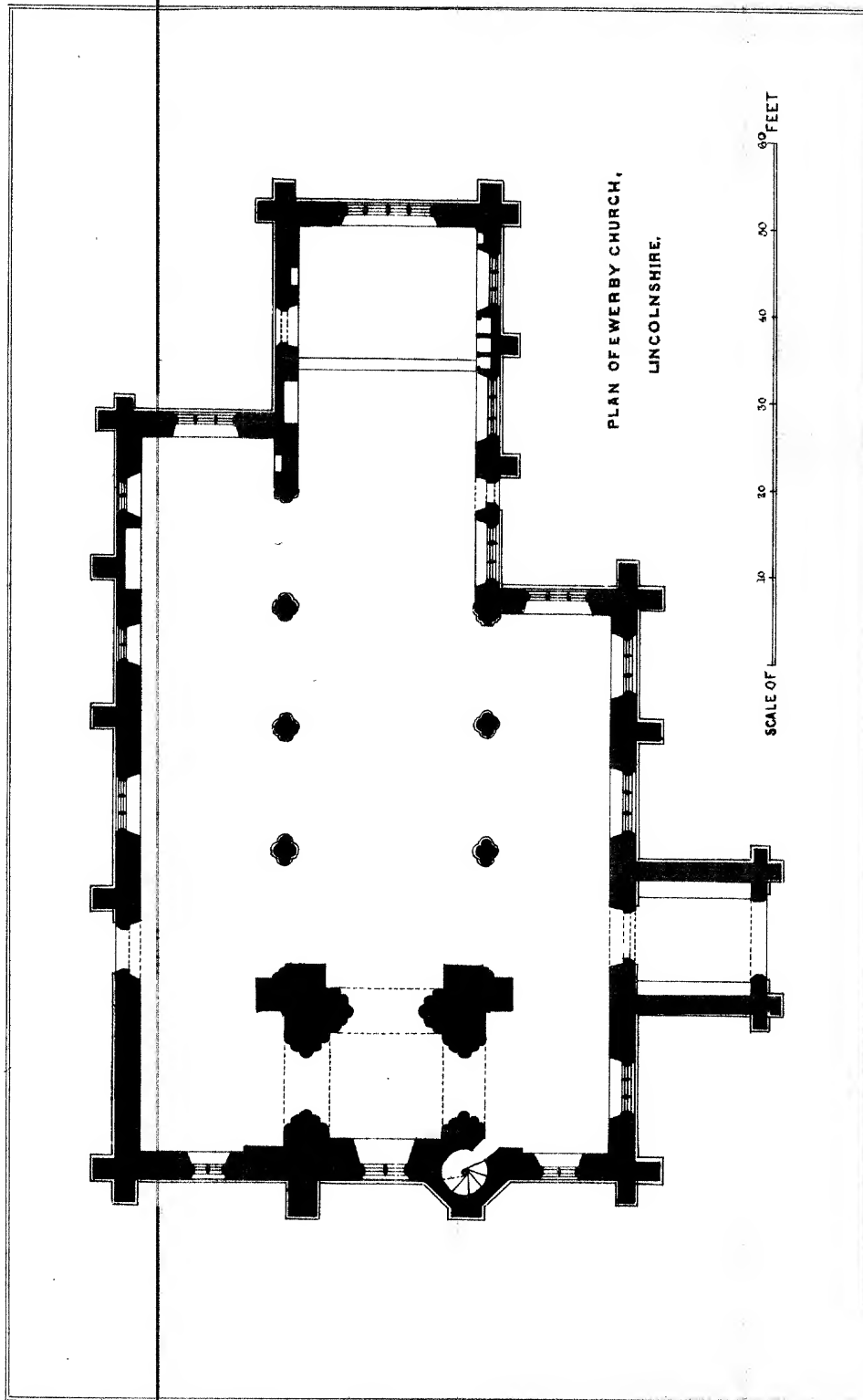
PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS.

	Ft.	In.
Length of Chancel	43	6
Width of Chancel	20	6
Length of Nave	42	3
Length of North Aisle	62	0
Width of North Aisle	16	6
Width of South Aisle	14	3

* "Brandon's Analysis of Gothick Architecture," Sect. I., Decor., Pl. 28.

† Engraved in the Analysis.

‡ Engraved in the "Baptismal Fonts."—Van Voorst.



1874

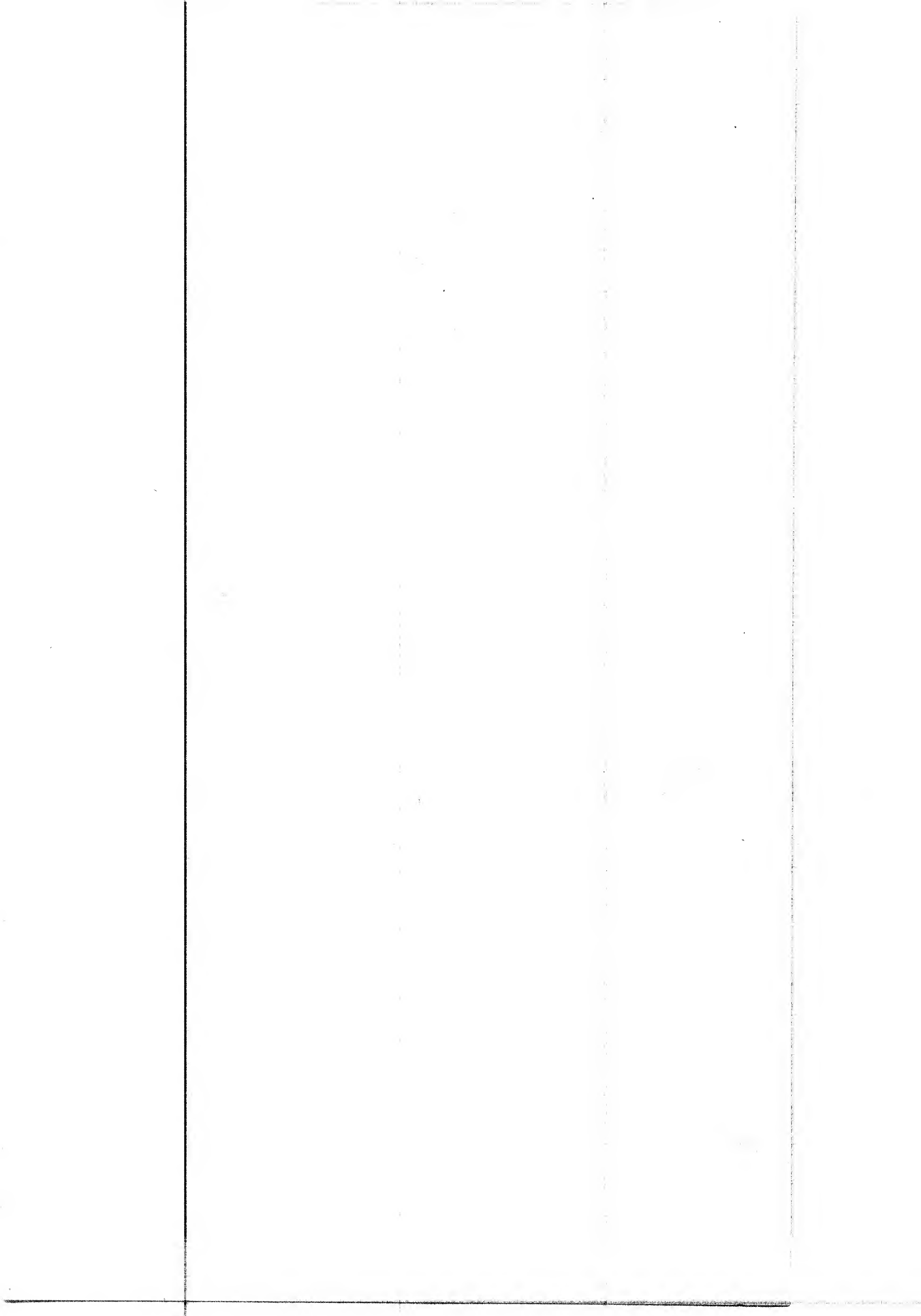
1875

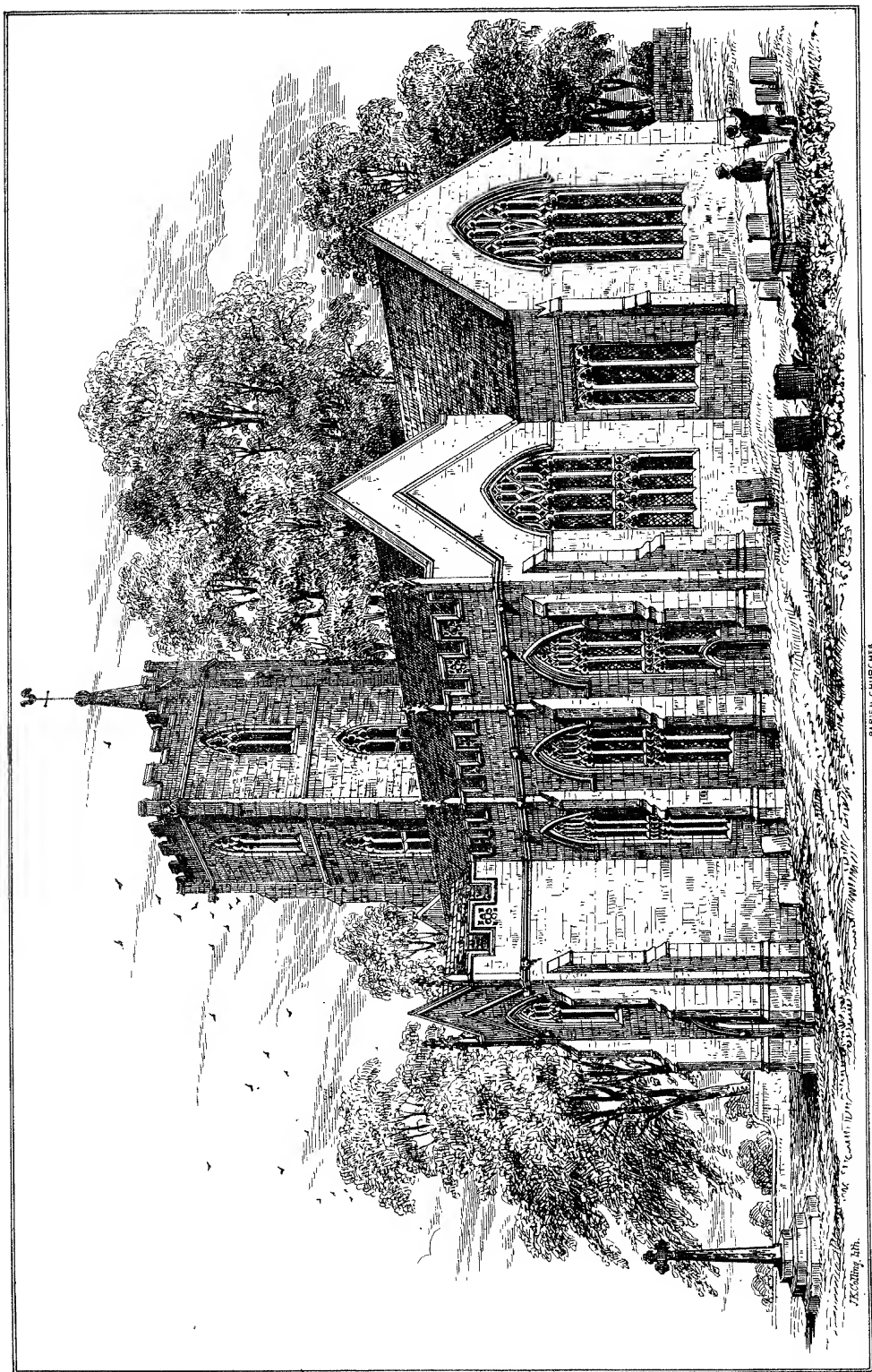
1876

1877

1878

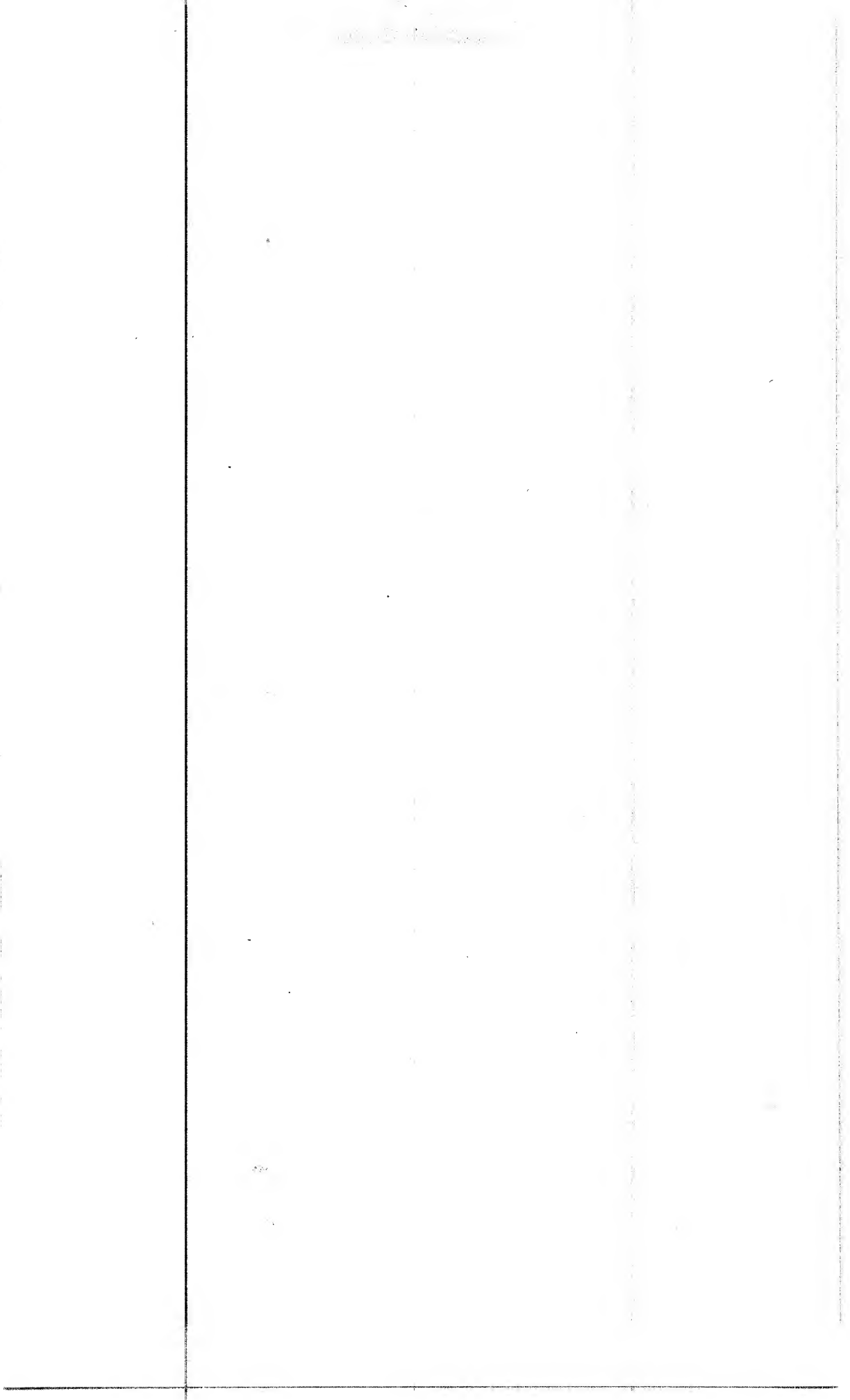
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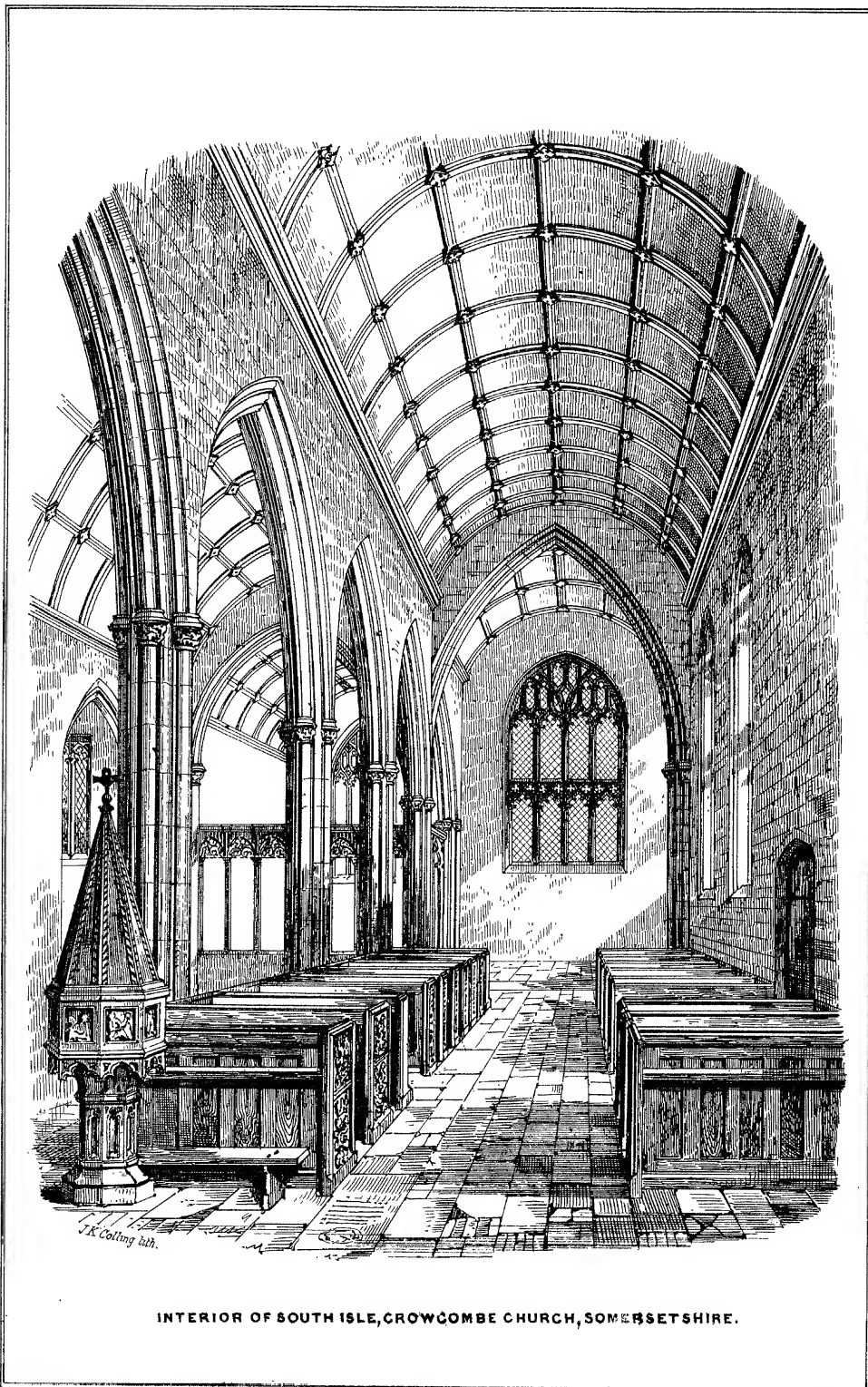




PARISH CHURCHES
DRAWN & MEASURED BY R. & J. A. BRANDON
J. K. G. 1841

CROWCOMBE CHURCH, SOMERSETSHIRE.





INTERIOR OF SOUTH ISLE, CROWCOMBE CHURCH, SOMERSETSHIRE.

DRAWN & MEASURED BY R. & J. ABRANDON

PARISH CHURCHES.

Crowcombe Church, Somersetshire.



THE general effect of this Church is that of a late Perpendicular Building, though the tower is of earlier date and has had appended to it, at a subsequent period, a Chancel, south Chapel nave, south aisle and porch; an inscription yet remaining records that the north aisle was new-built by Thomas Carew, Esq., in 1665, and that he made a vault under it. This aisle is considerably shorter than the south, and appears now to be used exclusively by one family: raised above the level of the rest of the Church, with its distinct entrance, it presents a sad example of seclusion from public worship, contrasting forcibly with the nave and south aisle entirely filled with fine open seats of most elaborate workmanship and diversified design. On one of them is carved the date MCCCCXXXIII.

Preparations for, or possibly the remains of, a spire may be perceived inside the tower. The porch is well groined and has a parvise above. The Font is Perpendicular.

The rood-screen with low doors is of post-Reformation date, with pilasters and interlaced foliage springing from them, in imitation of the slender buttresses and tracery of former screens. The windows on the north side of the Chancel have been blocked

up; and what with the monuments inside, and the rough-cast outside, it becomes impossible to determine their size and position.

Ceiled roofs such as these in this Church are of very common occurrence in Somersetshire. They are formed of circular ribs attached to the rafters and divided by horizontal ones into panels, which are plastered. The effect, however, is not pleasing, neither is the construction genuine.

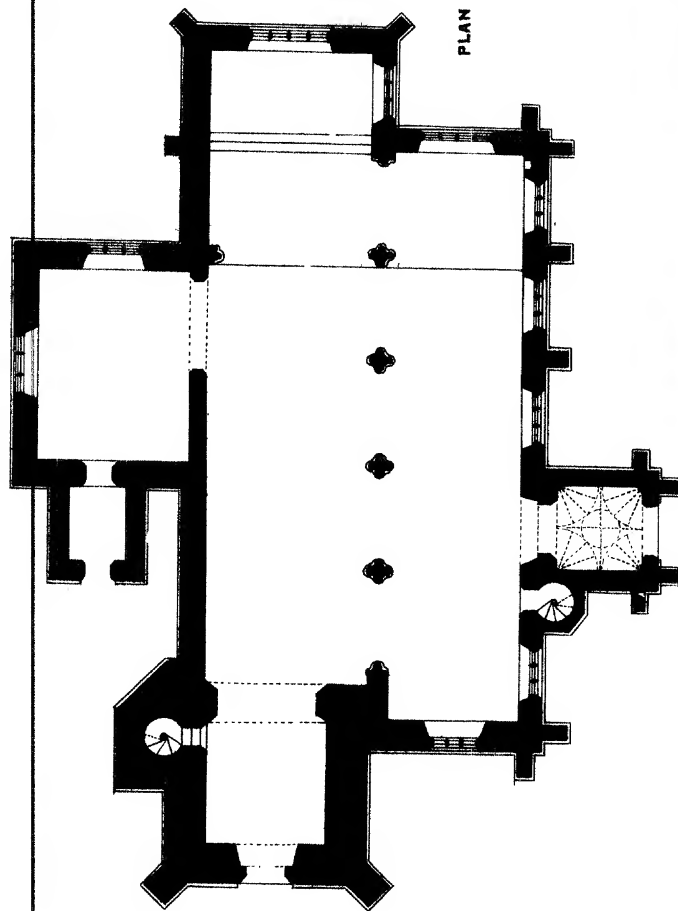
The churchyard retains its cross, as shown in the view, and a similar one remains in the village, quite perfect.

The Church, exclusive of the north aisle and south Chapel, affords accommodation for about 200 worshippers.

PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS.

	Ft.	In.
Length of Chancel	21	0
Width of Chancel	17	3
Length of Nave	44	0
Width of Nave	16	9
Width of South Aisle	13	9
Length of South Aisle	47	8



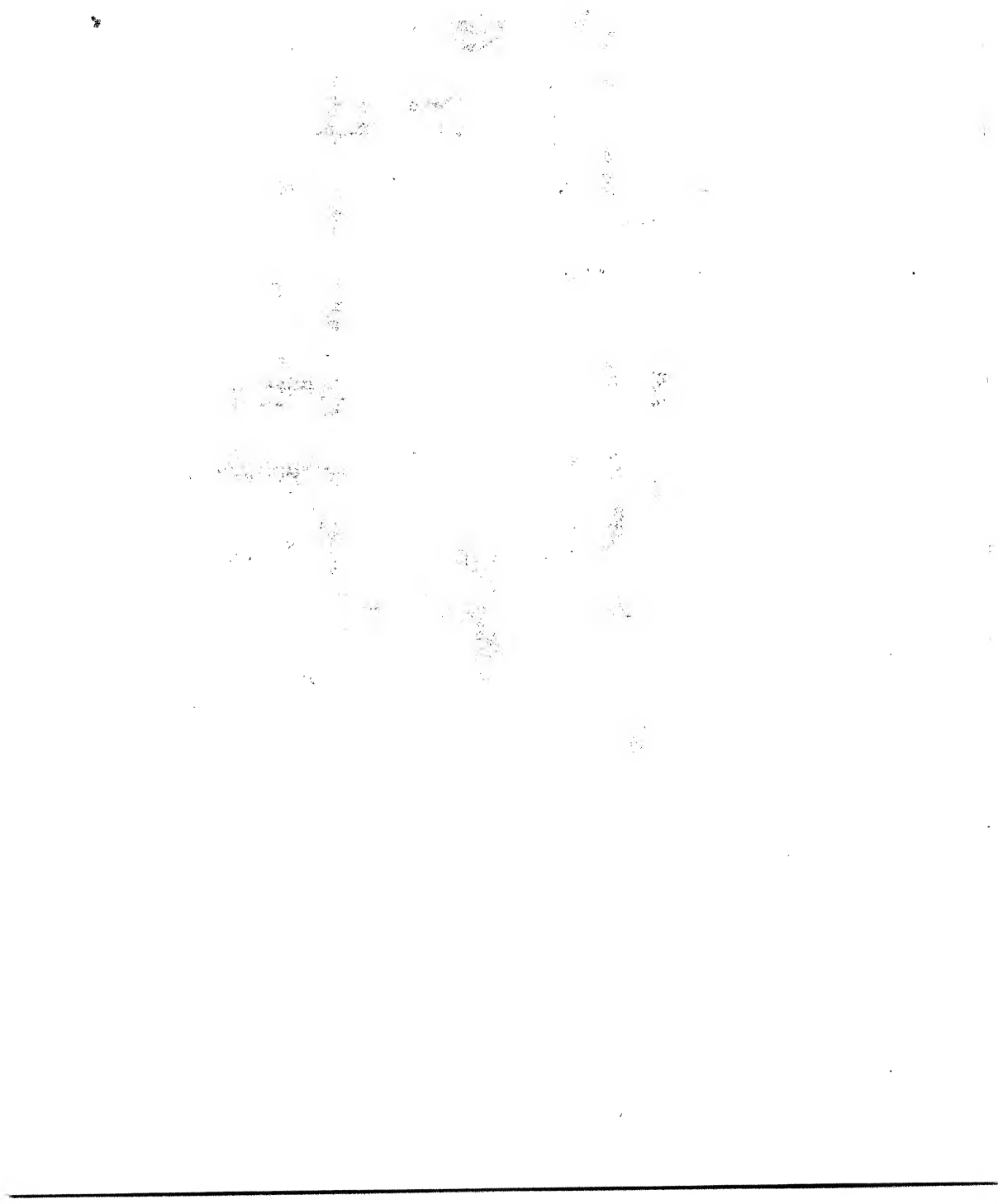


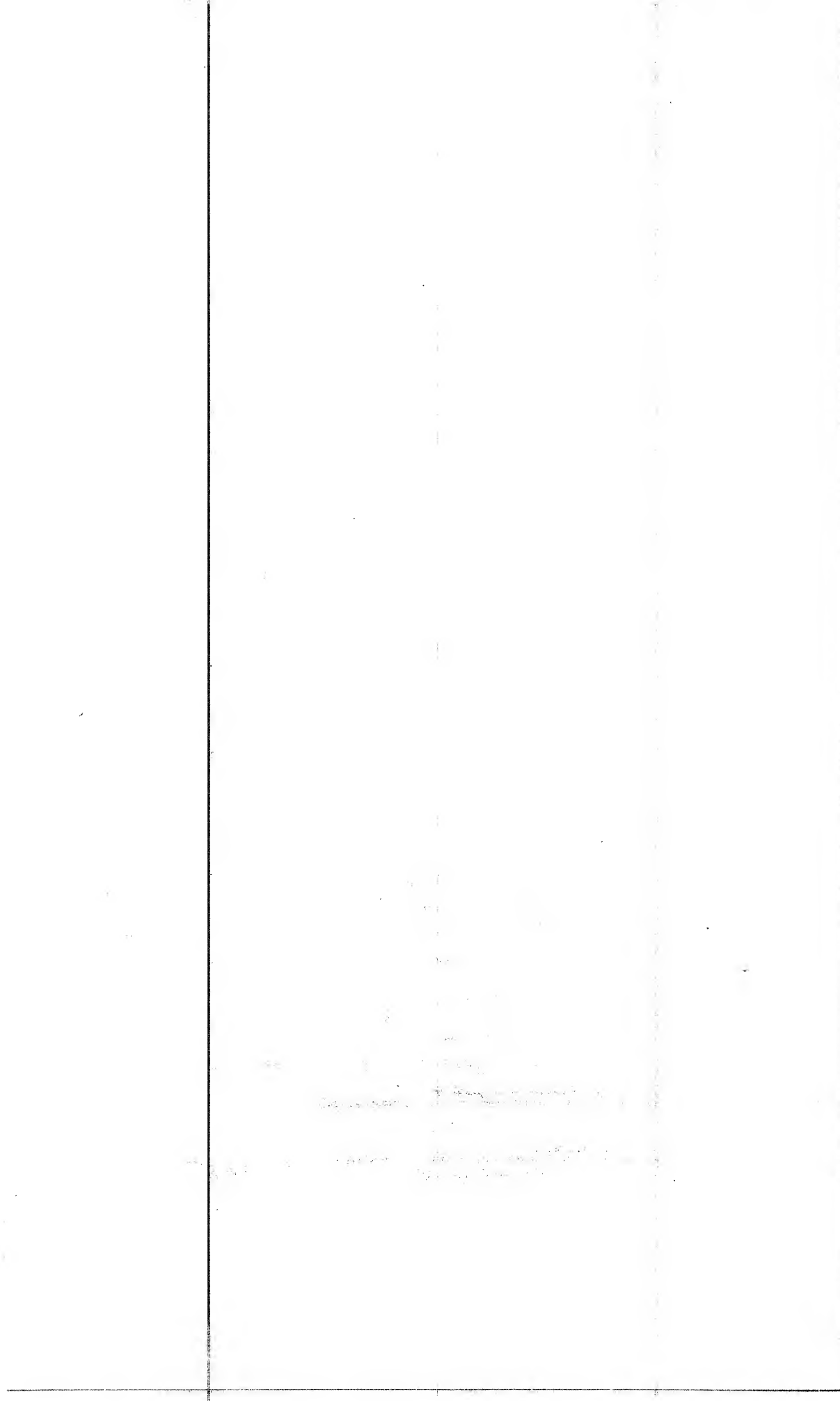
PLAN OF CROWCOMBE CHURCH,
SOMERSETSHIRE.

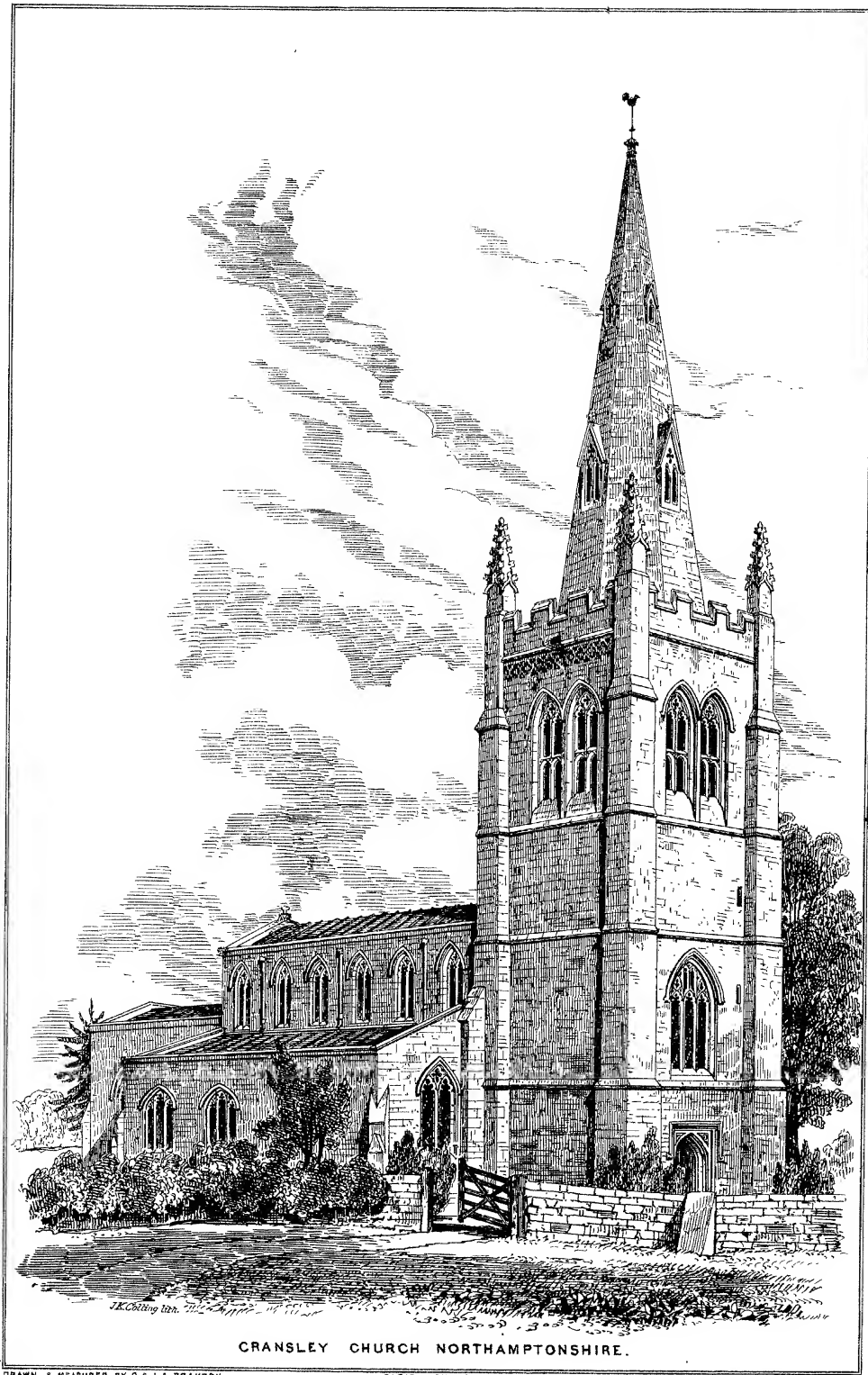
SCALE OF FEET

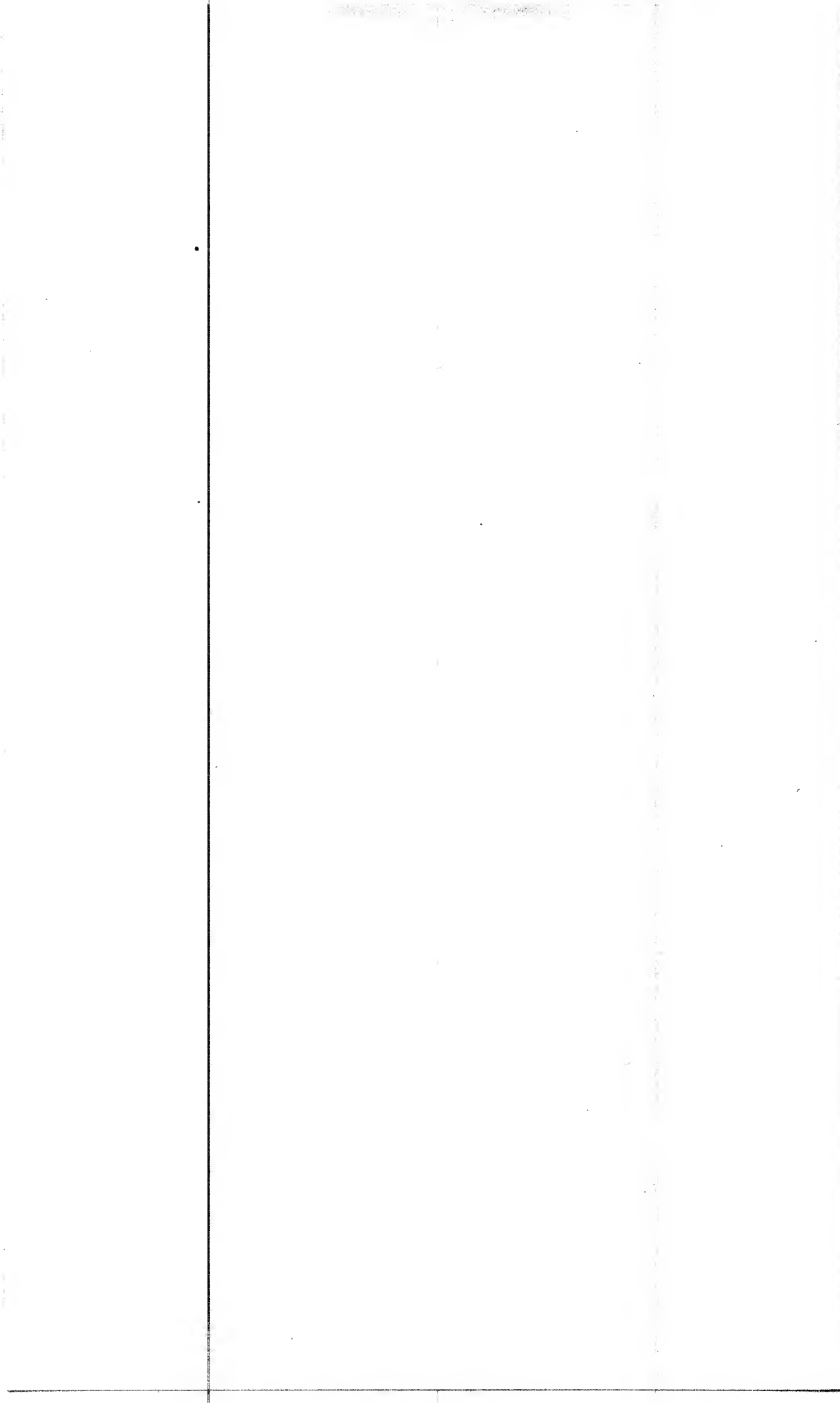
PARISH CHURCH

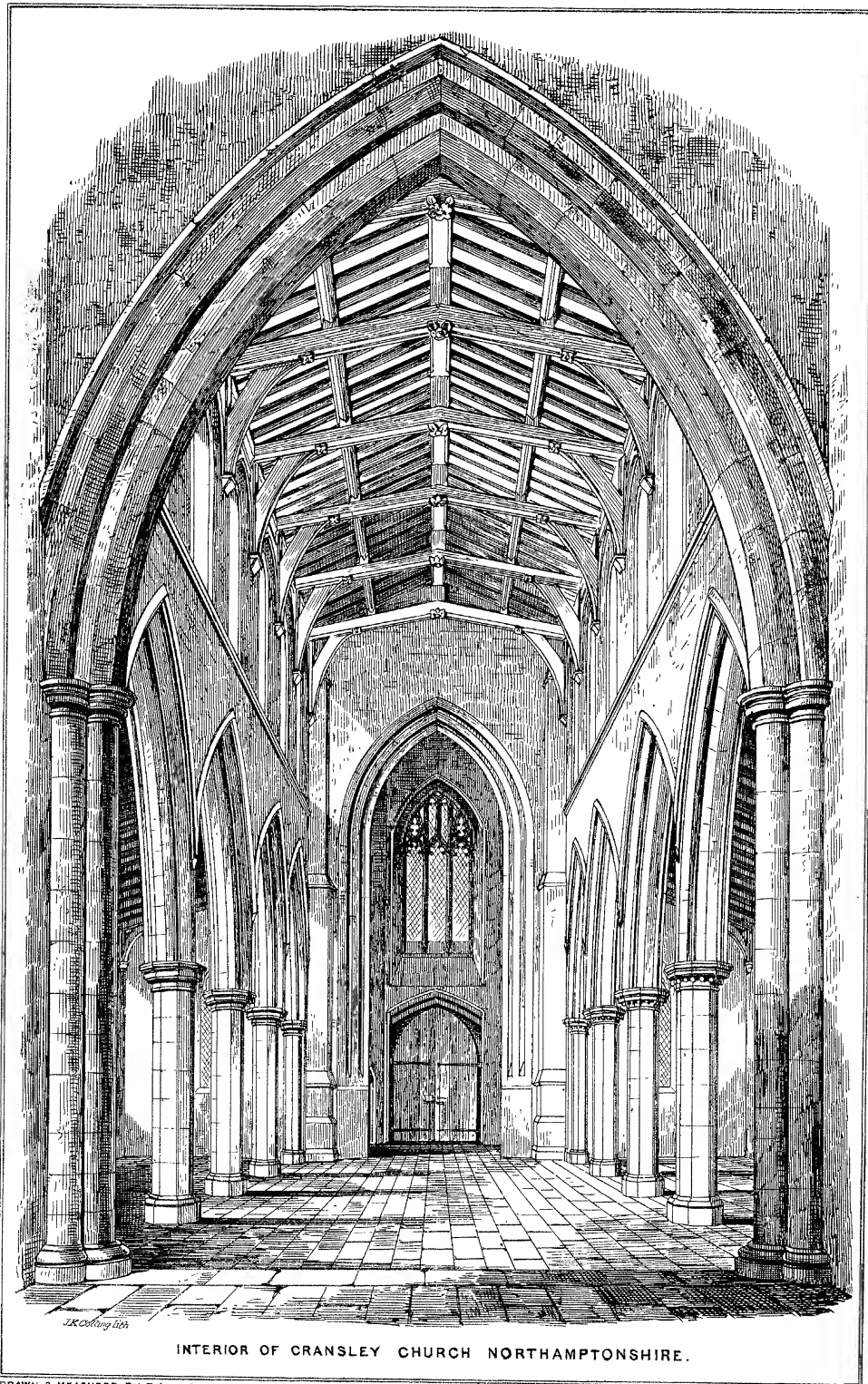
DRAWN AND ENGRAVED BY F. J. A. STANSON











INTERIOR OF CRANSLEY CHURCH NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

DRAWN & MEASURED BY R. J. A. BRANDON

PARISH CHURCHES

Cransley Church, Northamptonshire.



THE tower of this Church, together with the clear-story and some of the windows, are Perpendicular; the rest of the Church must be assigned to that transitional period which intervened before the entire abandonment of the Early English, and the full development of the Decorated styles. Many specimens of soffit cusping may be observed in the Building. The east window is of four lights, and filled with net tracery; all the others in the Chancel are Perpendicular, and of three lights, with the exception of a lychnoscope on the south side, now blocked up. The Chancel roof is under-drawn; all the others are open and of very fair design: that over the nave still retains much of its old colouring.

The nave piers and arches are finely proportioned: the capitals are all similarly moulded, but those on the north have been further enriched by a row of ball-flowers. This part of the Church presents an unusually handsome and spacious appearance, from the entire absence of pews or seats of any kind, which are restricted to the aisles. A porch formerly stood on the north side, but was destroyed about fifty years ago, and the doorway blocked up, and with it probably one of the windows. A Corinthian capital, hollowed out and mounted on a spiral stem, furnishes the design for the Font.

The tower, as at Kettering,* is in a different orientation from that of the remainder of the Church, and this difference becomes very perceptible when looking at the Building from the east or from the west. It is very difficult to assign any valid reason for such a deviation, though at the same time we should be loth to attribute it to carelessness, when the structure itself presents so many evidences of great masonic skill. The band of quatrefoils, shown in the exterior view, occurs only on the north and south sides; this is also the case with the waterspouts. The eastern buttresses are partially visible inside the Church.

A string which externally runs round both Chancel and aisles, shows that whatever subsequent alterations may have taken place, the plan is still that of the original Church.

Among the few fragments of painted glass which remain, may be observed several representations of cranes, in evident allusion to the Cranesley family, who at one time held the manor.

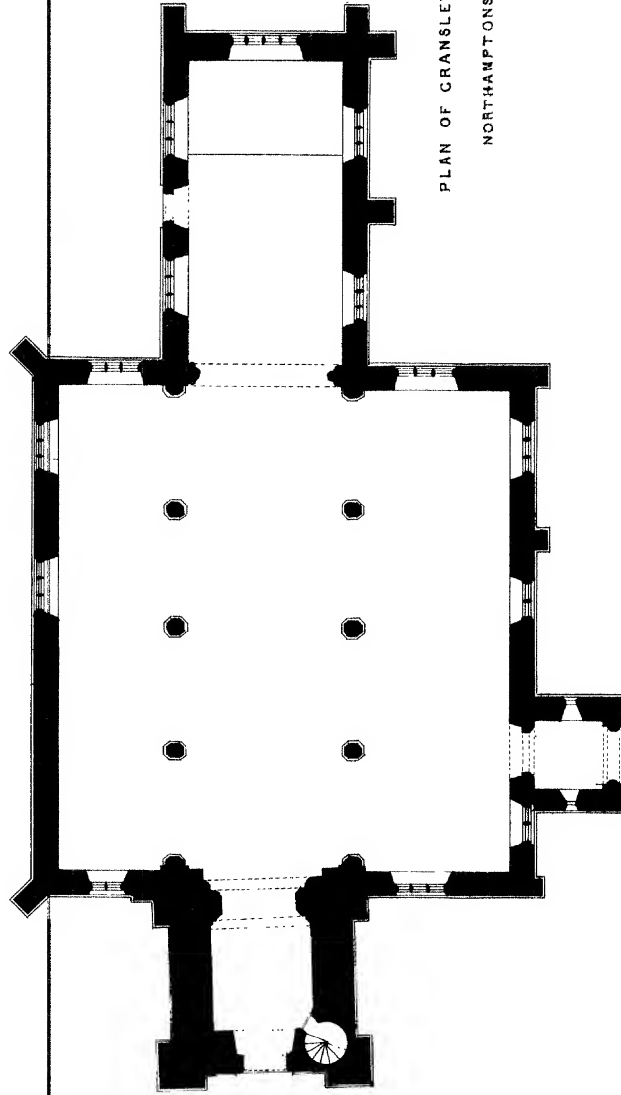
There is accommodation for about 320 worshippers.

PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS.

	Ft.	In.
Length of Chancel	31	6
Width of Chancel	15	10
Length of Nave	51	0
Width of Nave	16	1
Width of North Aisle	11	1
Width of South Aisle	15	0

* See Billing's History of Kettering Church.

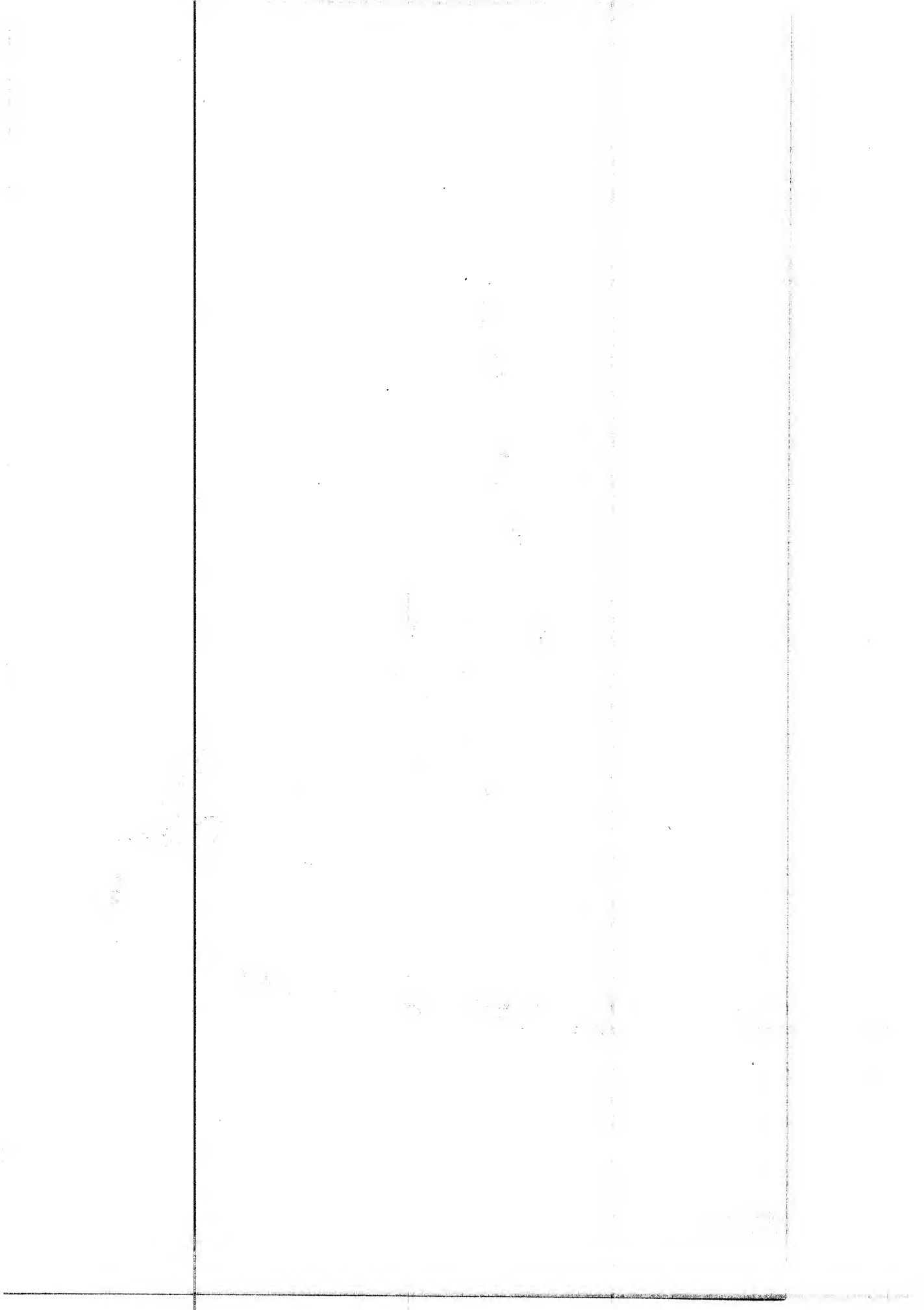
PLAN OF GRANSLEY CHURCH,
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

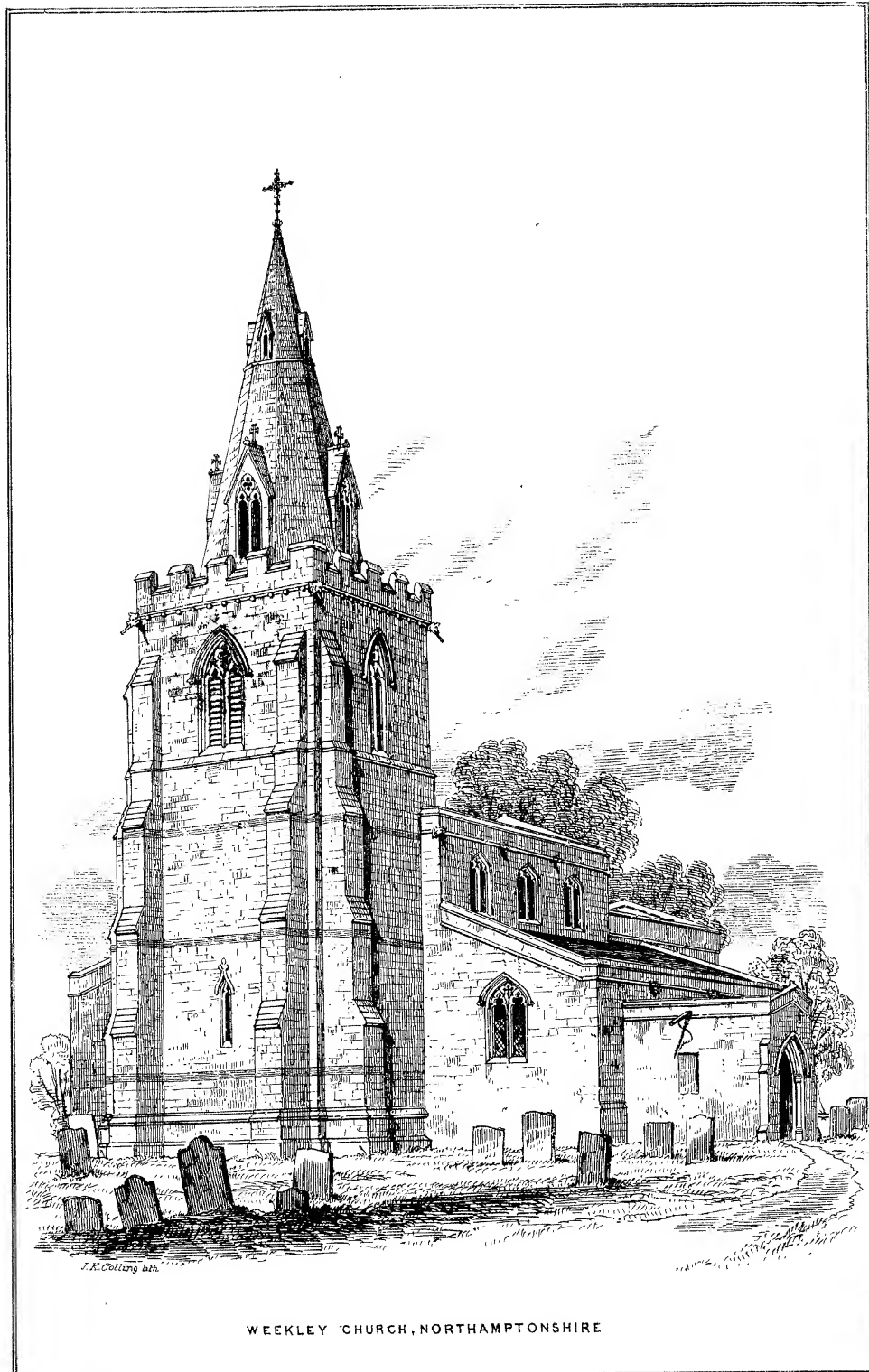


SCALE OF 0 20 30 40 50 60 FEET

PARISH CHURCHES

DRAWN & MEASURED BY R. S. J. BRIDGEMAN

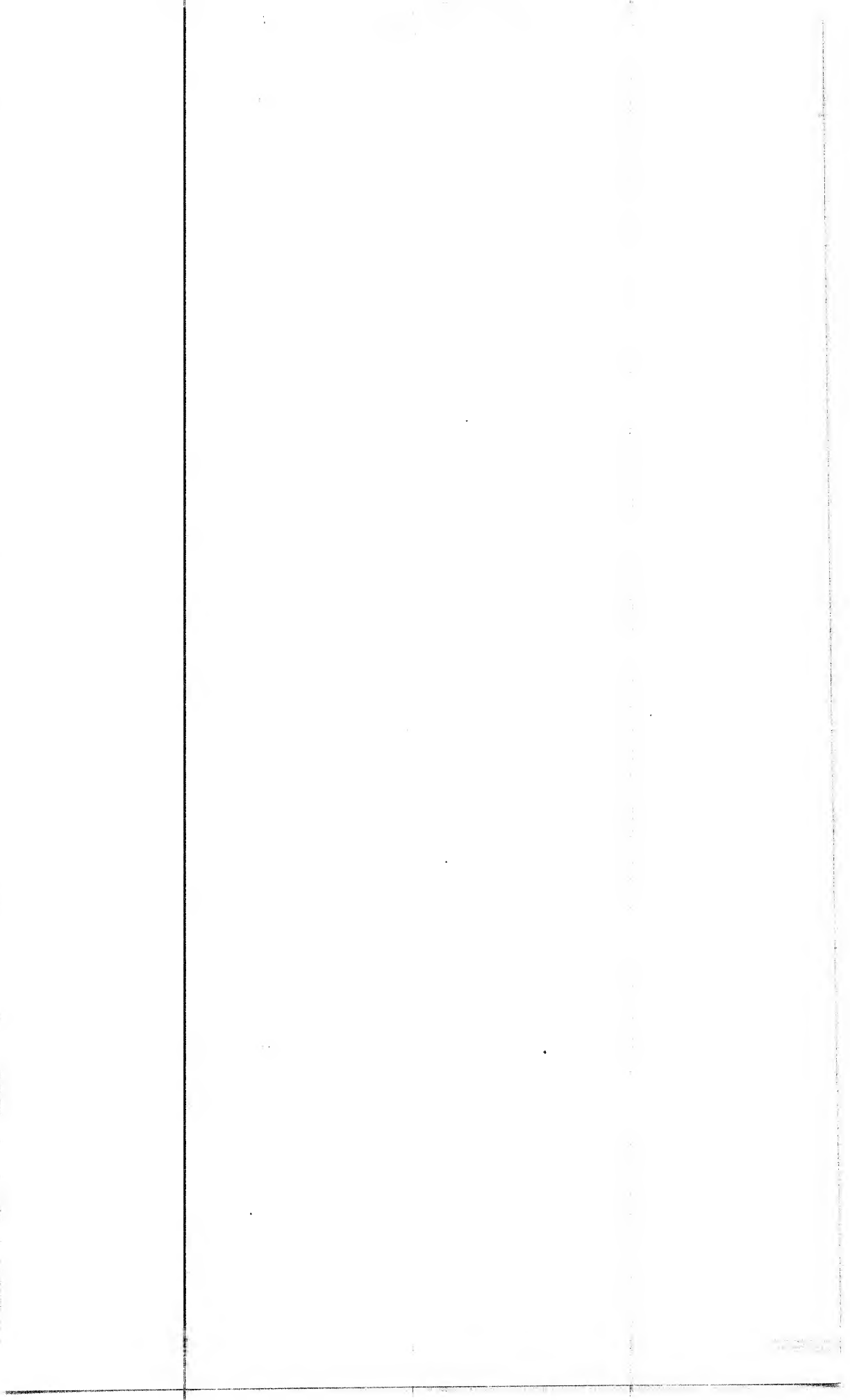


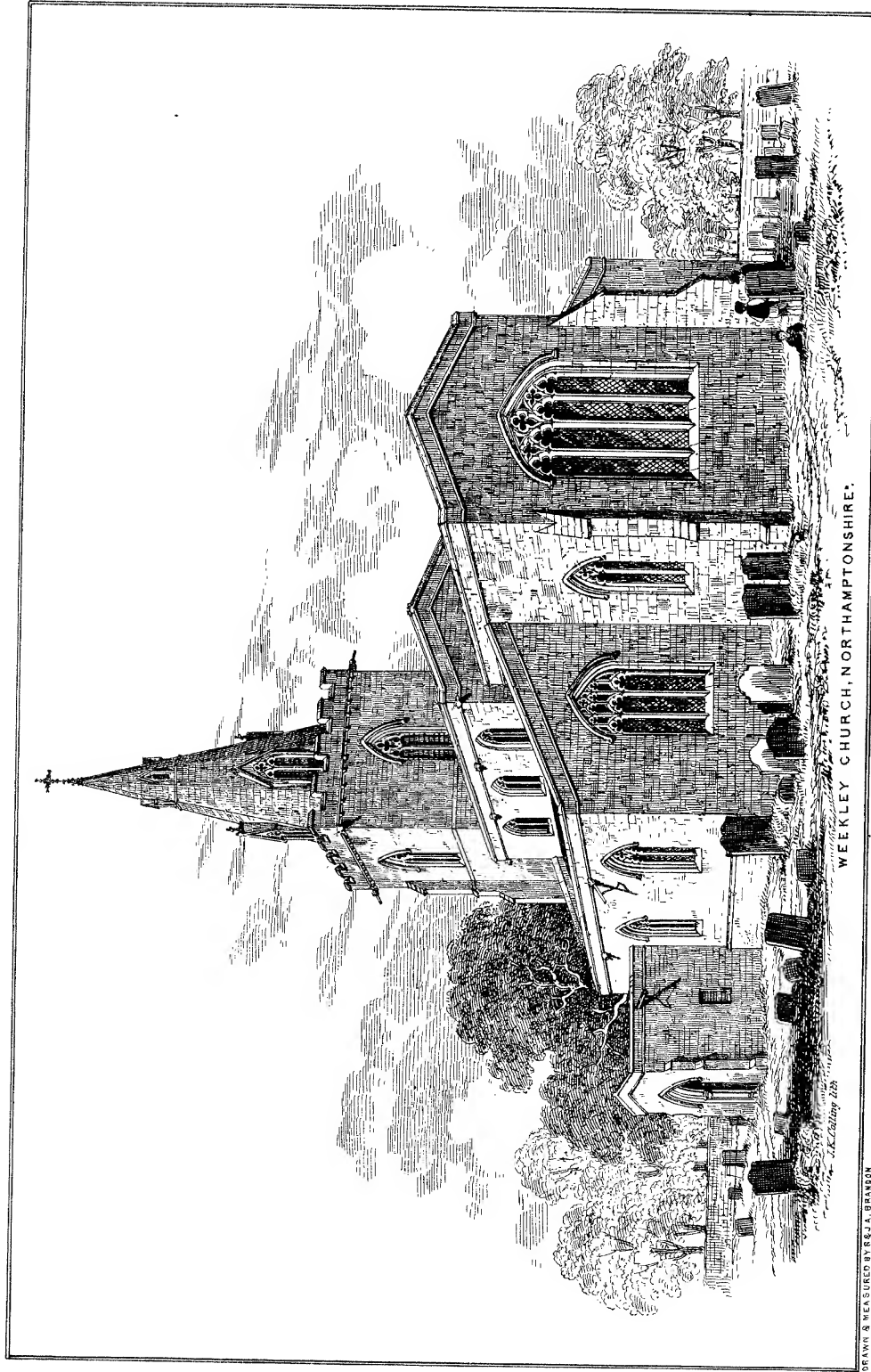


WEEKLEY CHURCH, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

DRAWN & MEASURED BY R. J. A. BRANSON

PARISH CHURCHES





WEEKLEY CHURCH, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

PARISH CHURCHES

DRAWN & MEASURED BY R. J. A. BRANDON

Weekley Church, Northamptonshire.



A SMALL village Church with a very good and well-proportioned Decorated tower and spire, which, however, are not the earliest portions of the Building; for we may yet discern an Early English lancet and string in the Chancel; and the south doorway, with its jamb shafts and circular head, has every appearance of still greater antiquity.

Two Chapels are divided off from the Chancel and aisles by means of arches, which on the north appear Early English, while on the south they are probably Decorated. In the north Chapel are three monuments of the Montagu family, of the respective dates of 1556, 1601, and 1644. The earliest is an Altar-tomb, with panelled sides and a recumbent effigy.*

The nave-piers and arches, which in common with the body of the Church are Perpendicular, are well moulded, with good caps and bases:† the Chancel arch is of the same character, with similar mouldings.

* This effigy represents Lord Chief Justice Montagu. The hospital, in a close to the south of the Church, was founded by his grandson, Sir Edward Montagu, in the 10th of James I. It is for seven poor men and a master, and two women to attend them.

† Engraved in "Brandon's Analysis of Gothick Architecture." These arches, though unquestionably Perpendicular, have mouldings (two wave moulds divided by a three-quarter hollow) which impart to them a very Decorated character. The caps and bases are octagonal.

The tower, independent of the strings which encircle it, is banded at intervals with a darker coloured stone, producing a pleasing and diversified effect. A modern doorway, cut through the base mouldings of the tower on the west side, and the sill of the south window (considerably lowered for the accommodation of a huge clock face), have been omitted in the sketch.

A beautiful trail of ball-flower is carried round the tower, under the embattled parapet: a doorway into this parapet is pierced through the spire on the east side, and, as was always the case, we find that as much care and attention was expended on this feature (though perfectly out of sight) as on any other portion of the Building: it is ogeed, terminating in a small trefoil, and is rebated to receive the door.

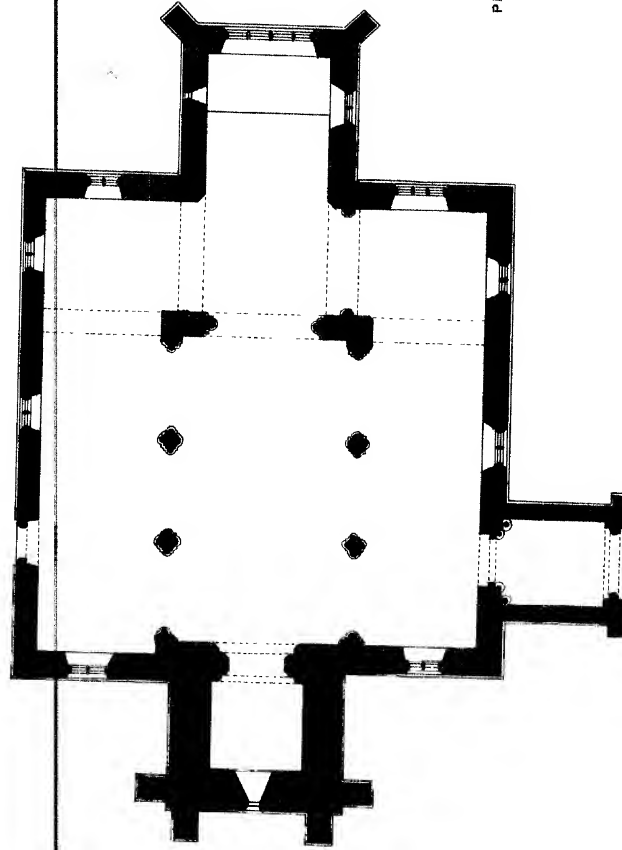
A fine slab, despoiled of its brass, is laid down at the foot of the belfry arch. Bridges, in his history of the county, mentions it as having been removed from the Chancel, and as commemorating DAME ANNEYS LE VAVASOUR, FILLE DE SIRE MAUGER LE VAVASOUR. There is no date, but it was probably an early memorial, from the circumstance of each letter of the inscription being inlaid separately in the stone.

The Church, independent of the Chapels, affords accommodation for about 190 worshippers.

PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS.

	Ft.	In.
Length of Chancel	27	0
Width of Chancel	12	9
Length of Nave	32	0
Width of Nave	17	0
Width of North Aisle	12	3
Width of South Aisle	12	4

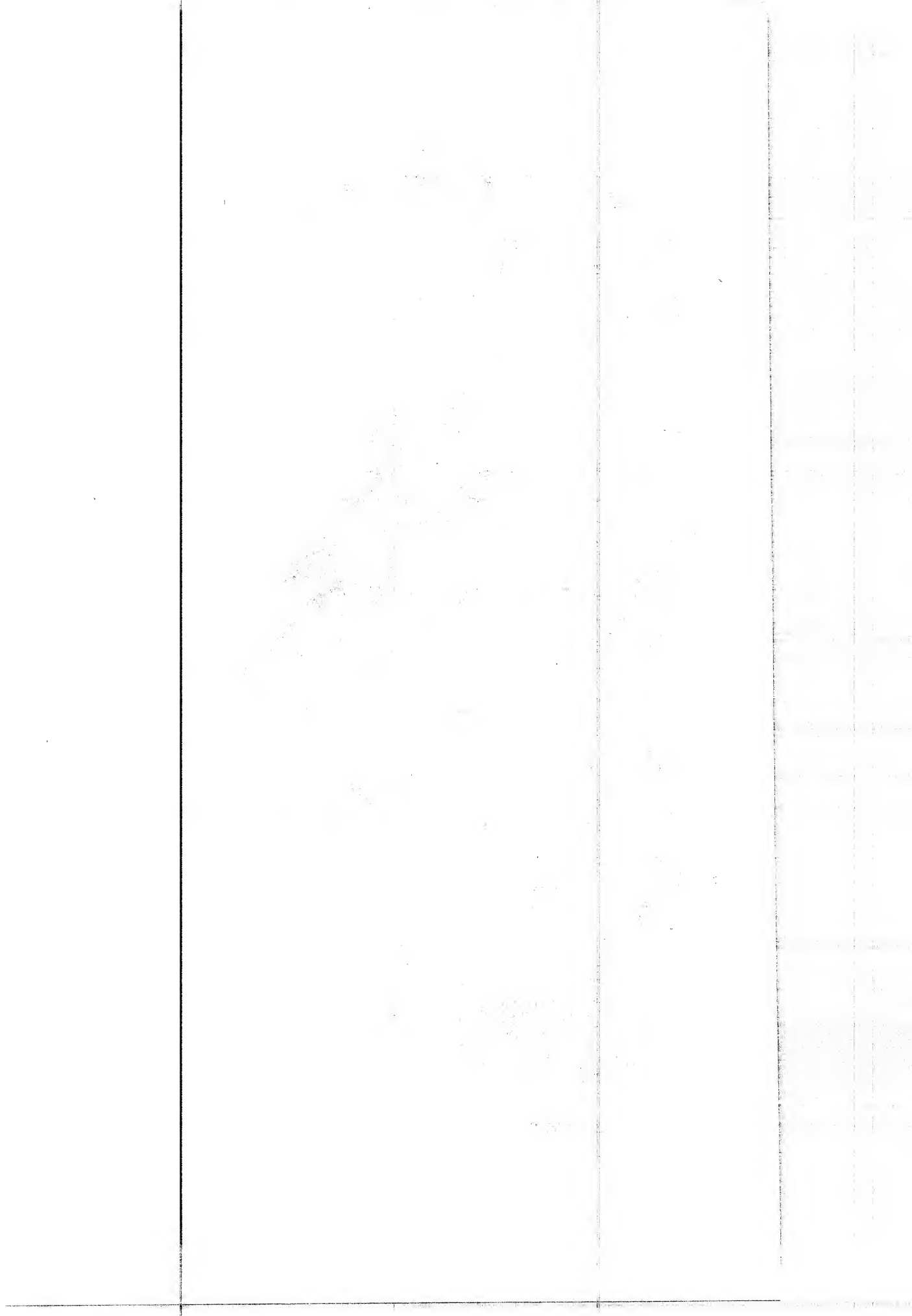
PLAN OF WEEKLEY CHURCH,
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

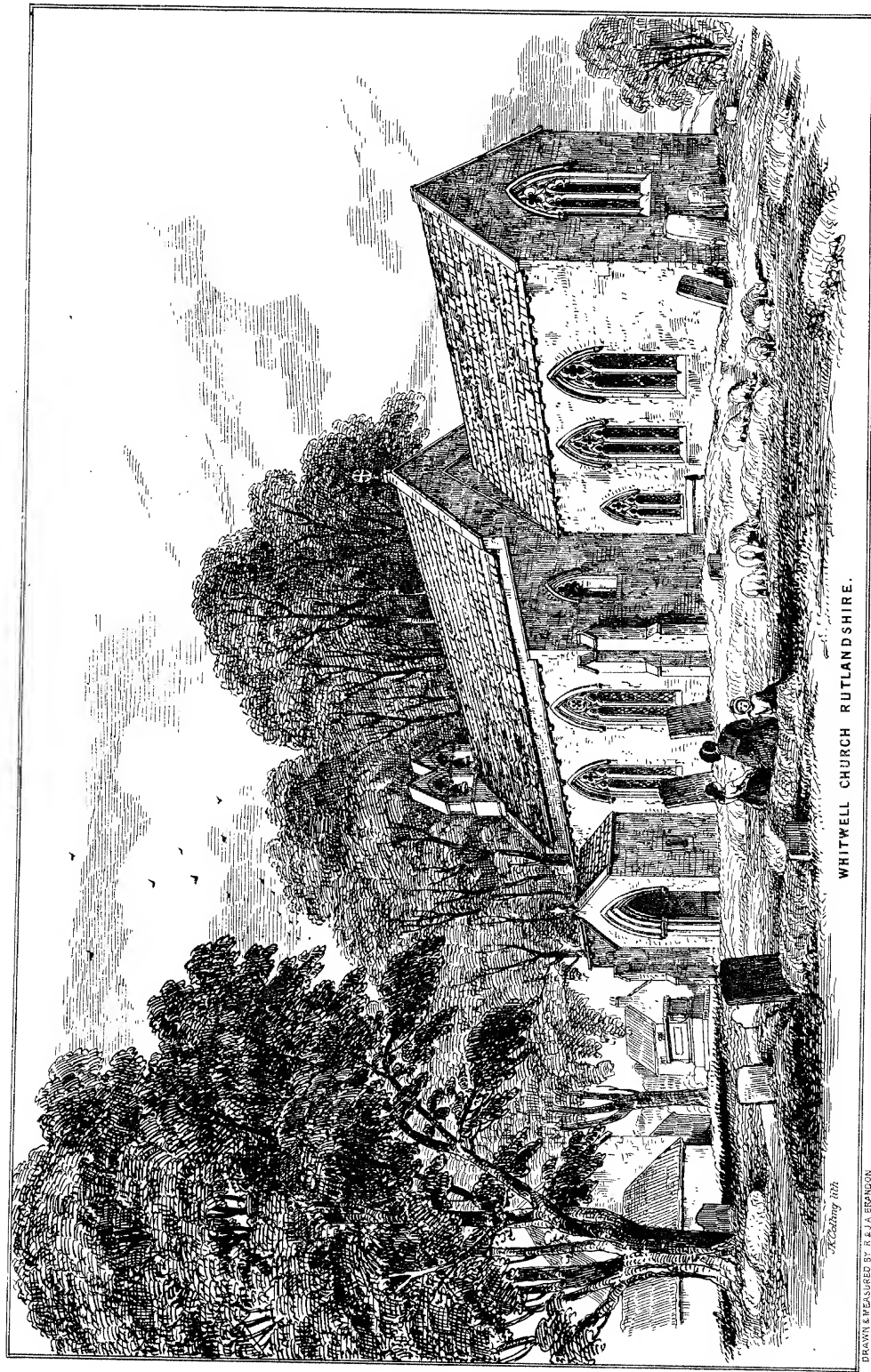


SCALE OF 10 20 30 40 50 60 80 FEET

PARISH CHURCHES

UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL

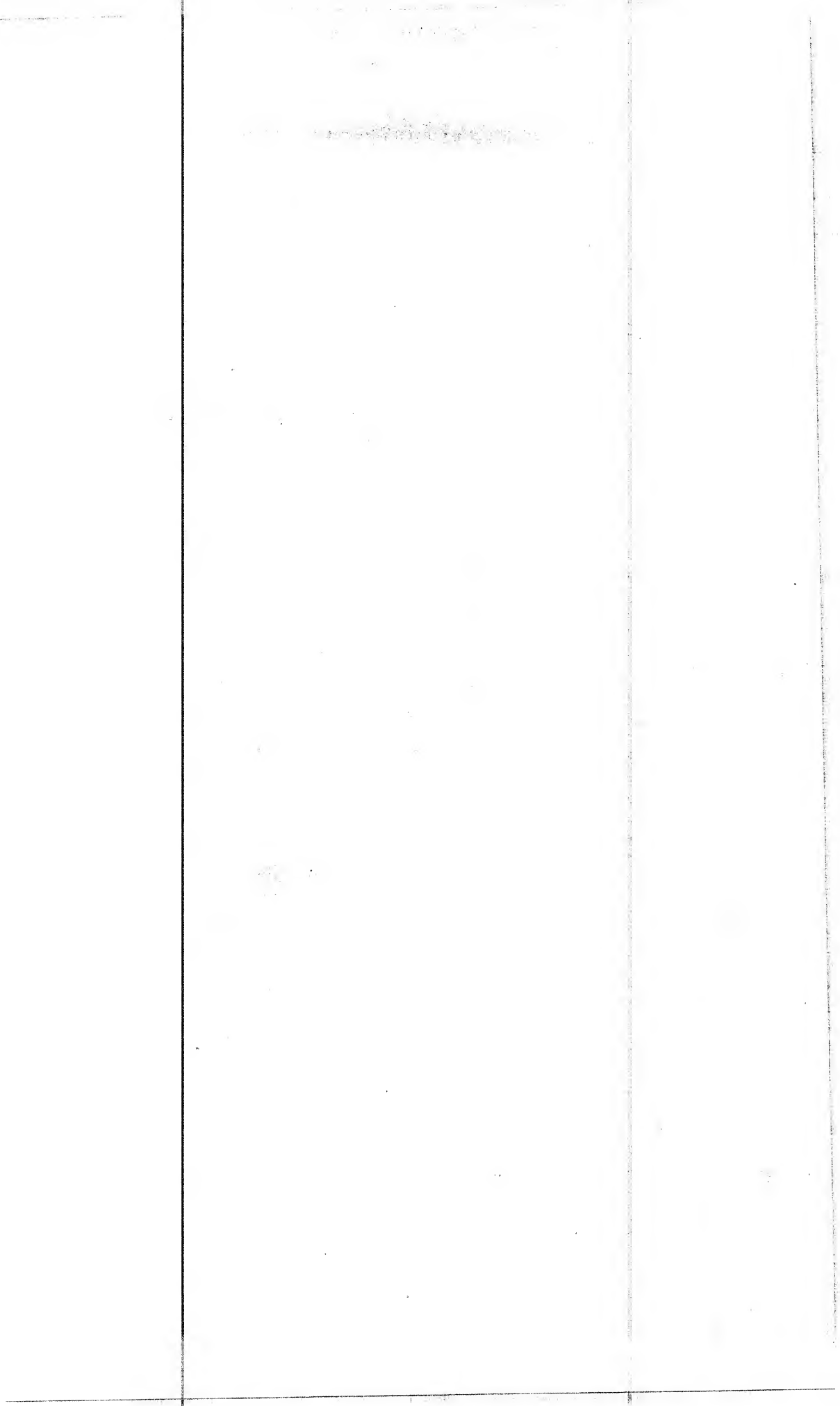


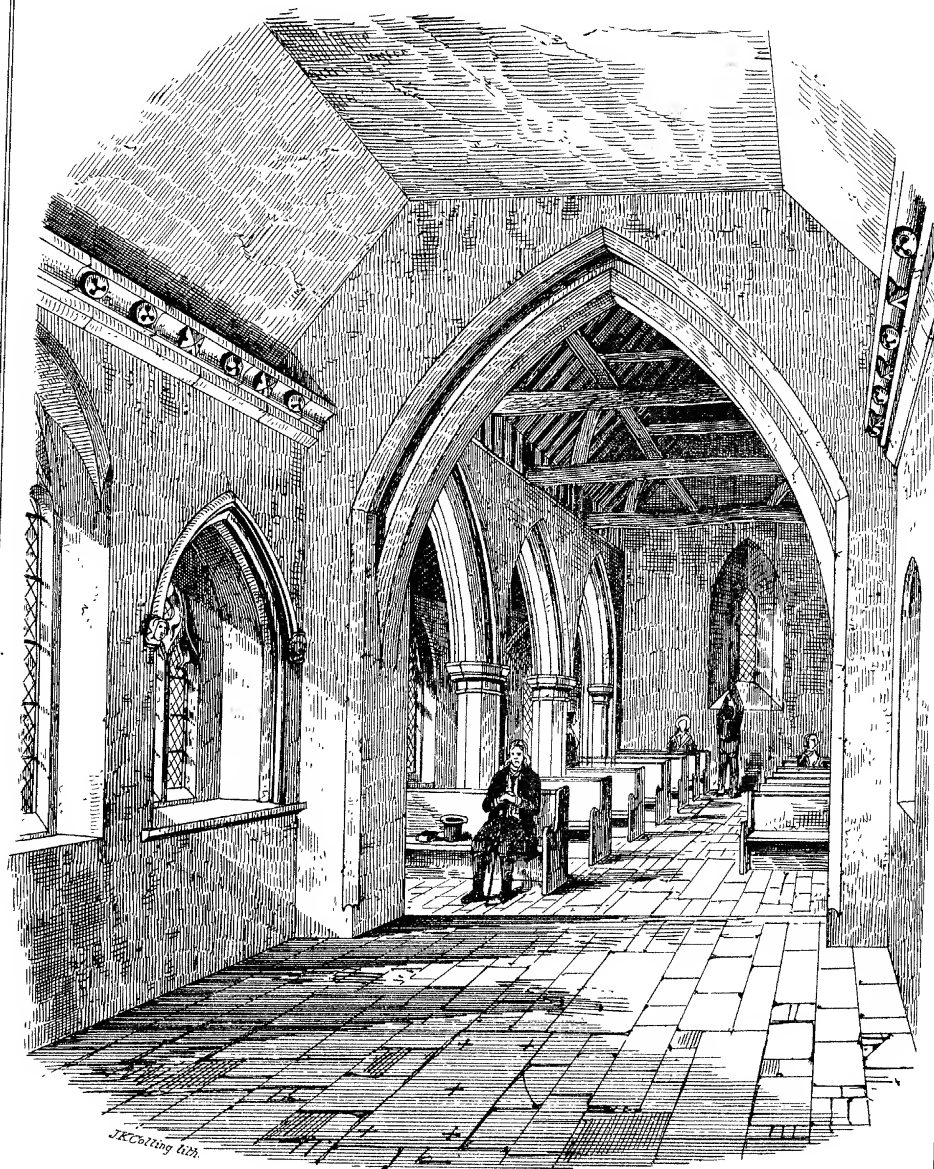


WHITWELL CHURCH RUTLANDSHIRE.

PARTIAL CHURCHES.

DRAWN & ENGRAVED BY R. J. A. STANFORD.





J.R. Colting del.

INTERIOR OF WHITWELL CHURCH RUTLANDSHIRE.

DRAWN & MEASURED BY R. & J. A. BRANDON.

PARISH CHURCHES.

Whitwell Church, Northamptonshire.



THE date of this Church must be fixed at quite the commencement of the Early English period; some parts of it, indeed, such as the circular-headed south doorway, with its banded shafts, might almost be pronounced as Semi-Norman. The Font also is a very early example, and bears every appearance of having formerly been square, and since cut down to its present octagonal shape.

Part of the roof over the nave remains apparently in its original condition: it is of the same early character as the rest of the Church, and therefore very interesting. It may be described as a tie-beam roof with inclining struts uniting the principals with the tie-beam, and carrying a purlin, which is further strengthened by short braces framed into the struts. Immediately above the purlin is a collar, level with which the roof is at present underdrawn: there is a continuous plate under the tie-beams. In its original condition the roof had four principals with six rafters between each. The Chancel roof is modern, and has been slightly lowered from its proper pitch: the stone cornice inside is a peculiar feature, apparently intended for a trussed rafter roof.

Most of the windows in the Church are of transitional date, from Early English to Decorated; the south-west window in the Chancel, however, is pure Decorated, and is distinguished from all the others by the peculiar arrangement of its jambs, and by being

further enriched inside with a hood-mould terminating in heads. Immediately opposite, in the north wall, is a foliated lancet, which retains the hooks and rebate usually met with in lychnoscopes.*

Two Altar-stones remain in the Church: the one in the Chancel is broken in half, and has been appropriated as the sepulchral slab of DANIEL NAILER, A.M., HUIUS ECCLESIAE RECTOR, 1689; the other lies unbroken at the foot of the Chancel arch: on both, the five Crosses are distinctly visible.

Many incised slabs cover the floor of the Church; on one, of the date of 1455, is engraved a Cross of considerable merit. In the Churchyard is a fine coped coffin with a very early Cross. The wheel-cross terminating the east gable of the nave is very perfect, and of great beauty.

The parish chest, hollowed out of solid timber, and strongly bound with iron, lies in the south aisle.†

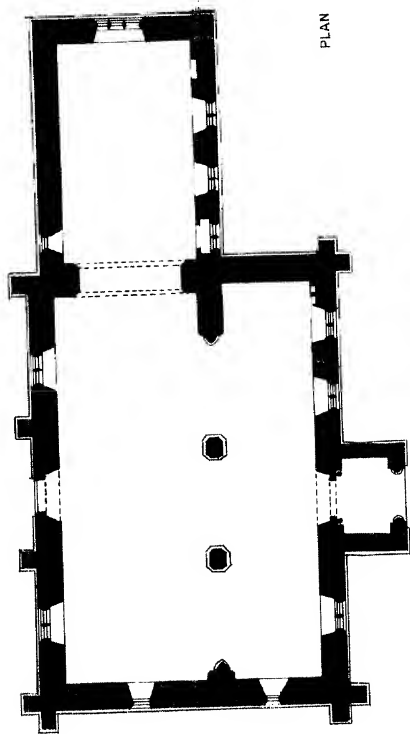
This Church affords accommodation for about 150 worshippers.

PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS.

	Ft.	In.
Length of Chancel	22	10
Width of Chancel	14	0
Length of Nave	41	2
Width of Nave	15	0
Width of Aisle	9	0

* These two windows, differing in their arrangement from all others in the Church, appear also to have been devoted to two distinct purposes. Why, otherwise should they in their construction vary so remarkably one from the other? And if such was the case, we may conclude that many of these windows, now known as lychnoscopes, were not formerly confined to *one* particular use, but were occasionally made available for several purposes of the Church.

† A chest of the same description, but of far larger dimensions, is preserved in St. Martin's Church, Leicester.

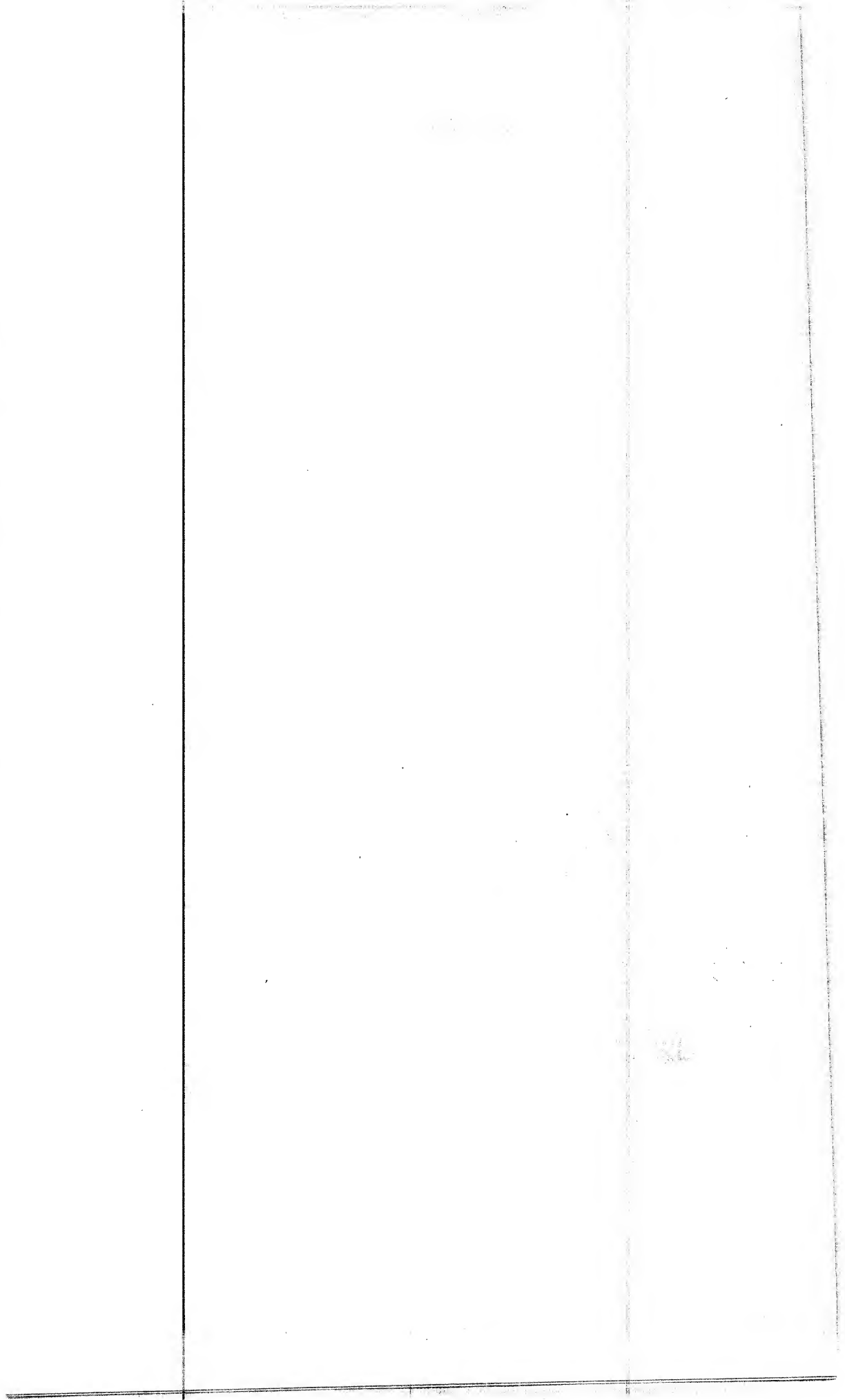


PLAN OF WHITWELL CHURCH,
RUTLANDSHIRE.

SCALE OF FEET
0 10 20 30 40 50

PARISH CHURCHES

DRAWN & MEASURED BY F. & J. A. BANTON



Wilby Church, Northamptonshire.



THIS Church is worthy of remark from the beauty of its tower, a most elegant design of Perpendicular construction, and in a tolerably perfect condition. The window over the doorway opens into the Church, through the tower arch: above it a tracced opening, very similar to those so constantly met with in the Norfolk towers, lights the belfry floor; the access to which is obtained by a turret staircase in the south-west angle, and which is lighted by small quatrefoils. Above the floor of the belfry, the tower becomes octagonal, with windows in the four cardinal faces, and with flying buttresses abutting against those of the tower. The octagon is broached at this level, but the junction is concealed by the parapet of pierced quatrefoils. The symbols of the Evangelists are placed at the angles. From this parapet rise eight small buttresses, terminating in pinnacles with flying buttresses, abutting against the several sides of the spire, and producing an exceedingly rich and varied effect. There is a small doorway opening from the south side of the spire on to the parapet. The spire lights terminate with Crosses.

The rest of the Church is Early Decorated, possessing very few

points of interest. A late clear-story has been added on the south side, and the roofs both of the Chancel and nave have been considerably lowered; so much so indeed, that the upper part of the Chancel arch now appears above the roof of the Chancel, and is filled with glass. The north pier is partly concealed by the wall of the Chancel, which has been rebuilt, and the windows omitted.* The east window is a very poor design with Perpendicular tracery; those in the body of the Church are square-headed.

On the north side of the Chancel, we find, built up in the masonry, the voussoir of an arch with the chevron carved on it, which, with the Font, a plain circular bowl lined with lead, are the only indications of an older Church having existed on the present site.

On the south side of the Chancel is a lychnoscopic window, a plain lancet, now blocked up. A trefoliated piscina in the south aisle, marks the position where an Altar formerly stood.

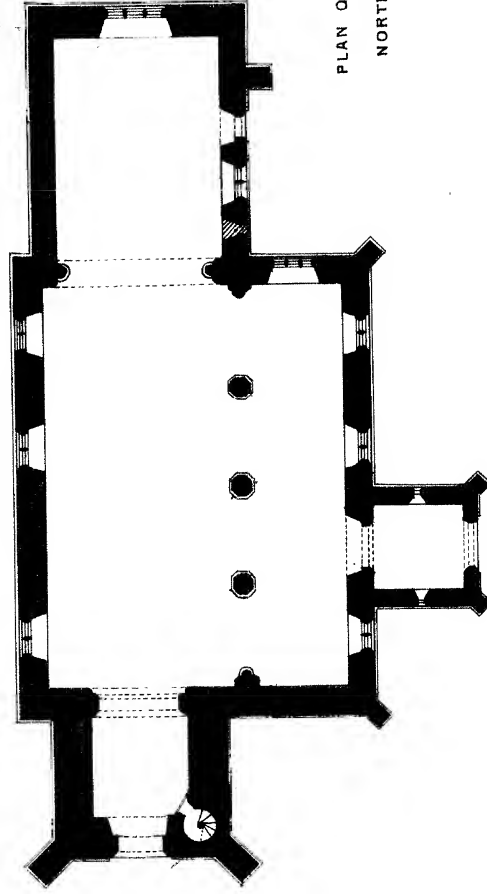
The Church affords accommodation for about 170 worshippers.

PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS.

	Ft.	In.
Length of Chancel	23	2
Width of Chancel	17	0
Length of Nave	42	0
Width of Nave	19	10
Width of Aisle	9	6

* Bridges in his description of the Church mentions it as consisting of "a body, north and south isles, and Chancel," and further states that "the body and isles are in breadth forty-three feet nine inches." Comparing this statement with the plan as it now is, we find that the north aisle was of precisely the same width as the south. The same historian informs us that there was in his time an Altar-monument of antique marble, without arms or inscriptions, on the north side of the Chancel. No traces of it now remain!

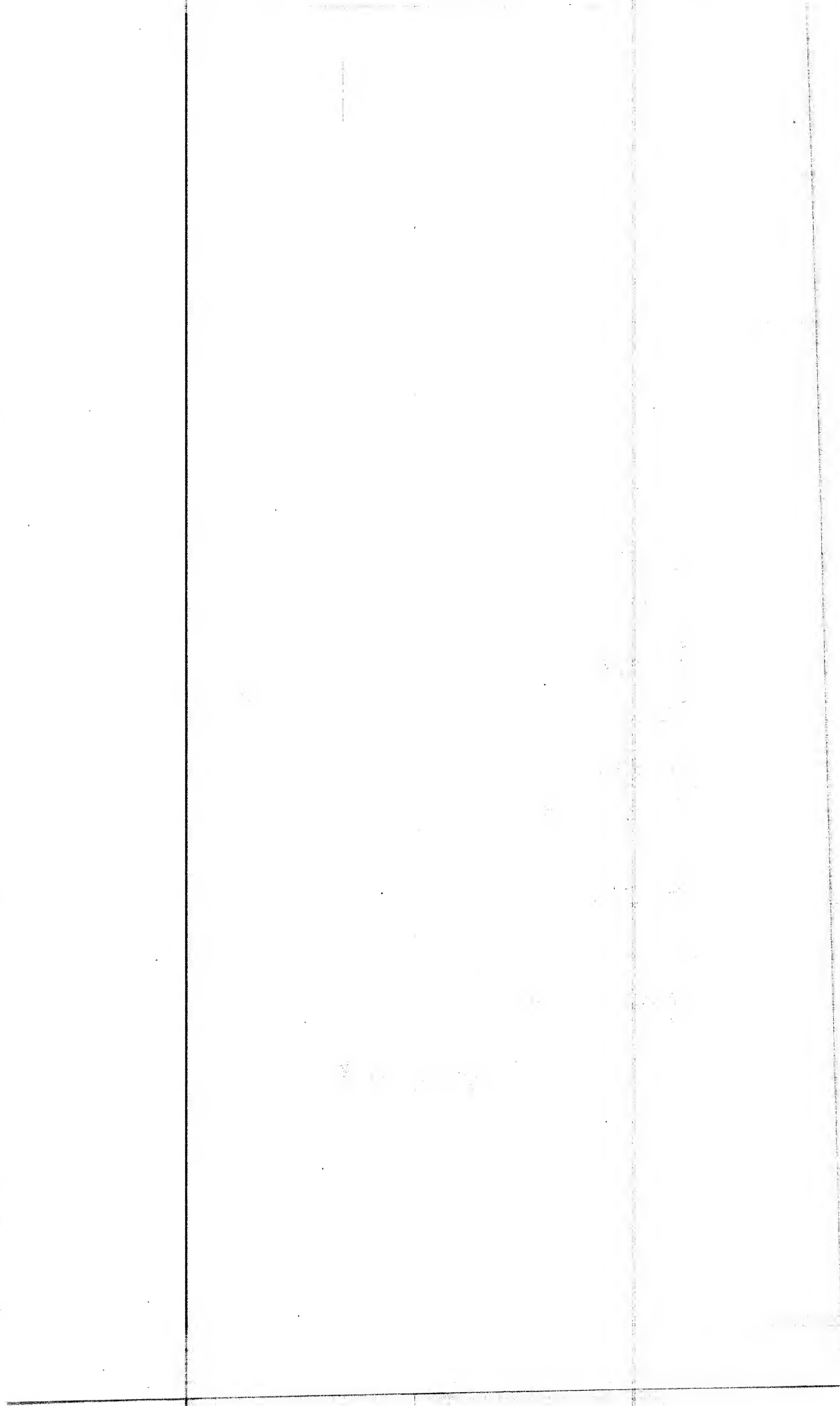
PLAN OF WILBY CHURCH,
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

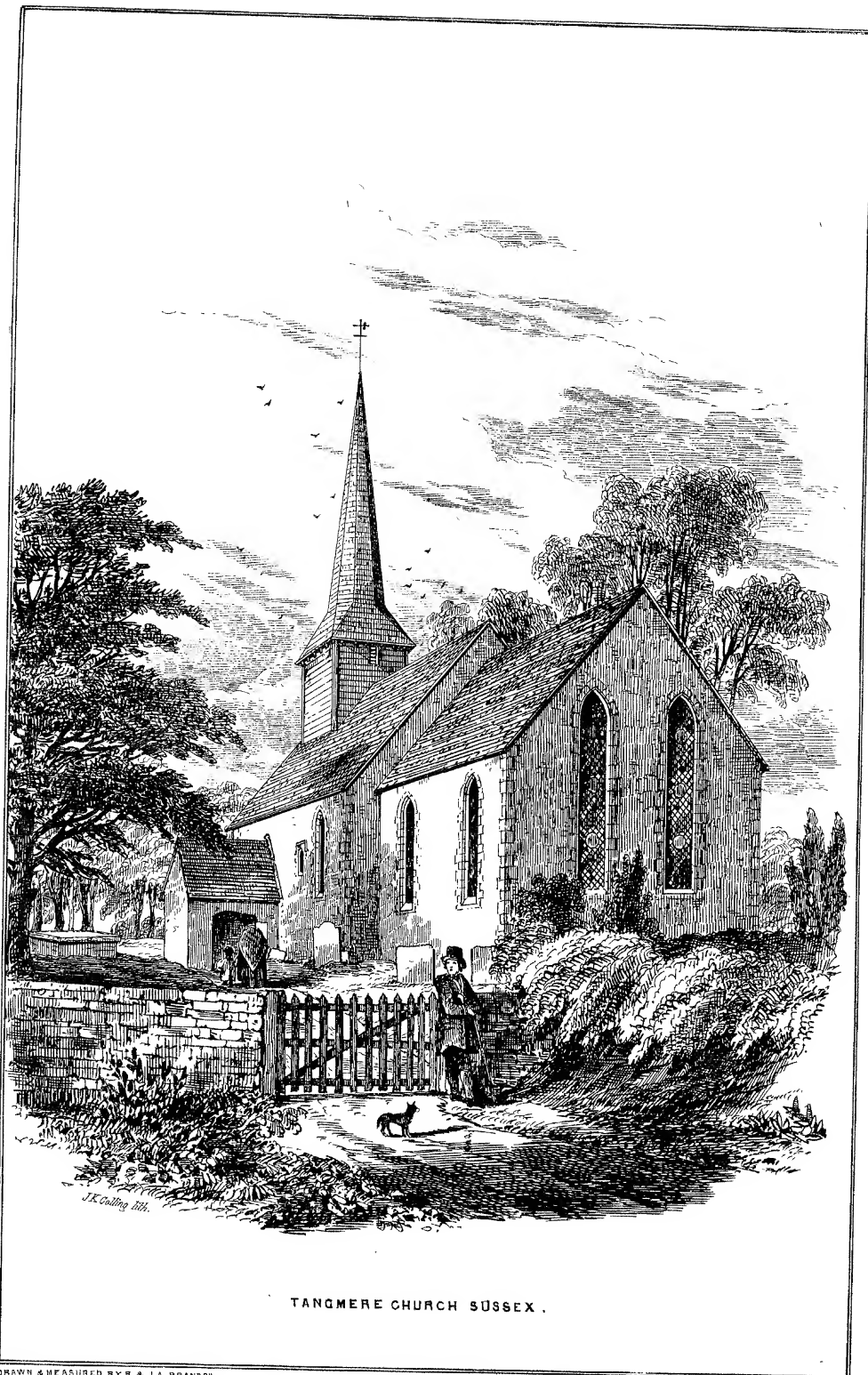


SCALE OF 0 10 20 30 40 50 FEET

PARISH CHURCHES

DRAWN & MEASURED BY M & J A BRANDON





DRAWN & MEASURED BY R. & J. A. BRANDON

PARISH CHURCHES

Tangmere Church, Sussex,



HAS been selected as a good example of a numerous class of Churches in the counties of Surrey and Sussex, and some parts of Kent and Hampshire, in all of which the greatest simplicity and economy of material are apparent without any sacrifice of true ecclesiastical character. The entire absence of base moulds, buttresses, strings, and dripstones, shows that good freestone was not easily procured; and it is a matter of some little surprise, that with such humble means only at command, such Church-like and durable structures should have been erected.

In the present examples the gables appear never to have had copings, and were possibly finished with small metal crosses, such as are frequently found at terminations of spires.

Several small lights, belonging to an earlier and Norman Church, remain in the walls of the nave; all the other windows are lancets of the Early English period. The belfry and spire are of wood, the later covered with shingle, and the whole forming a curious piece of carpentry, the framing of which is brought down on to the pavement of the nave, where the bells, three in number, are rung.

The roofs are of trussed rafters, with occasional tie-beams, as in Clymping Church. The south doorway is Decorated, with very good mouldings and a dripstone. The porch is a modern erection, with an entrance in the east wall; it, however, occupies the place of a former porch, remains of which may yet be traced. A very early Purbeck coffin-stone, with a fine cross, is laid down at the entrance. The Font is Norman—a plain round bowl, on a circular step.

The Altar-stone of Purbeck marble (4' 9" × 2' 2") is now laid under the Communion Table.

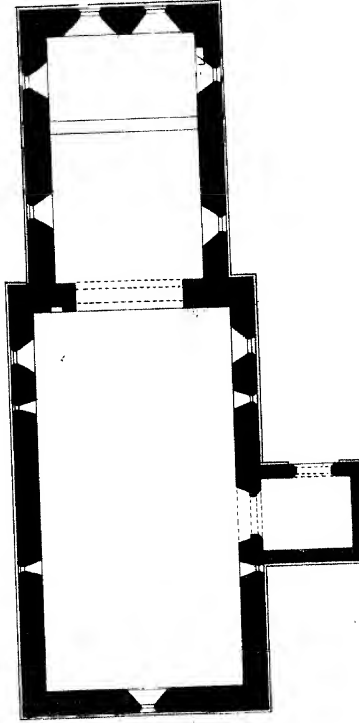
The Church affords accommodation for about 110 worshippers.

PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS.

	Ft.	In.
Length of Chancel	26	0
Width of Chancel	15	4
Length of Nave	39	8
Width of Nave	20	7



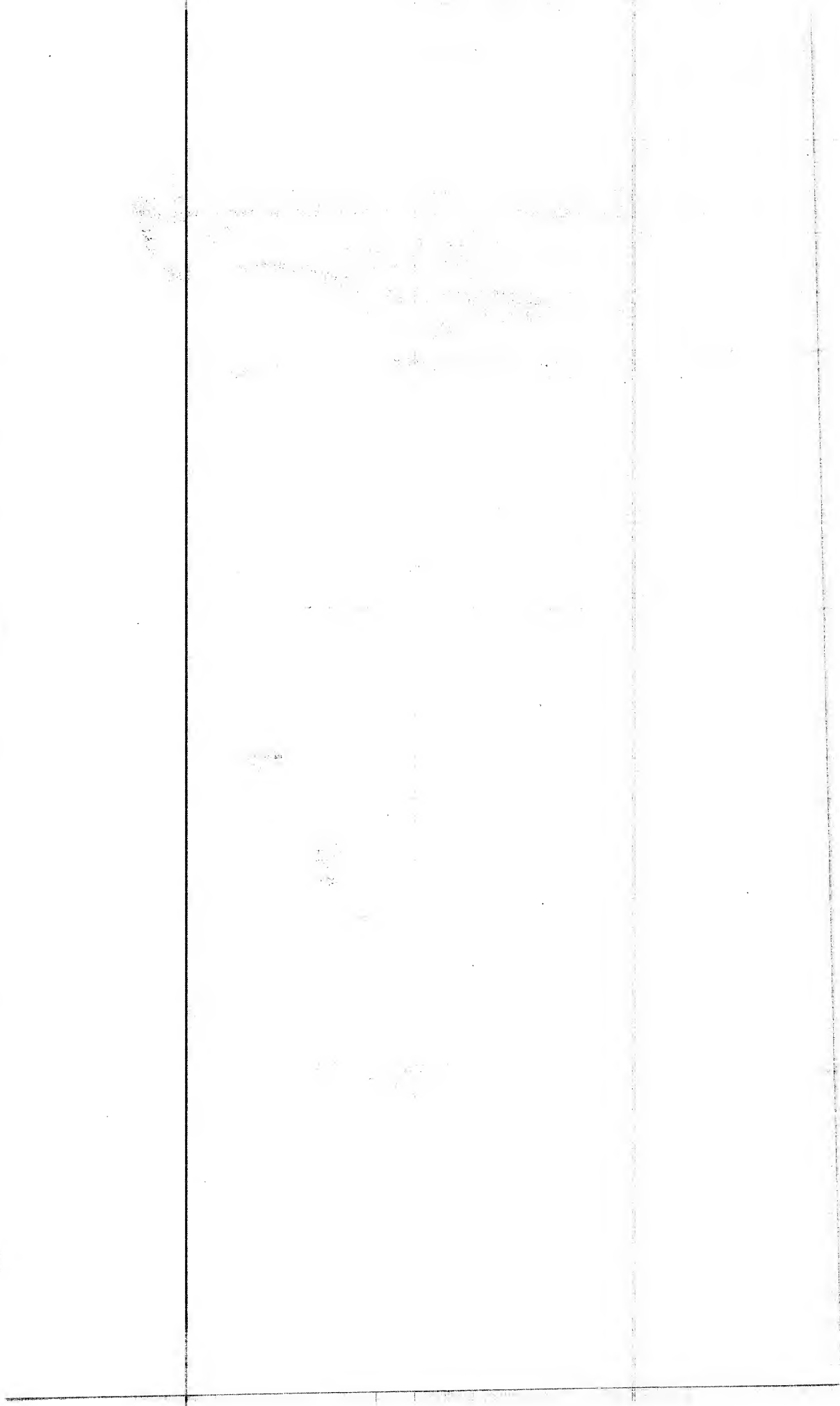
PLAN OF TANGMERE CHURCH,
SUSSEX.

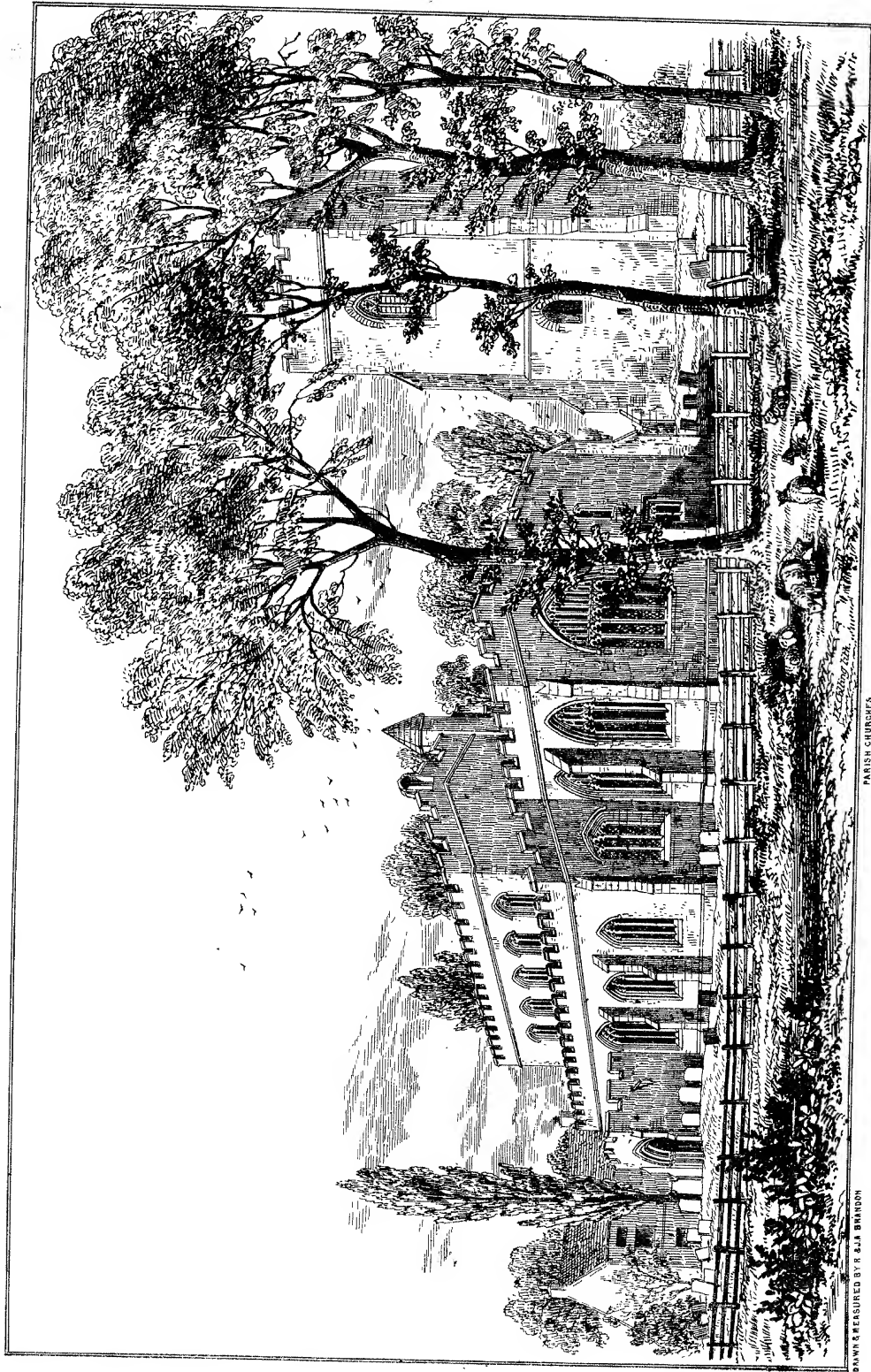


SCALE OF
10 20 30 40 50 60 FEET

PARISH CHURCHES

PLAN MEASURED BY H. J. JARVIS





PARISH CHURCHES

MARSTON CHURCH, BEDFORDSHIRE.

ENGRAVED BY R. A. J. B. 1840

Marston Church, Bedfordshire.



A LARGE Perpendicular Church, built on the site of a Decorated one, of which the tower and vestry alone remain. The tower is of exceedingly massive proportions, with walls nearly six feet thick; the lower part is groined over. It is singularly situated with regard to the Church, and the angle that it forms with it has been preserved in the plan.

The arrangement of the vestry is exceedingly interesting: the lower room is groined over and furnished as usual with a piscina and aumbrie; by the side of the piscina a recess is formed in the wall, as if for a seat. A very remarkable opening occurs close to the ground in the north-west corner; it is only a few inches wide, in fact a mere square-headed slit on the outside, but is arched over inside and has a considerable splay. The room above is lighted by two trefoil-headed lancets, the one to the north and the other to the east. There has been a fireplace in the north-east corner, of which the jambs alone are left.

In the Chancel are two brasses, the one a demi-figure of a Priest (quondam rector), 1420; the other, full-length figures of Thomas Reynes and Alice his wife, 1541. In Lyson's History of the county,

this brass is said to belong to the Altar-tomb yet remaining between the Chancel and Chapel. With very little doubt, therefore, we may attribute to Thomas Reynes, lord of the manor, the good work of rebuilding his parish Church. There is a richly carved parclose at the west of the Chapel, and a hagioscope, pierced through the north wall, commands a view of the Altar.

The small portion which now remains of the rood-screen is beautifully carved and painted; the roof of the nave also is partially coloured. Most of the old seats remain, very richly panelled. The Font is octagonal and Perpendicular. The two western arches of the nave are considerably narrower than the others, and are carried on corbels. The sancte bell-cot remains over the east gable of the nave.

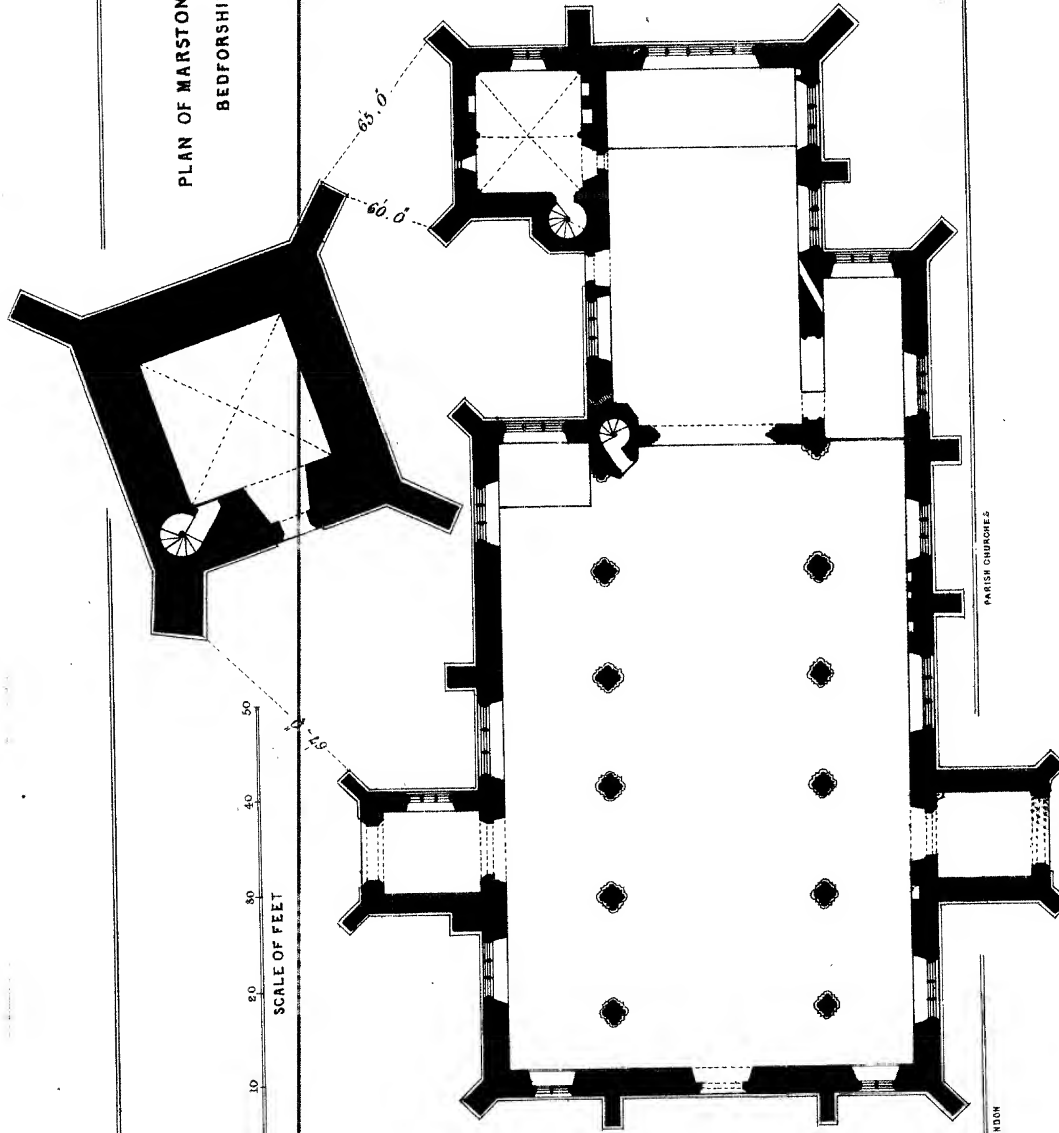
This Church affords accommodation for about 370 worshippers.

PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS.

	Ft.	In.
Length of Chancel	37	6
Width of Chancel	19	10
Length of Nave	65	0
Width of Nave	19	0
Width of North Aisle	9	7
Width of South Aisle	8	0



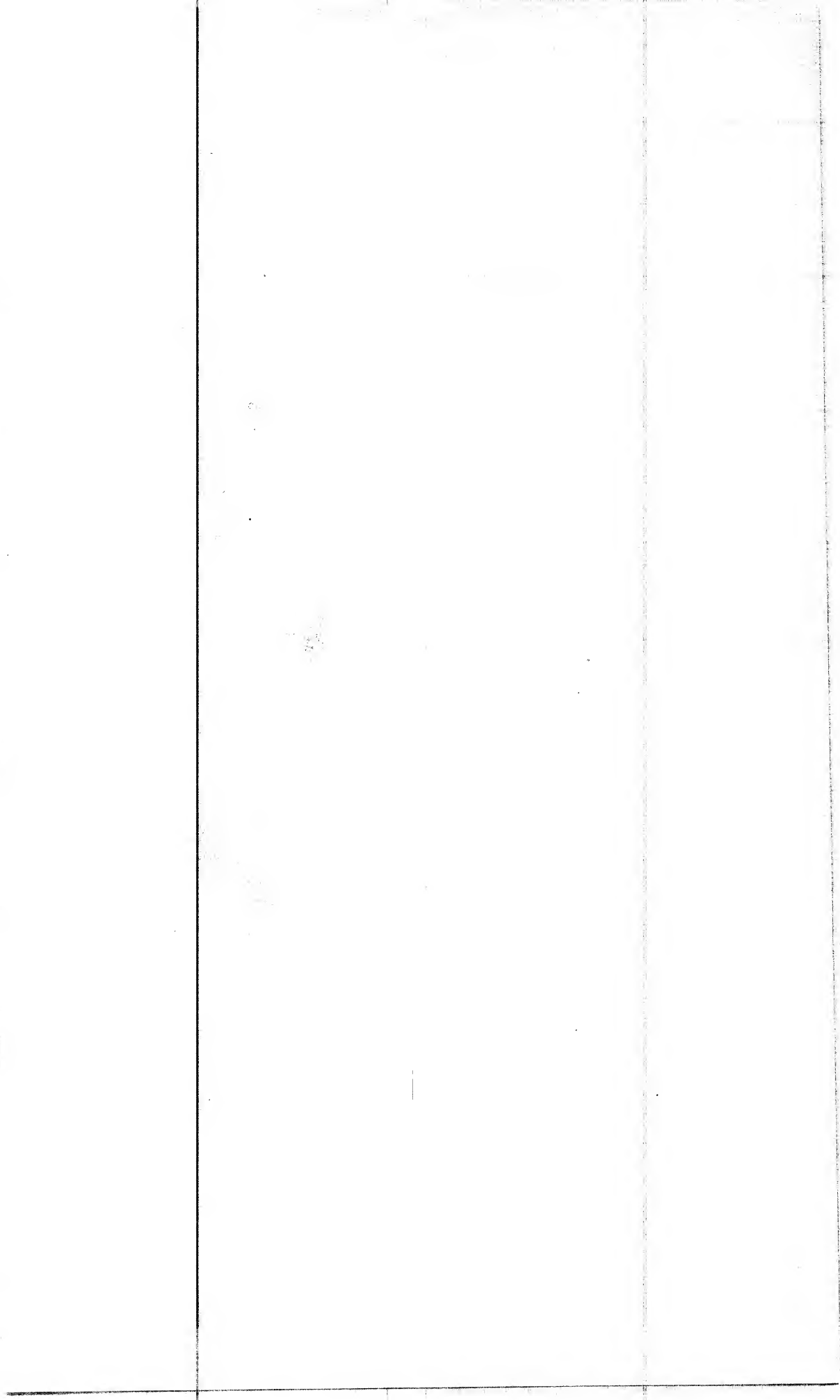
PLAN OF MARSTON CHURCH,
BEDFORDSHIRE

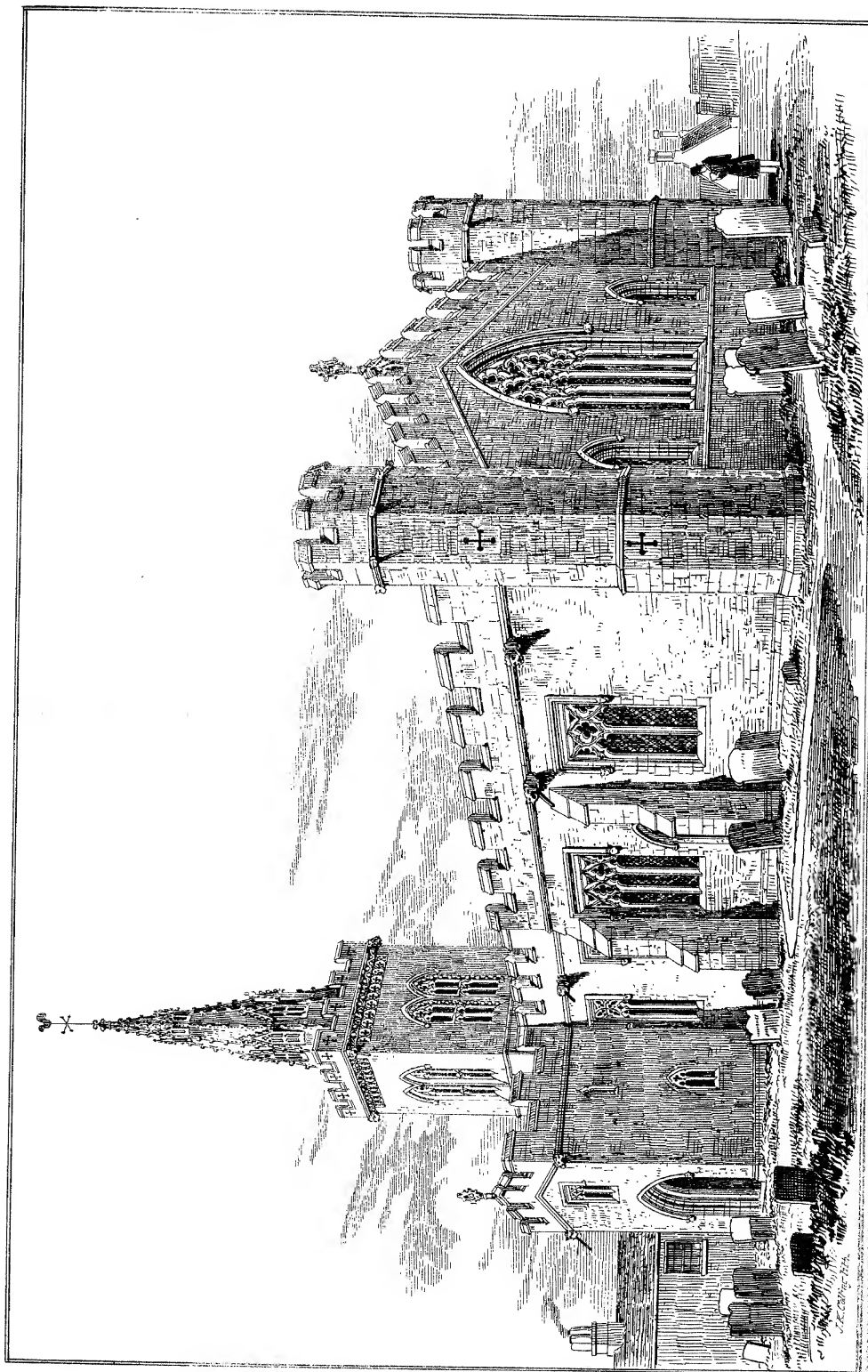


SCALE OF FEET
0 10 20 30 40 50

PARISH CHURCHES

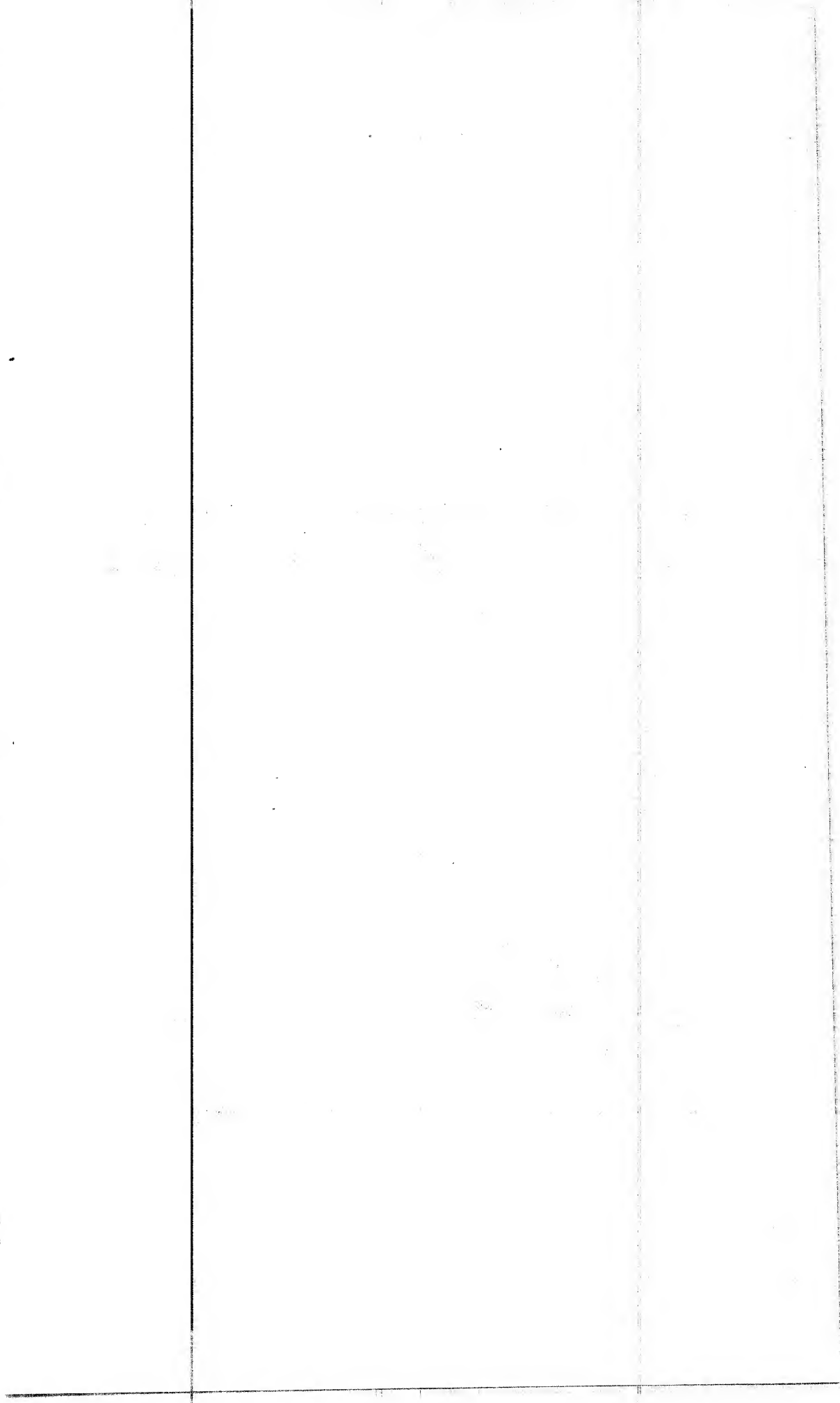
DRAWN & MEASURED BY MR. J. A. BRANDON

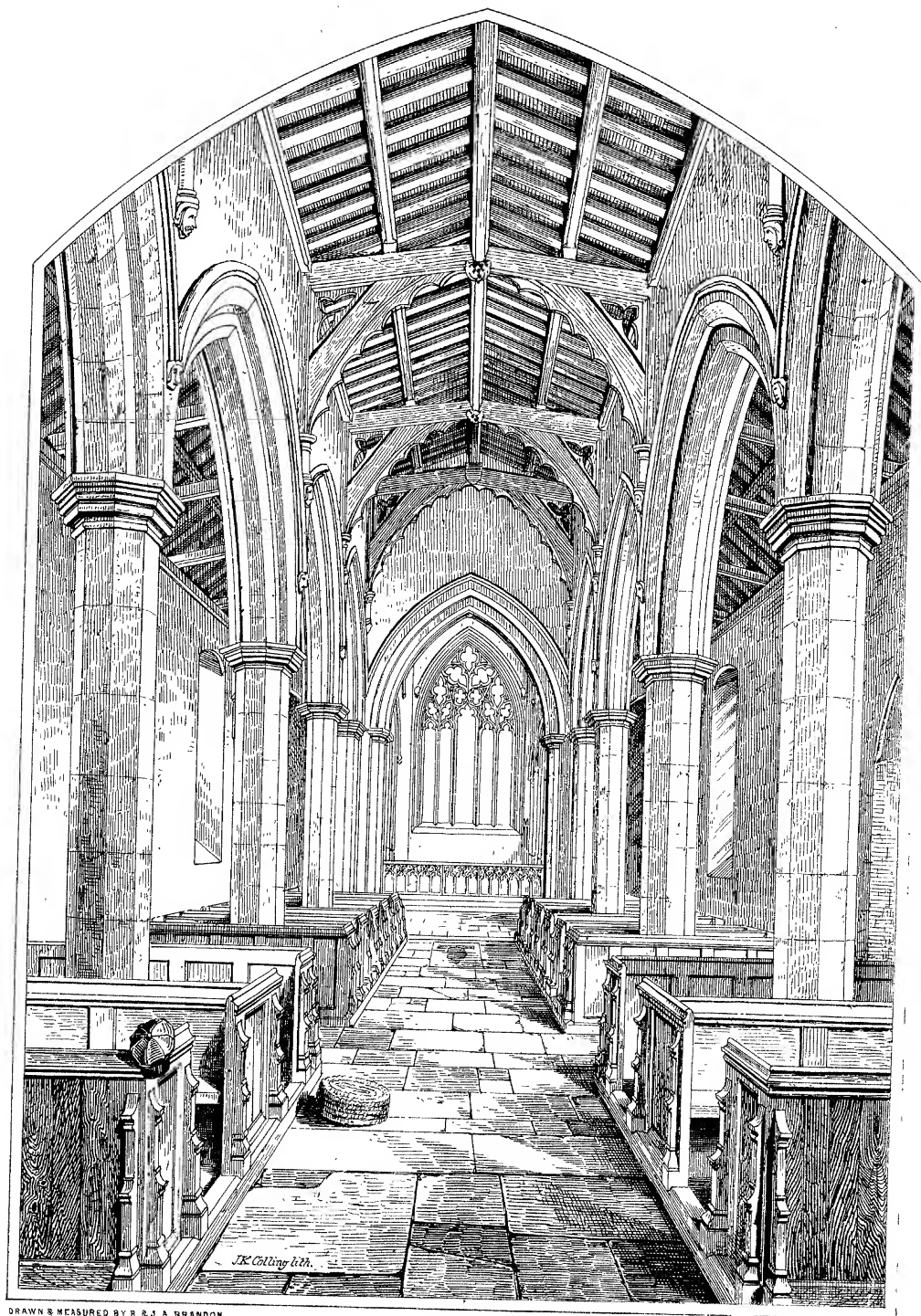




PARKER & SON

WININGTON CHURCH, BEDFORDSHIRE.





DRAWN & MEASURED BY R. & J. A. SHANDON

PARISH CHURCHES

INTERIOR OF WIMMINGTON CHURCH, BEDFORDSHIRE.

Wimington Church, Bedfordshire,



WAS entirely rebuilt towards the close of the reign of Edward III., and remains in its original state, with a few trifling exceptions. Churches, such as the present, having the time of their erection clearly authenticated, are of the utmost value, and should be studied with the greatest attention by all who would obtain an insight into the theory of design of former days.

The brass of the munificent founder of this fine Church is inlaid on an Altar-tomb between the Chancel and the south Chapel; it is a beautiful piece of work with richly crocketed canopies and pinnacles; around it is inscribed: *Johēs. Curteys. dñs. de. Wymington. quondam. maior. staple. lanāru. calise. et. Albreda. ūx. ēj. qui istam. ecclesiam. de. nobo. construxerūt. obiit. ēi. idē. Johēs. xix. die. mensis. april. anno. dñi. milmo. cccc. lxxxvi. aīābs quōru. pproētur. altissimī. Amen.*

Though probably erected quite towards the close of the style, the details throughout are remarkably pure, and the tracery of the windows presents a great variety of designs, all very good: those at the sides are square-headed; the two west windows in the aisles are foliated circles; and the east ones were originally two lights, with pointed heads and flowing tracery: they have lately been rebuilt as single lancets. There is a very elaborate sedilia

of two seats, and a piscina equally rich and forming part of the same design; all the roofs in the Church are original; that over the nave is especially interesting and characteristically moulded. The seats also may be considered of the same date; they are massive and of simple design. There is a good Decorated Font.

A considerable portion of the old pavement remains in the Chancel and adjoining Chapels. It appears to have consisted of squares of polished Purbeck marble laid diagonally. A similar pavement may be noticed in the Abbey Churches of Westminster and St. Alban's; and in Chichester Cathedral, in some parts, the pavement is remarkably perfect; it also consists of Purbeck marble with regular intervals left for the insertion of brasses.

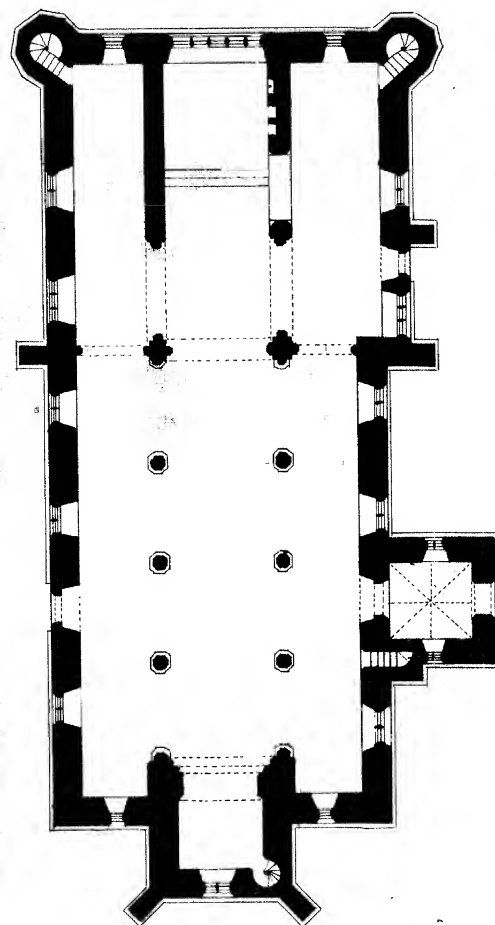
Besides the brass of the founder, there are three others in the Church: one of Sir Thomas Brounflet, cupbearer to Henry V., who died in 1430, is considered to be "the finest specimen of a brass representing a knight in plate armour in existence."* Another is to the memory of Margaret, his wife, who died in 1407, and in the nave is a smaller one of a Priest in eucharistic vestments.

The Church affords accommodation for about 170 worshippers.

PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS.

	Ft.	In.
Length of Chancel	30	6
Width of Chancel	10	10
Length of Nave	41	6
Width of Nave	10	10
Width of North Aisle	6	10
Width of South Aisle	7	2

* See a beautiful engraving of this effigy in the Rev. Charles Boutell's valuable Treatise on Monumental Brasses.

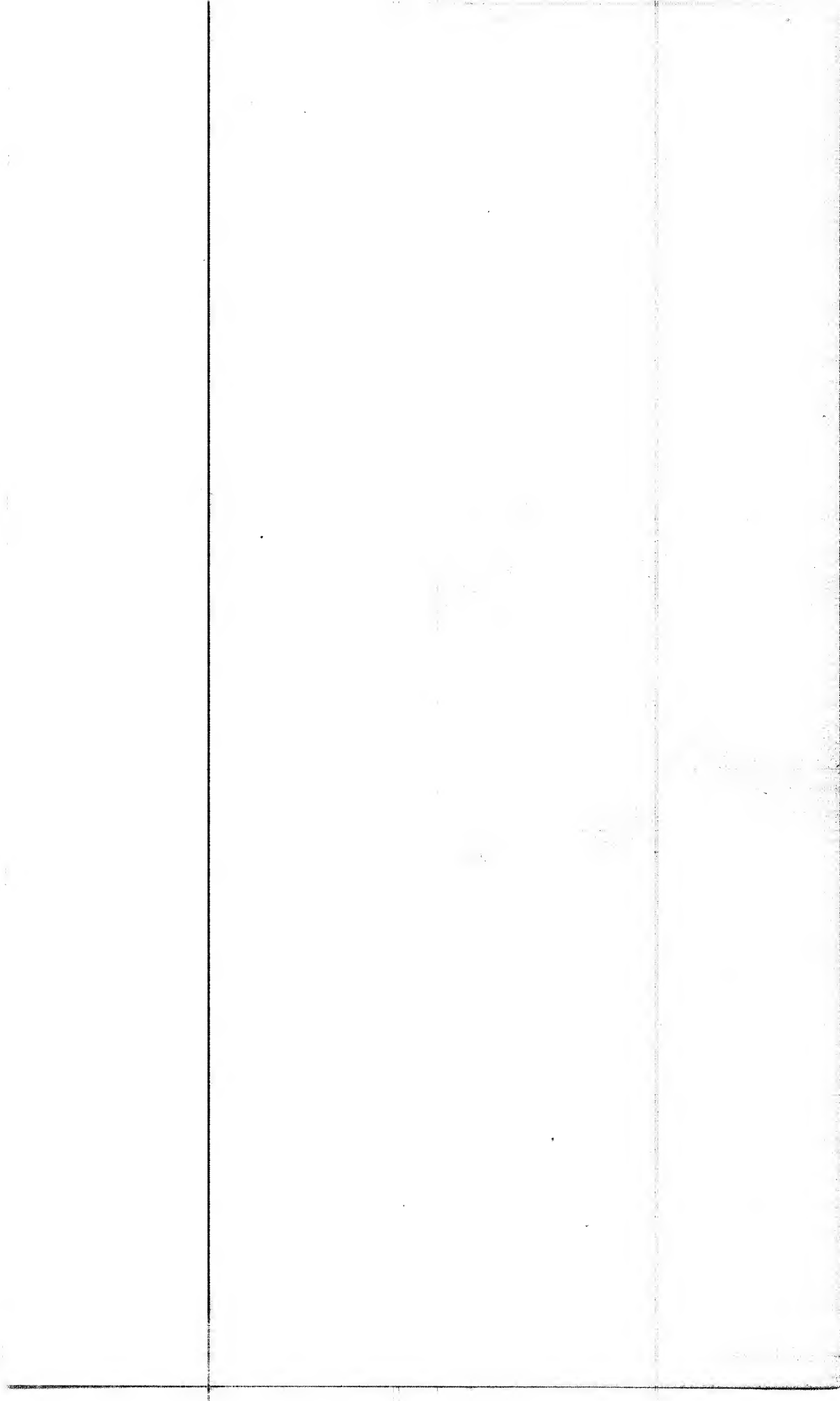


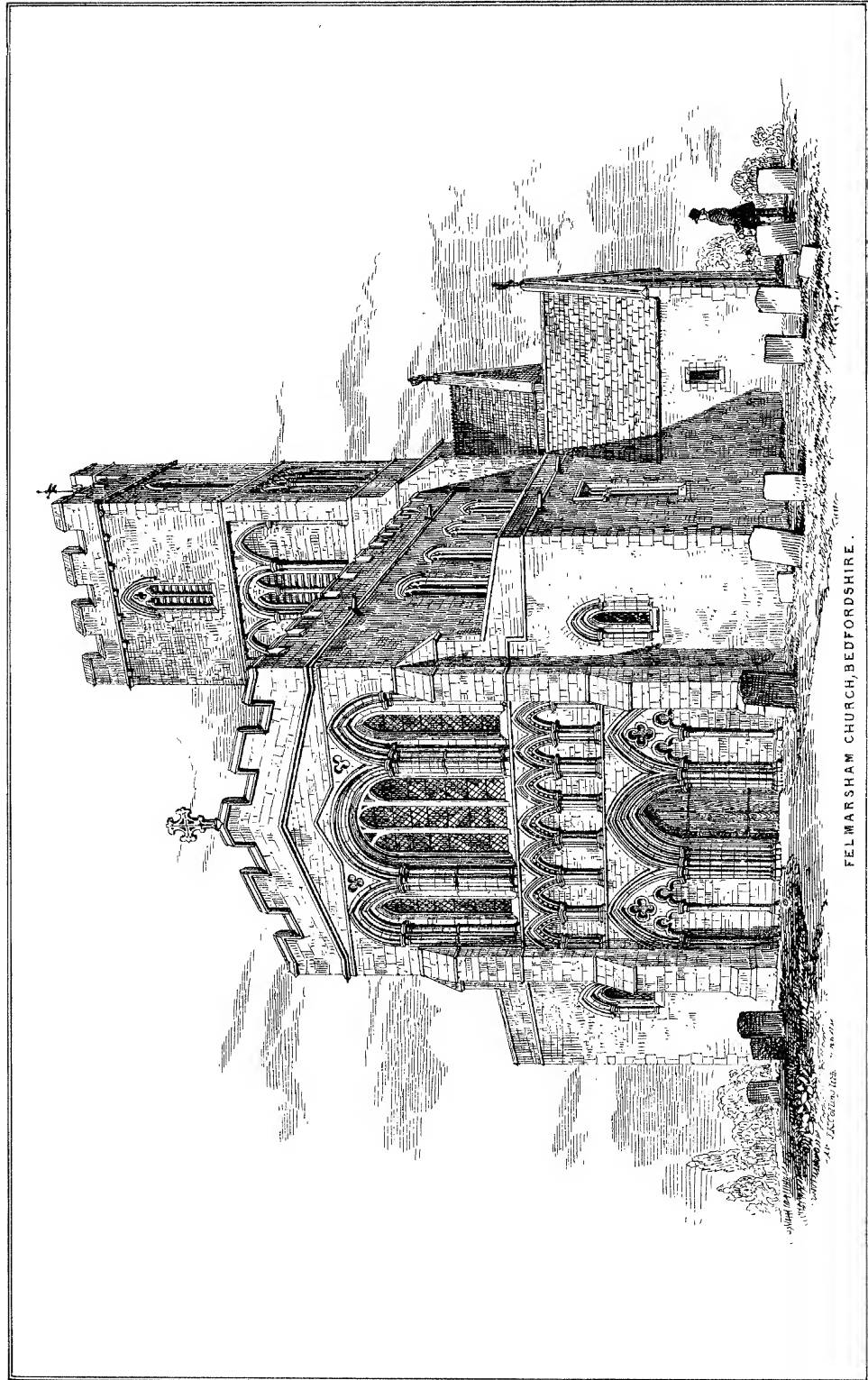
PLAN OF WIMINGTON CHURCH,
BEDFORDSHIRE.

SCALE OF 0 10 20 30 40 50 FEET

MAIN CHURCH

DRAWN & MEASURED BY H. J. A. BRADON

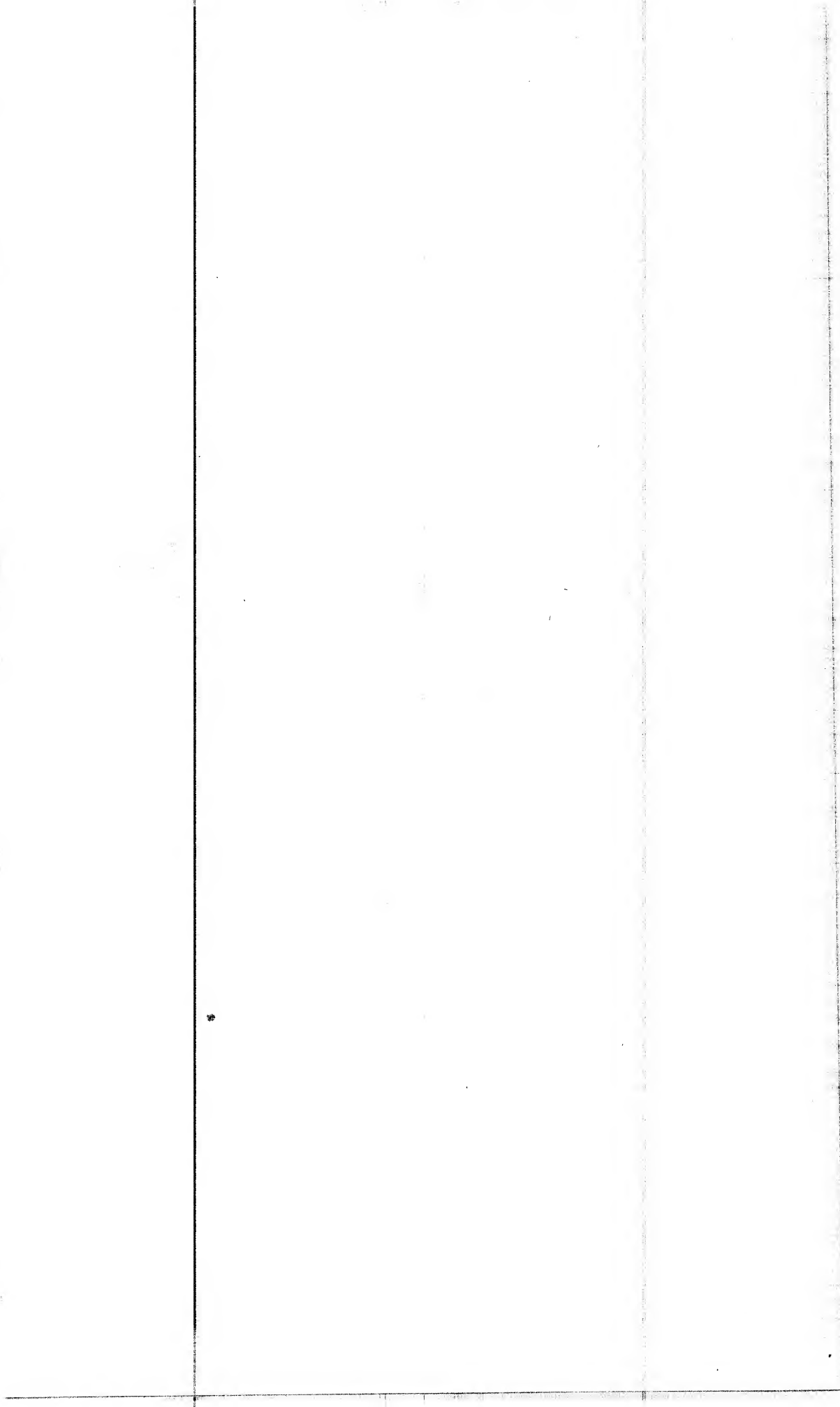


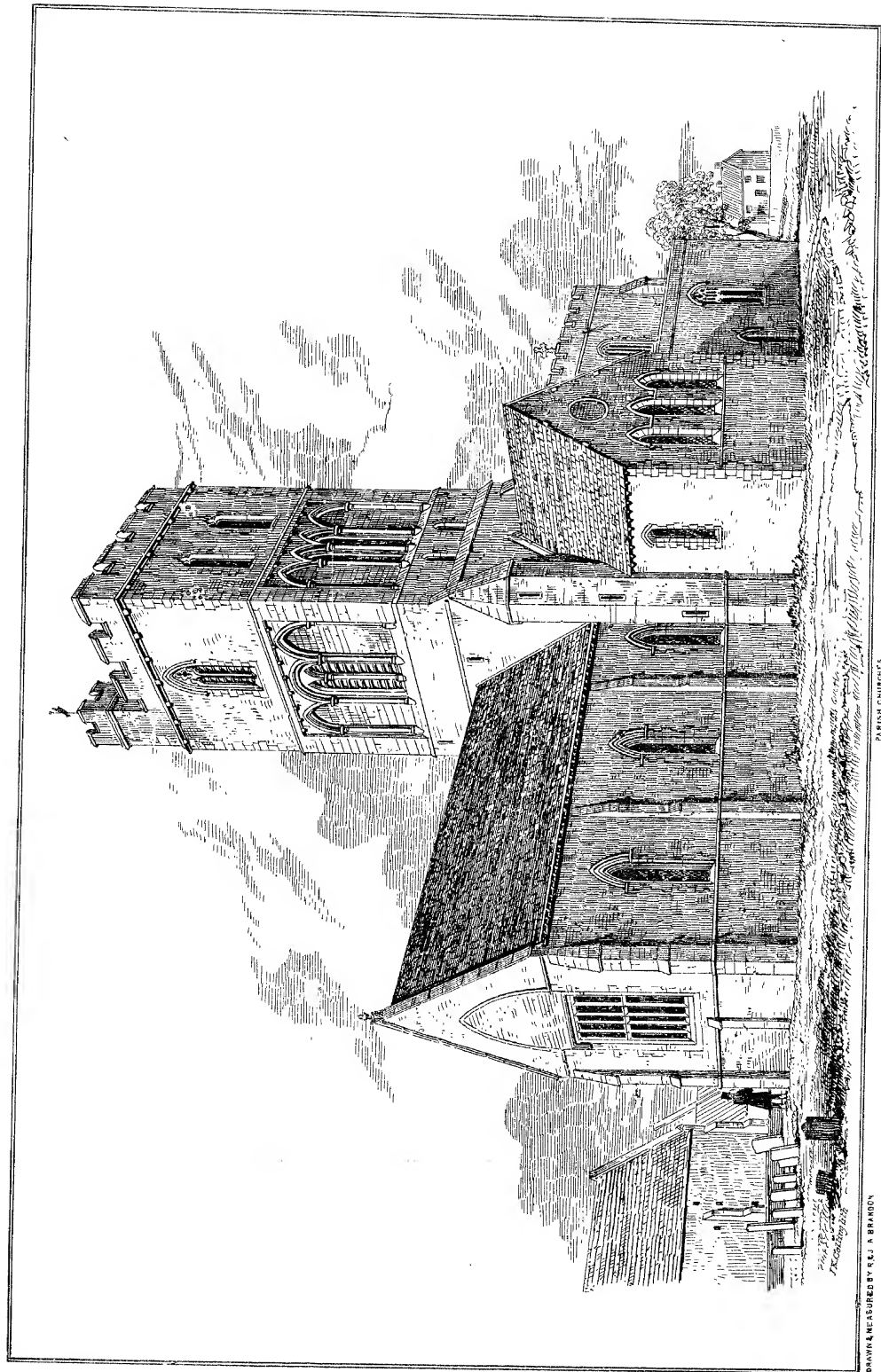


FELMARSHAM CHURCH, BEDFORDSHIRE.

PARSONS AND SONS

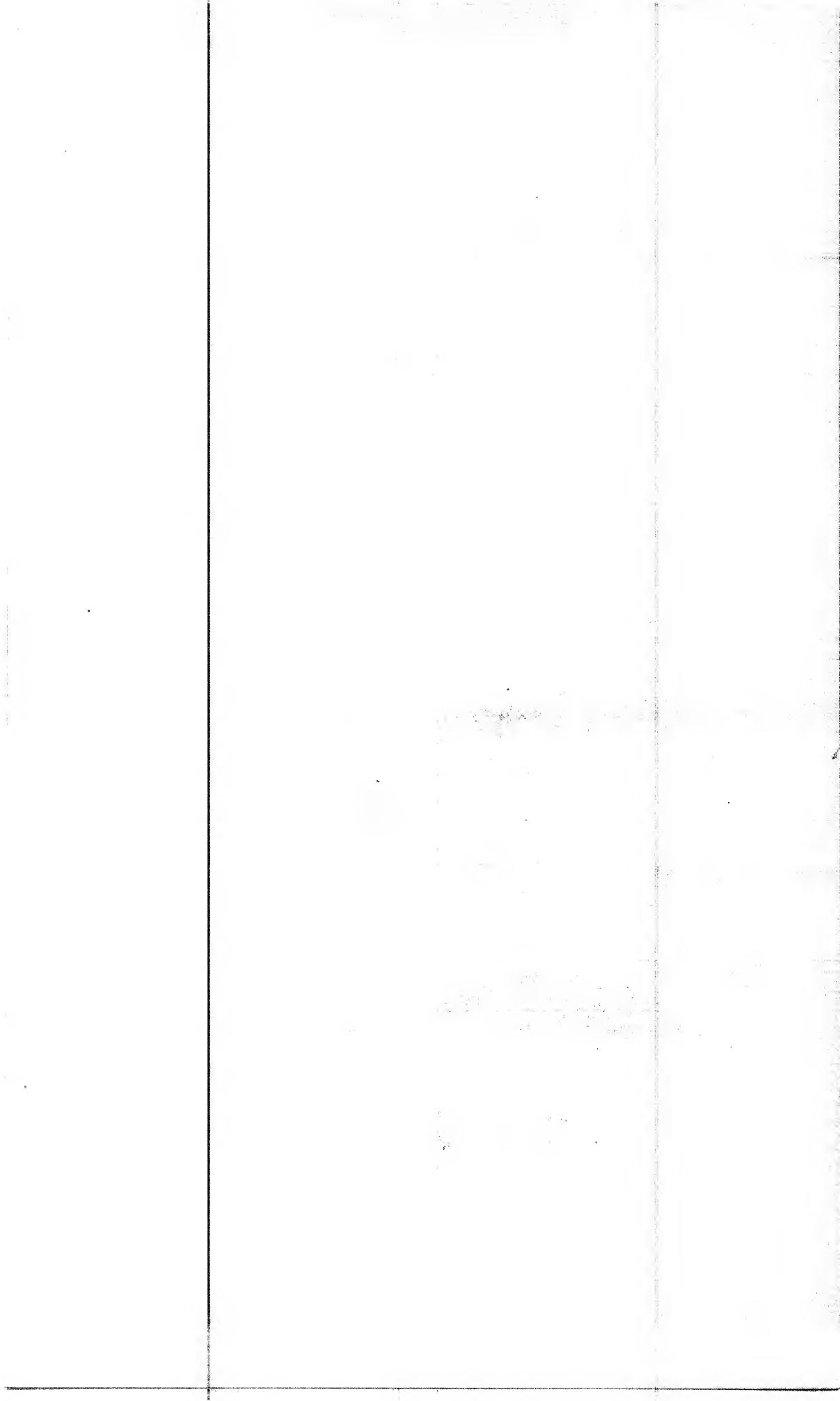
DRAWN & ENGRAVED BY R. & J. A. BRINDEN

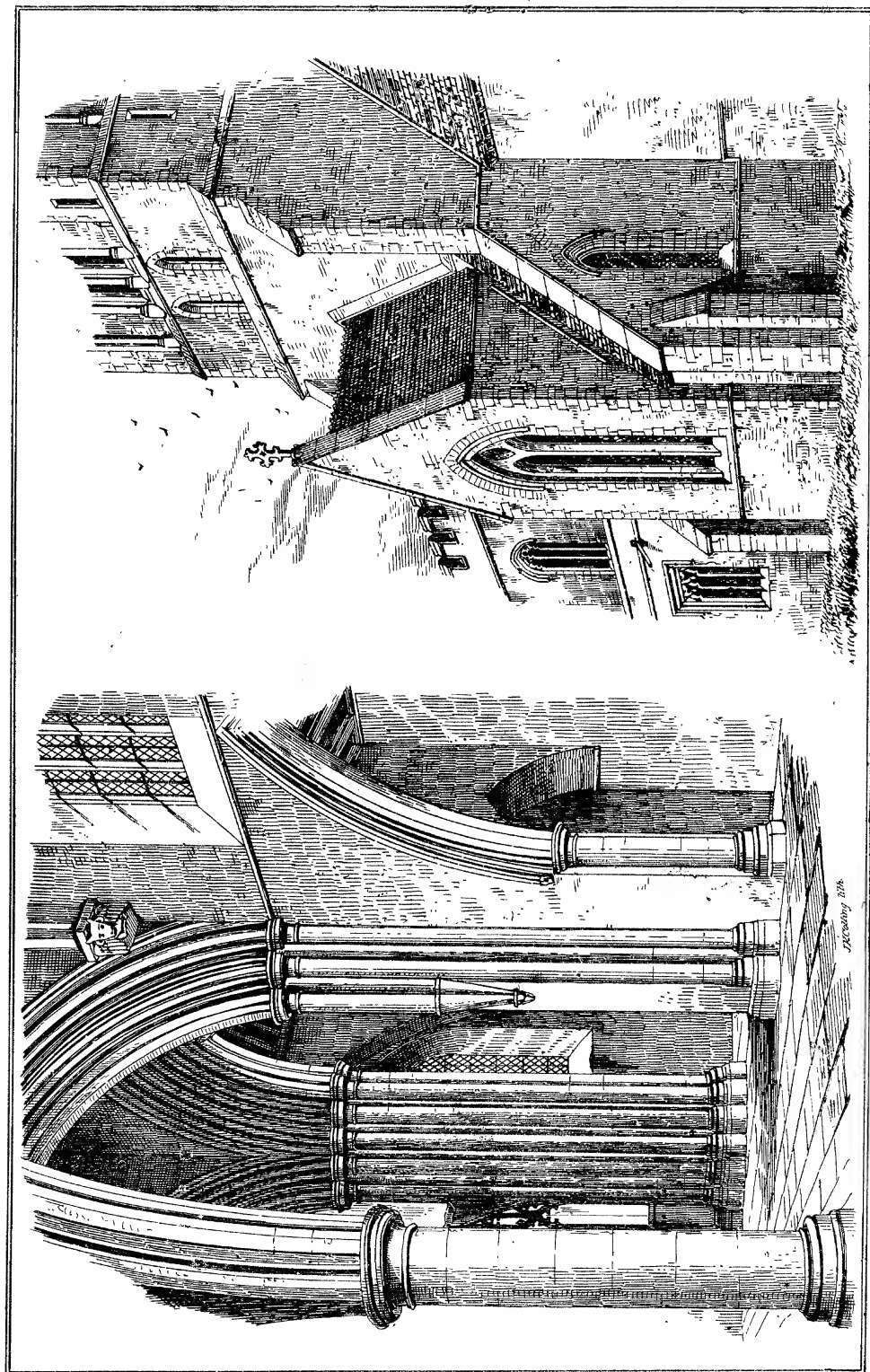




VIEW OF THE CHURCH OF ST. MARY, LONDON

DRAWN & MEASURED BY R. J. A. BRADON





DRAWN & MEASURED BY R. J. A. GRAYDON

INTERIOR

PARISH CHURCHES

FELMARSHAM CHURCH, BEDFORDSHIRE.

SOUTH TRANSEPT.

Felmarsham Church, Bedfordshire.



WITH the exception of a flat Perpendicular gable,* the west front of this interesting example of Early English Architecture remains in all its original beauty; the mouldings throughout the composition are very rich and boldly undercut, and a fine effect is produced in the arcading over the entrance, by the clusters of detached shafts, and trails of dog-tooth which fill the hollows. The Early English cross has been preserved and adapted to the battlemented parapet.

The slight projection of the south transept is very remarkable, and at first sight we should feel inclined to consider it an after-addition; but a close examination of the work proves the contrary; it contains a plain trefoil-headed piscina.

The tower is carried on clustered piers, and arches richly moulded; in its original state it would appear to have been terminated with a broach spire, but during the Decorated period this beautiful feature was replaced by an additional stage with an embattled parapet, and a

* The weather-mould of the early roof is still visible against the wall of the tower, and the pitch of the gable may be distinctly traced on the west front, commencing just above the top of the buttresses. On the inside, portions of richly clustered shafts seem to point to a former clear-story of unusual magnificence. With such satisfactory data to work upon, a complete restoration of this part of the Church is much to be desired.

characteristic turret at the south east. A communication between this turret and the one at the north-east, is obtained by a passage in the thickness of the east wall of the tower.*

The Chancel retains much of its Early English character; the north side especially is well preserved with narrow and slightly projecting buttresses, and lancets beautifully moulded. The arch of the east window appears original, and would therefore probably have been filled with transition-tracery, an early example of which we may notice in the south transept. A very fine rood-screen, exhibiting much of its old colouring, divides the Chancel from the body of the Church; the following inscription is painted on it:—*Orate pro animâ Hyng et Agnet uxoris ejus constructorii istii operis.* The crockets over the doorway represent angels reclining.

The step to the Altar is brought unusually forward, being placed exactly midway in the Chancel. The stalls are plain and massive.

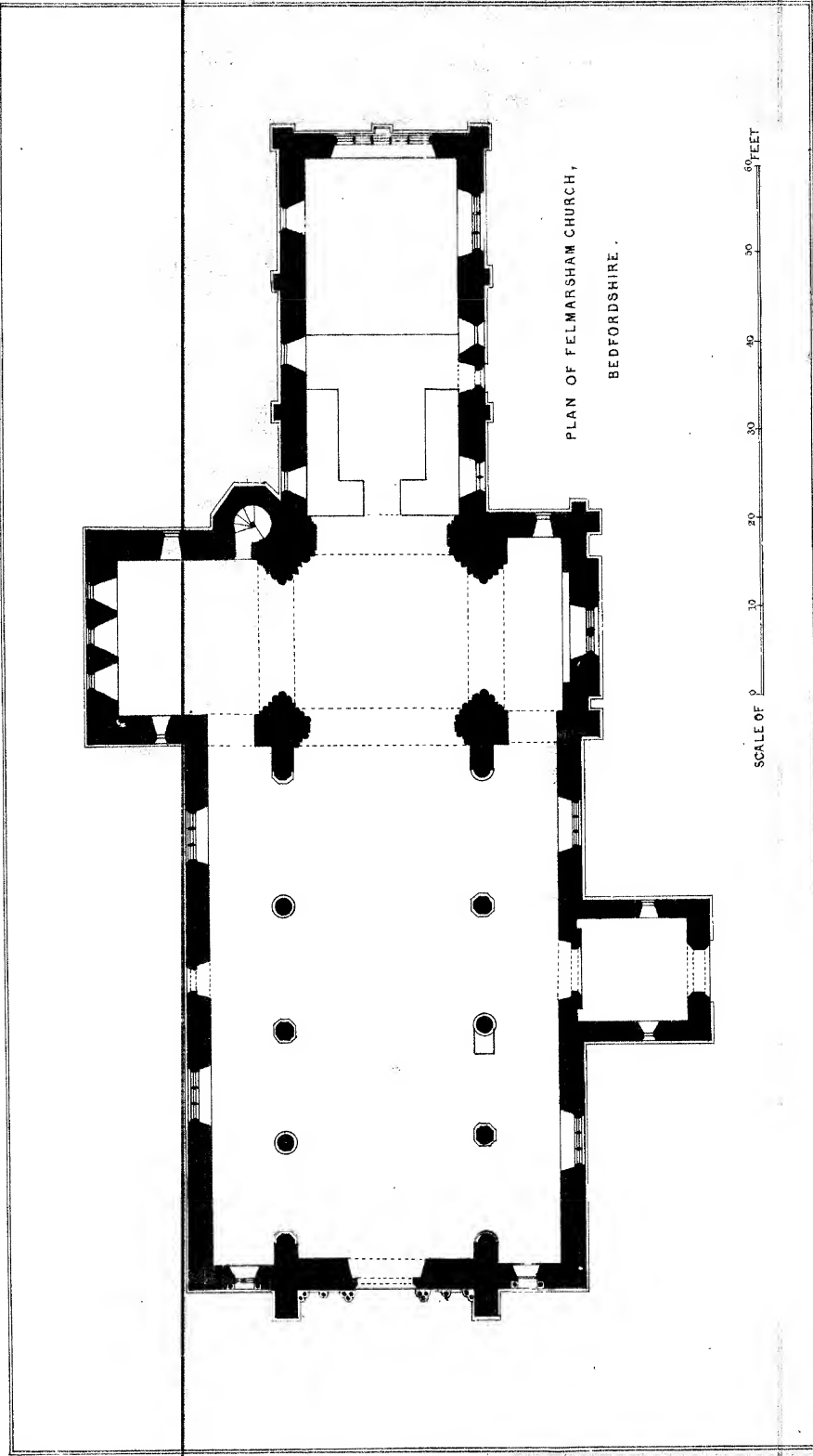
The Font is an octagonal prism, perfectly devoid of ornament, and with a very shallow basin; it clearly occupies its original position, and is built up with the pier against which it stands. The nave is now lighted by a very plain Perpendicular clear-story, and is covered by a heavy roof of the same date.

The Church affords accommodation for about 460 worshippers.

PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS.

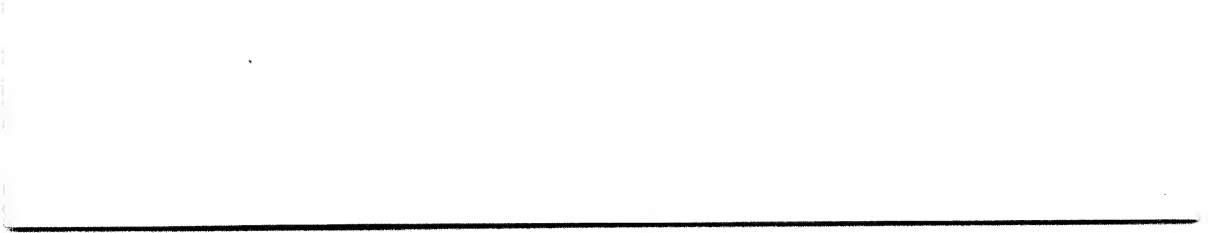
	Ft.	In.
Length of Chancel	49	7
Width of Chancel	17	10
Length of Nave	58	6
Width of Nave	19	5
Width of North Aisle	7	4
Width of South Aisle	7	2

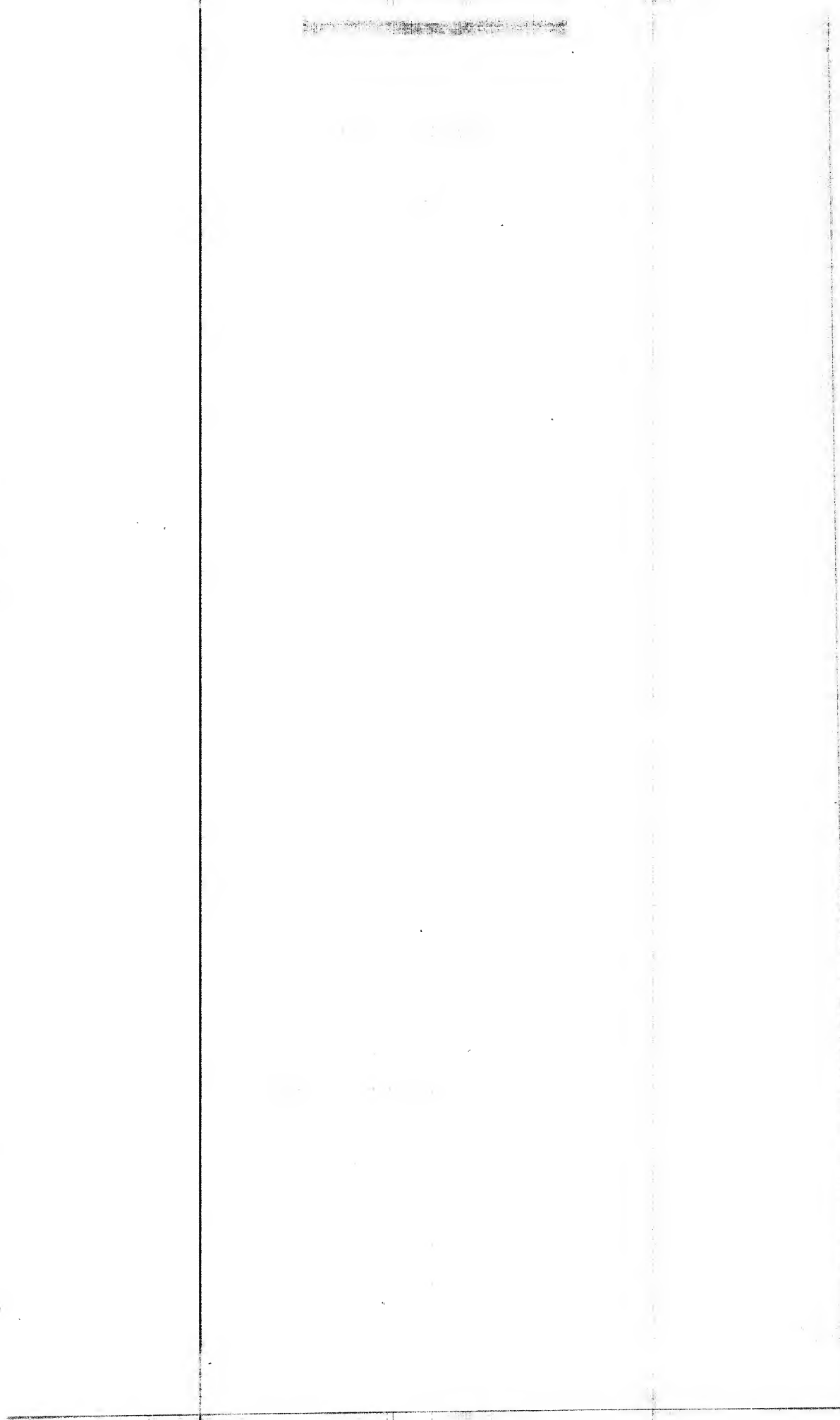
* A similar arrangement may be noticed in Stanwick Church, which has two separate turrets, without there being any apparent reason for such a contrivance.

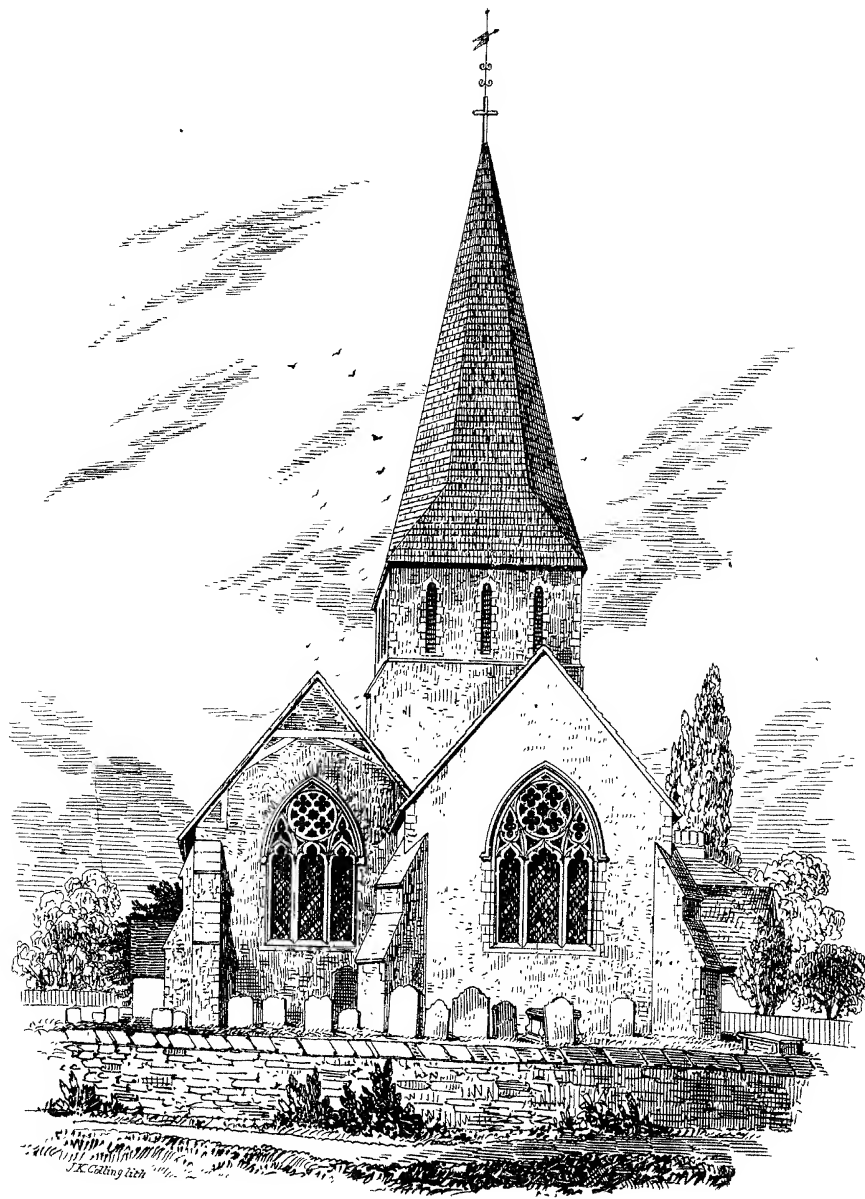


PARTIAL CHURCHES

DRAWN & MEASURED BY R. J. BARNES







SHIERE CHURCH, SURREY

DRAWN & ENGRAVED BY W. J. A. BRINDON

PARISH CHURCHES

Shiere Church, Surrey,



EXHIBITS the usual character of the village Churches of this county. The principal portion of the Building is Early English, though there are some traces of Norman work, such as the south doorway, which is a good example of its kind, and the double belfry window on the north of the tower. A short transept has been added on this side, the external arrangement of which is precisely similar to the one in Felmarsham Church: it contains a four-light window, with very good Decorated tracery. The two east windows are also beautiful specimens, and are still glazed with a considerable portion of excellent stained glass.

There are several good brasses in the Church; one of a knight is mentioned by Manning in his history of the county, as being the effigy of John, Lord Audley, who died in 1491. It was placed formerly on the south side of the Chancel on a marble Altar-tomb, which was destroyed and the brass laid even with the floor about the year 1747. The following inscription occurs on a brass in the south aisle:—"Pray for the soullis of Olevier Sandes and Jone his wife, ye which made this window and auter, which Olevier dyed ye vii. day of Noveber, ye yer of Our

Lord 1515, on whos soll Jhū have mēry." The Perpendicular window at the west end of the aisle is probably the one referred to.

There is a plain Perpendicular rood-screen with its doors, concerning which, the following entry is made in the churchwarden's accounts :—

18th of Henry VII.		<i>s. d.</i>
For cutting 4 loads of timber for new making the rood loft	4	0
Carriage from Vachery to the Churchyard of Shyre	4	1

From the same source we learn that in 1547, the old west porch was taken down and the present one erected, in which three loads of timber were expended at 4*s.* each load.

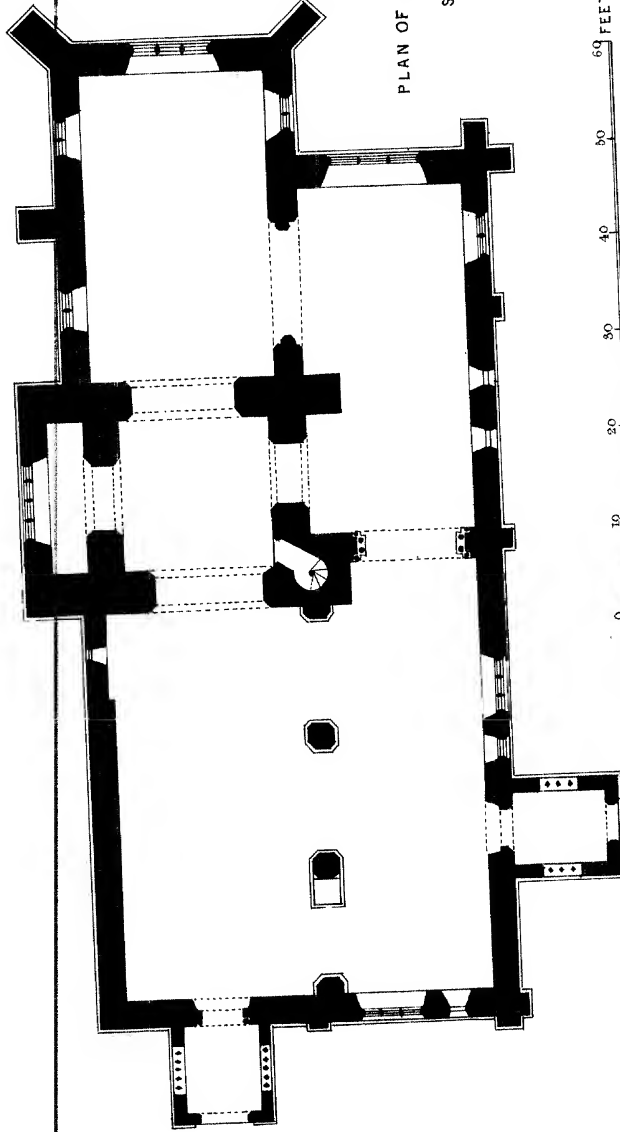
The Font is Early English, of Purbeck marble, with a central stem, and four angle shafts with foliated caps. The south Chapel is divided from the aisle by a finely moulded arch carried on clusters of detached shafts.

The Church affords accommodation for about 280 worshippers.

PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS.

	Ft.	In.
Length of Chancel	32	2
Width of Chancel	19	5
Length of Nave	40	6
Width of Nave	19	9
Width of South Aisle	15	6

PLAN OF SHIERE CHURCH,
SURREY.



SCALE OF 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 FEET

PARISH CHURCHES

DRAWN & MEASURED BY R. J. A. BRANDON



MERSHAM CHURCH, SURREY.

DRAWN & MEASURED BY R. & J. A. BRANDON

PARISH CHURCHES

Merstham Church, Surrey.



AN Early English Church, with some parts approaching perhaps more nearly to Semi-Norman. The two Chapels are after-additions; that on the north is Decorated, and retains its original roof with tie-beams and octagonal struts, with curved braces branching out to the principal and ridge. The south Chapel is Perpendicular, with a very good Priest-door.*

Before the erection of these Chapels, the Chancel would appear to have been arcaded; a cap, and the springing of one of the arches may still be noticed. The piscina is double, with a projecting basin carried on a beautiful cluster of foliage. There are several brasses in the Church, some in good preservation, but mostly of late date.

Over the spandrels of the nave arches, is a row of quatrefoils clearly of the same date as the Church, and probably at one time forming the clear-story; though owing to subsequent alterations they are now within the Church, and open from the nave into the aisles. The south porch is Perpendicular, with a good roof of trussed rafters, and a niche over the doorway. The Font is a beautiful

* See "Brandon's Analysis of Gothick Architecture," p. 75.

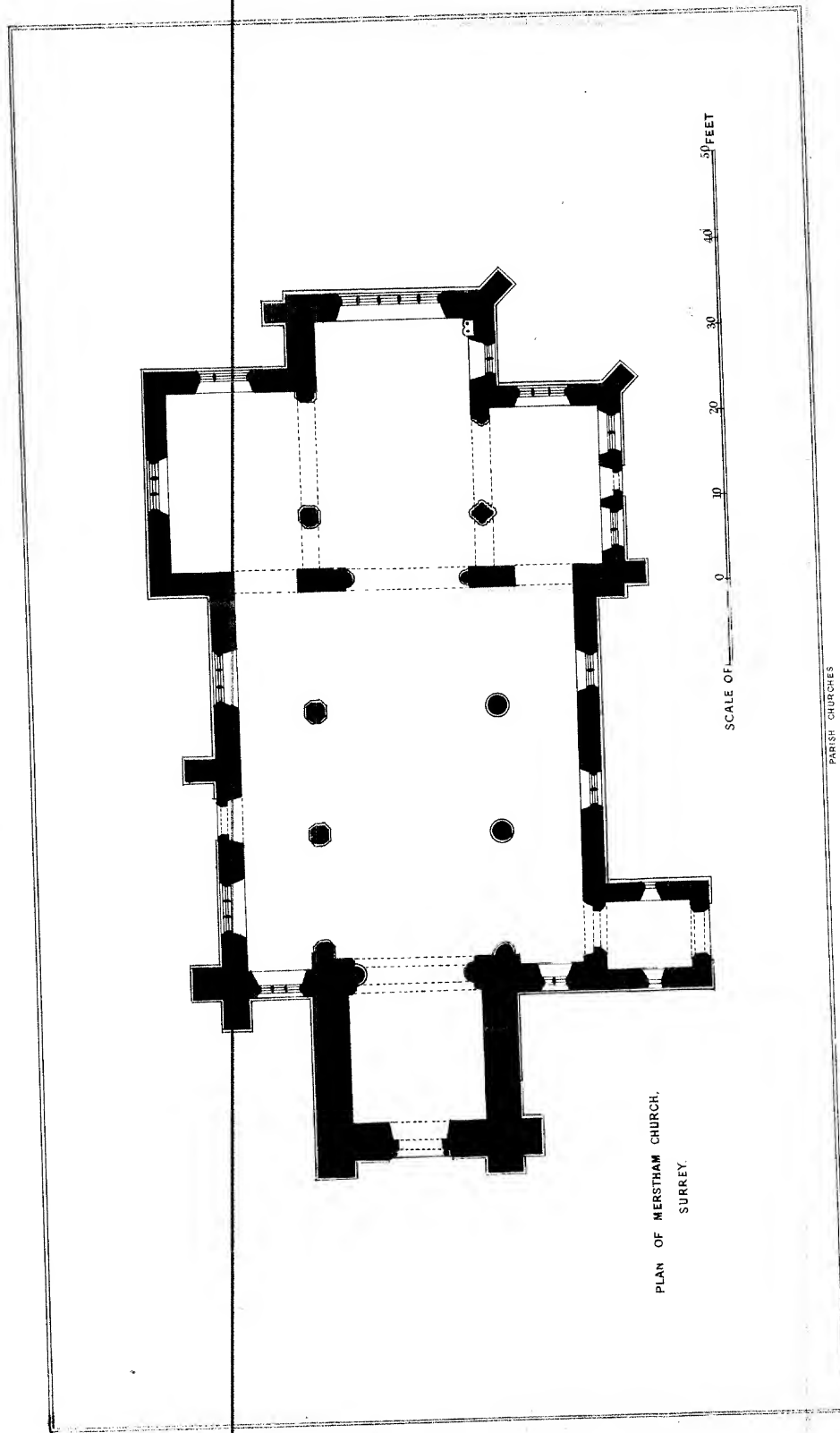
Early English design, square on plan, and worked out of Purbeck marble: it is carried on a circular stem with four angle shafts, of which the caps and bases alone remain; in its general composition it closely resembles the font in Shiere Church. There is no staircase turret, and the tower is surmounted by a broach spire, covered with shingle.

This Church affords accommodation, independent of the Chapels, for about 220 worshippers.

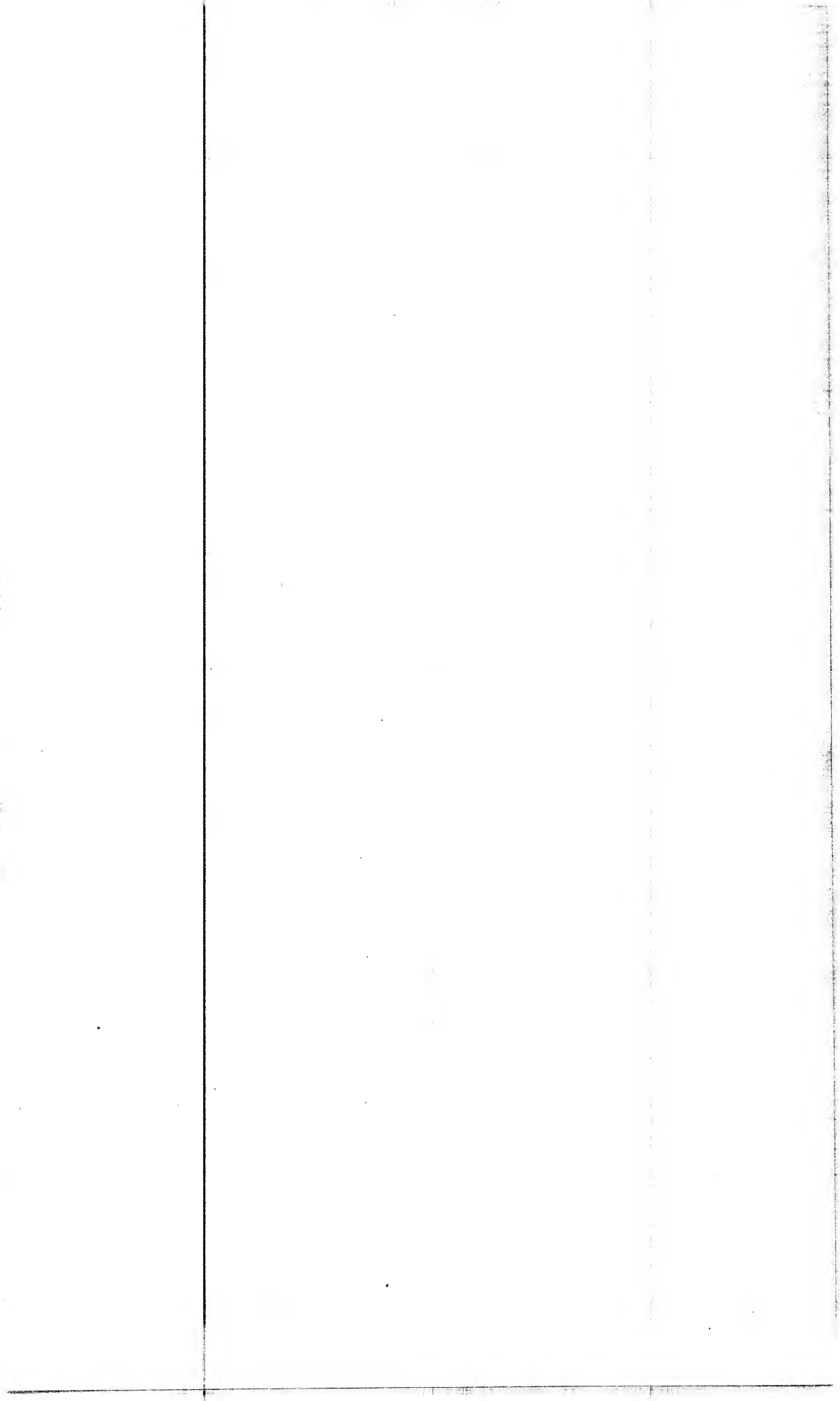
PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS.

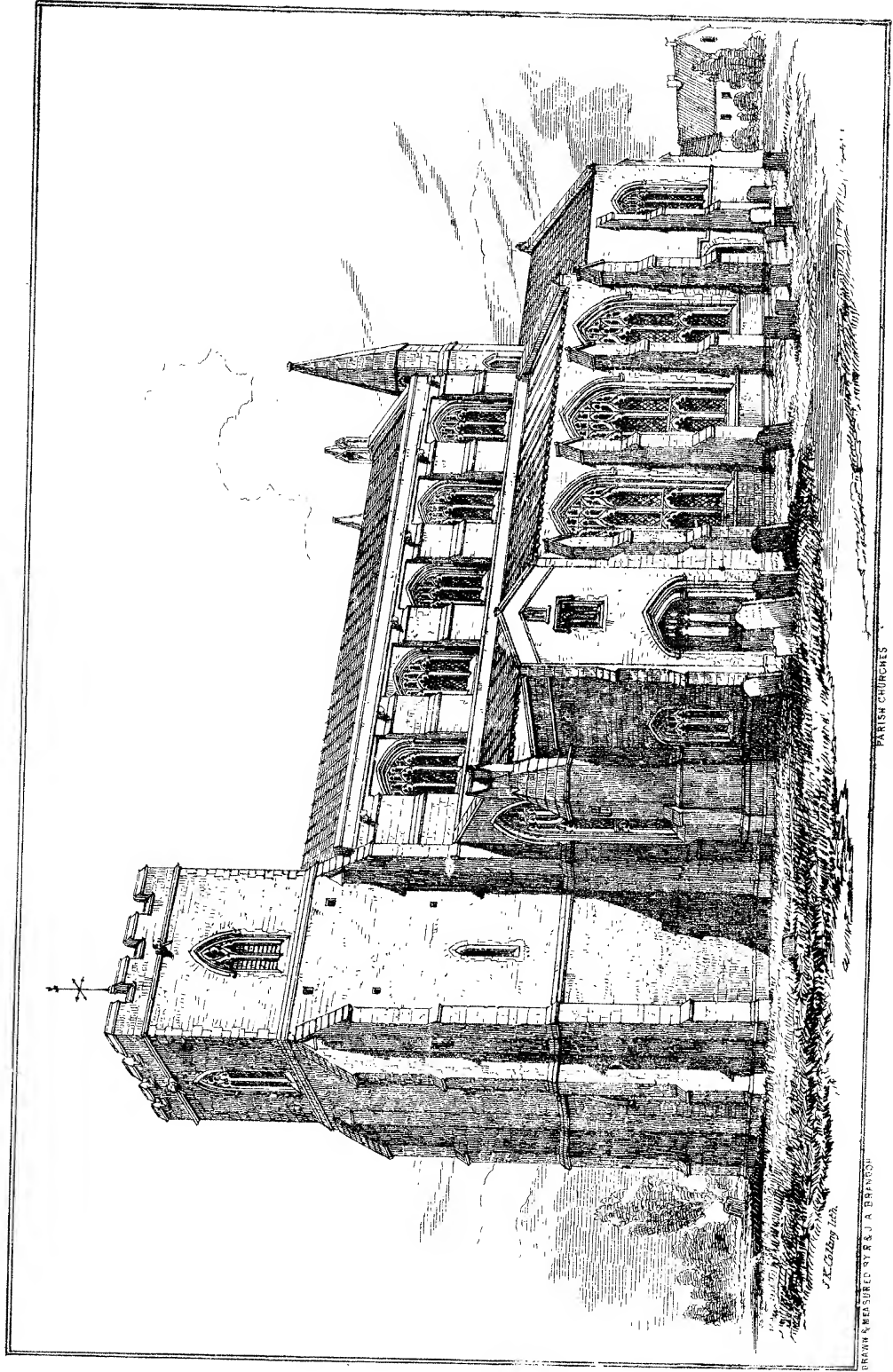
	Ft.	In.
Length of Chancel	28	9
Width of Chancel	17	8
Length of Nave	43	0
Width of Nave	18	9
Width of North Aisle	7	8
Width of South Aisle	7	5







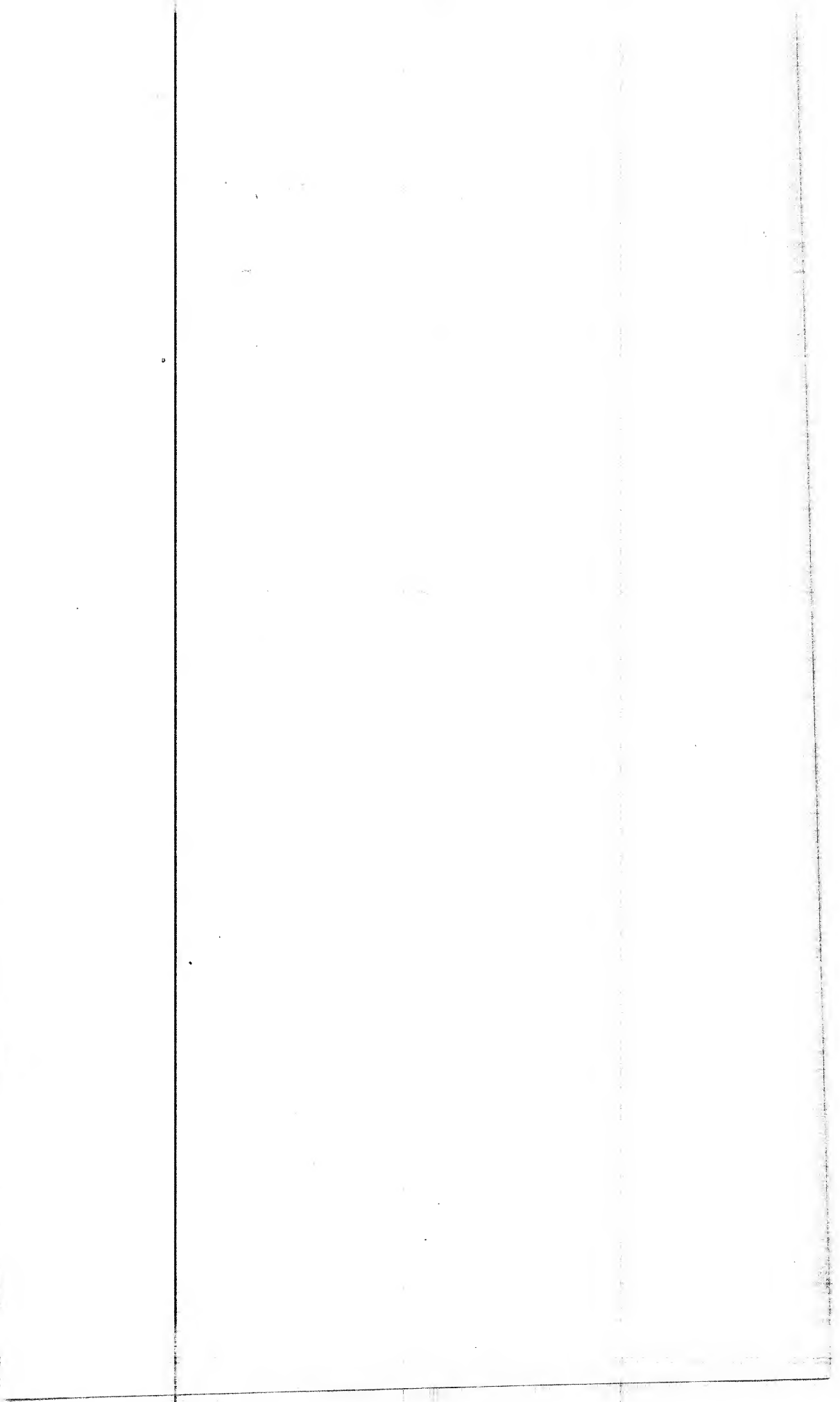


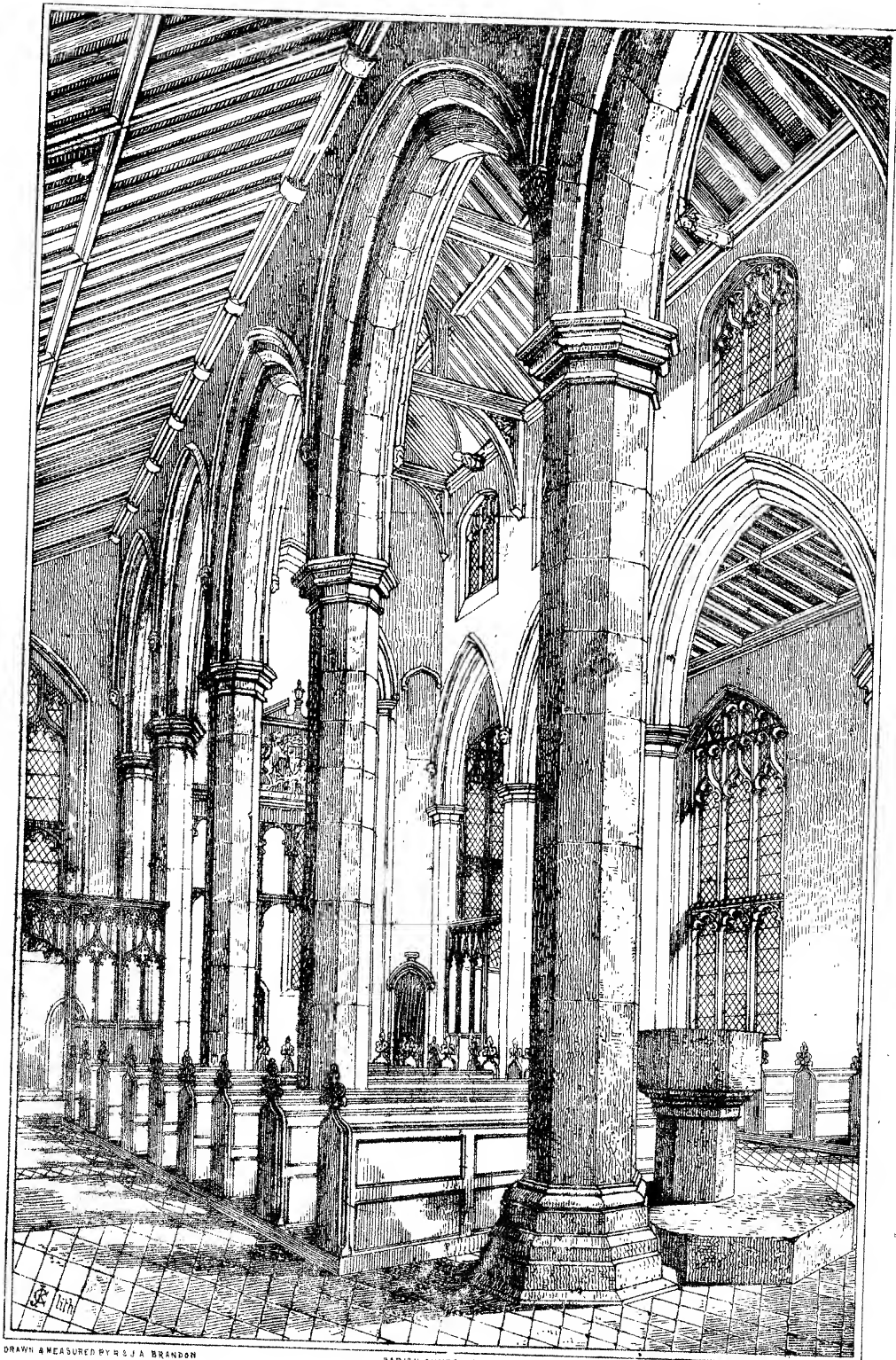


PARISH CHURCHES

THE CHURCH OF WIGENHALE ST MARY MAGDALEN.

DESIGNED BY J. K. G. 1872





DRAWN & MEASURED BY H. J. A. BRANDON

PARISH CHURCHES

INTERIOR OF THE CHURCH OF WIGENHALE ST MARY MAGDALEN

Wigenhale, St. Mary Magdalen, Norfolk,



WAS originally a beautiful Decorated structure, and appears to have been the model from which its sister church, St. Mary the Virgin, was erected. The resemblance between the two, which in reality is very considerable, can now only be traced in the plans, owing the extensive alterations which the former has received. The two Chancels are of the same width and bear a similar proportion to their respective naves; in each case the number of piers and the width of the arches are the same, and both porches occupy the rather unusual position of the westernmost bay. The towers also have each octagonal turrets at the N. W. and S. W.; the stairs being in both cases on the south side.

The principal Perpendicular additions to St. Mary Magdalen's, are the windows throughout the Church, with the exception of those in the tower, and a two-light on the north side of the Chancel; the parvise, with a cleverly managed turret; the buttresses, which are remarkably handsome and well proportioned (those on the north side are not gabled); the two turrets on either side of the Chancel arch, and the very peculiar clear-story.*

* There can be no doubt but that these additions were made at the same time, and by the same Architect that rebuilt St. Peter's, Walpole; the tracery in the aisle windows is identical, and the remarkable arrangement of the clear-story precisely the same in both Churches.

Notwithstanding these various alterations and additions, the beautiful and lofty piers and arches still preserve for the interior its Decorated character. The absence of a belfry arch is a very singular circumstance; perfectly destroying the beauty of the nave when viewed from the east. The only communication with the tower is through a very low and plain doorway, retaining in all probability its original door.

The arrangement of the stalls in the Chancel is very perfect, and therefore valuable, and is indicated in the plan. The steps to the Altar are covered with much of their original encaustic pavement. In the lower panels of the rood-screen are painted the Evangelistic symbols.

There is some very good screenwork inclosing the Chapels at the east end of the aisles. An Altar-stone lies close by the north Chapel; the crosses on it are larger than usual and remarkably well cut.

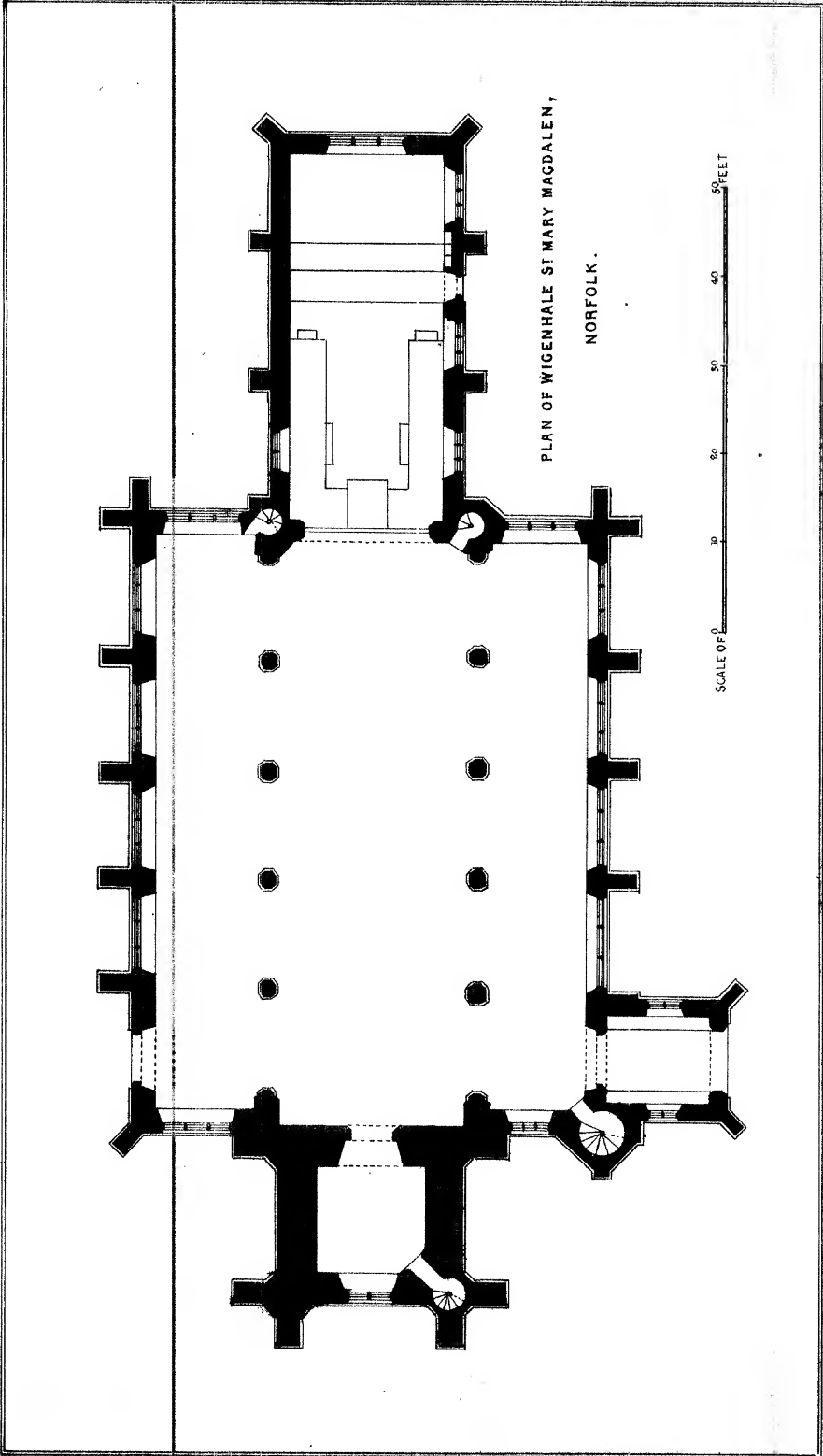
The sedilia is a plain Perpendicular design of three seats. A considerable quantity of very rich and valuable stained glass remains in the Church; it principally consists of figures of saints occupying the batement lights of the tracery.

The Font is octagonal, quite plain, and apparently occupying its original position.

The Church affords accommodation for about 420 worshippers.

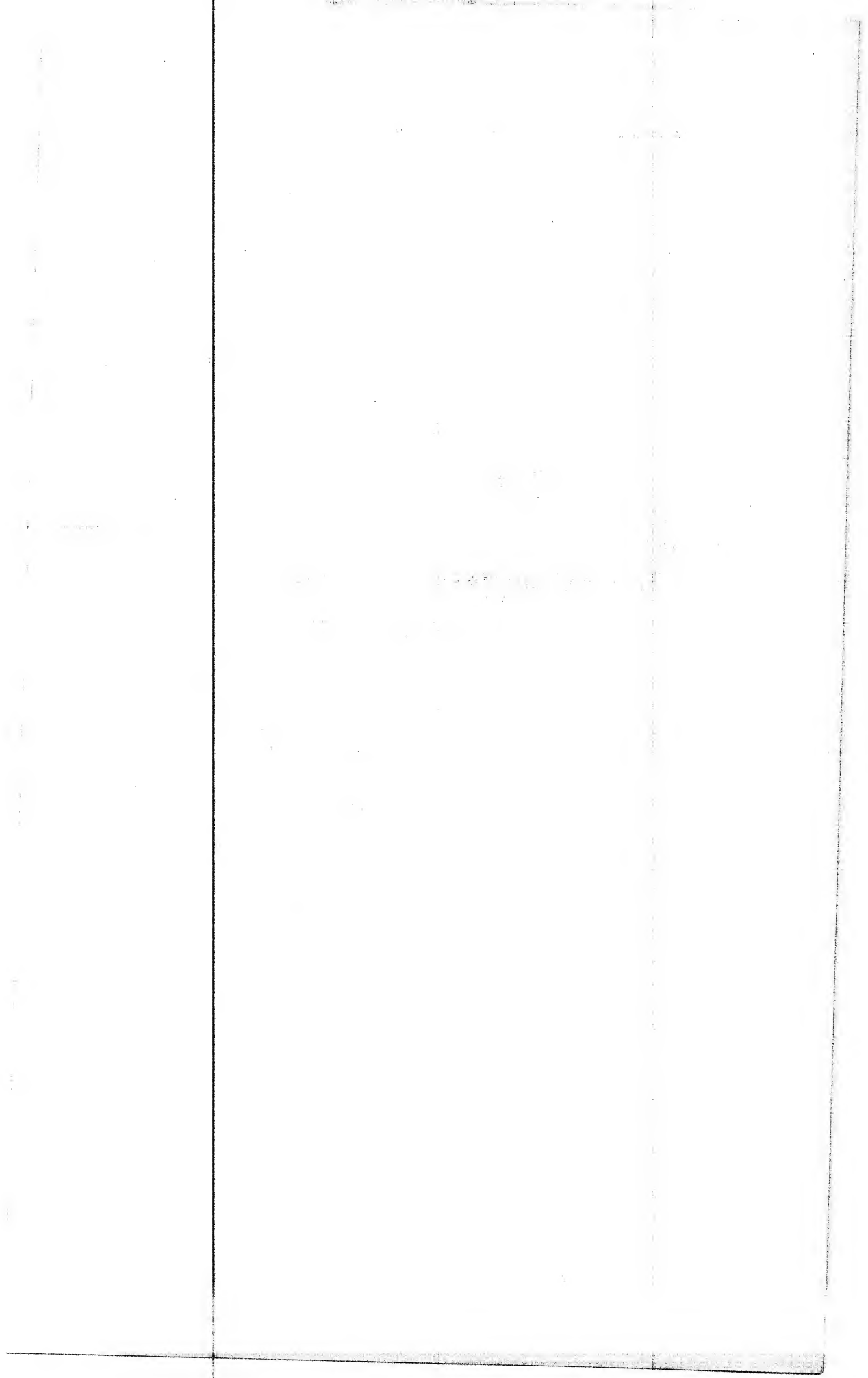
PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS.

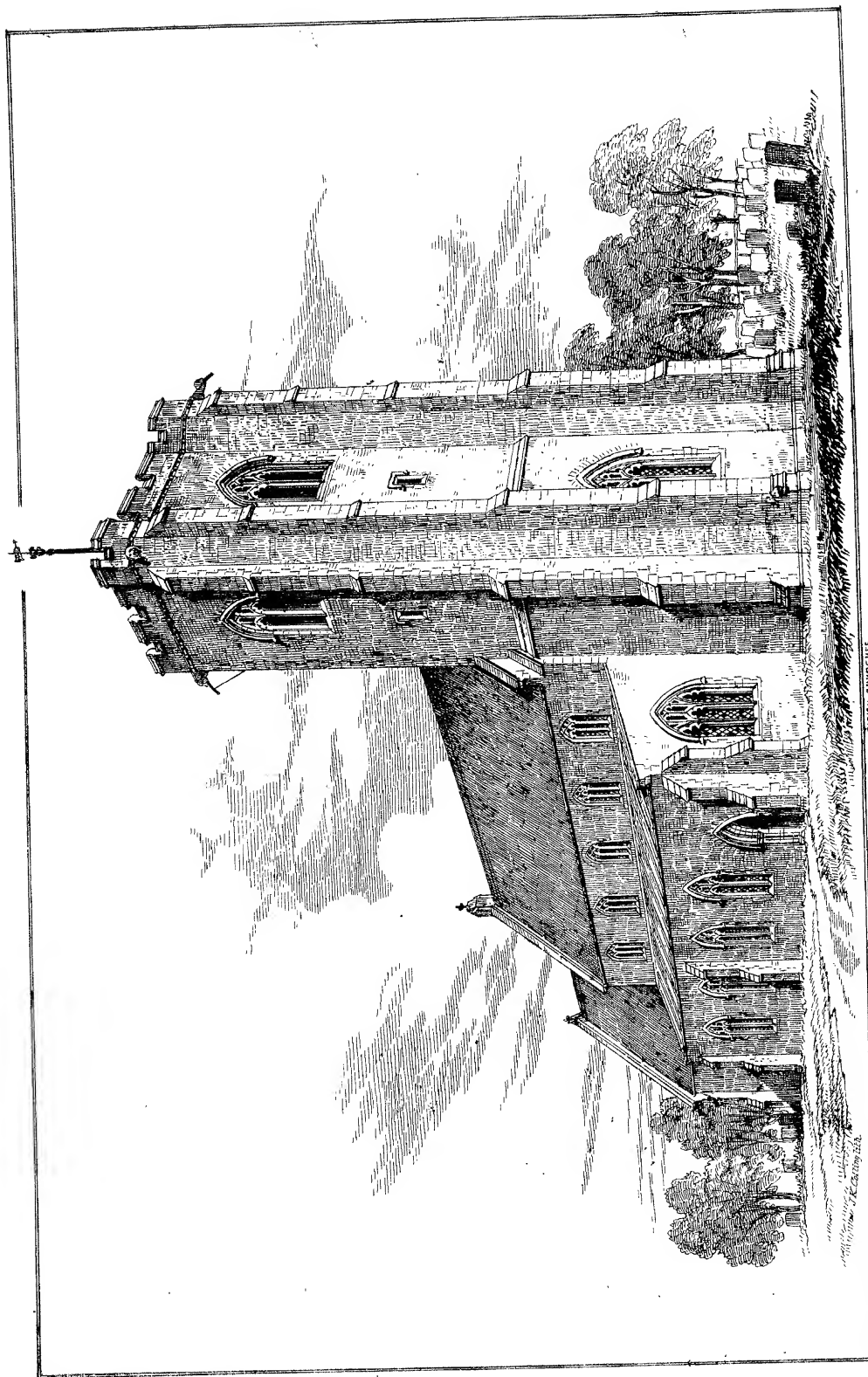
	Ft.	In.
Length of Chancel	41	6
Width of Chancel	17	6
Length of Nave	65	9
Width of Nave	21	2
Width of North Aisle	10	9
Width of South Aisle	10	8



PATISH CHURCHES

DRAWN & MEASURED BY R & J A BRANDON

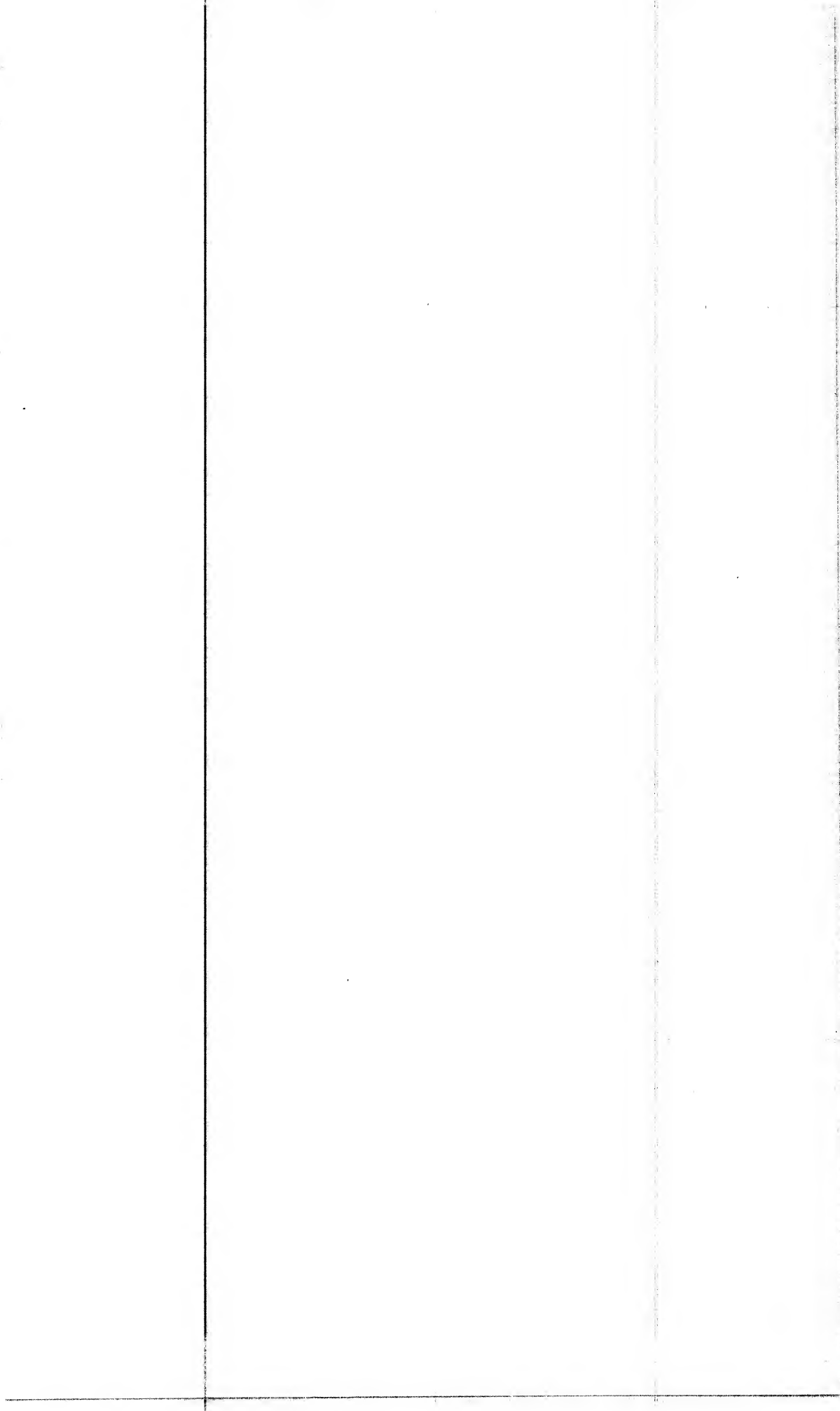


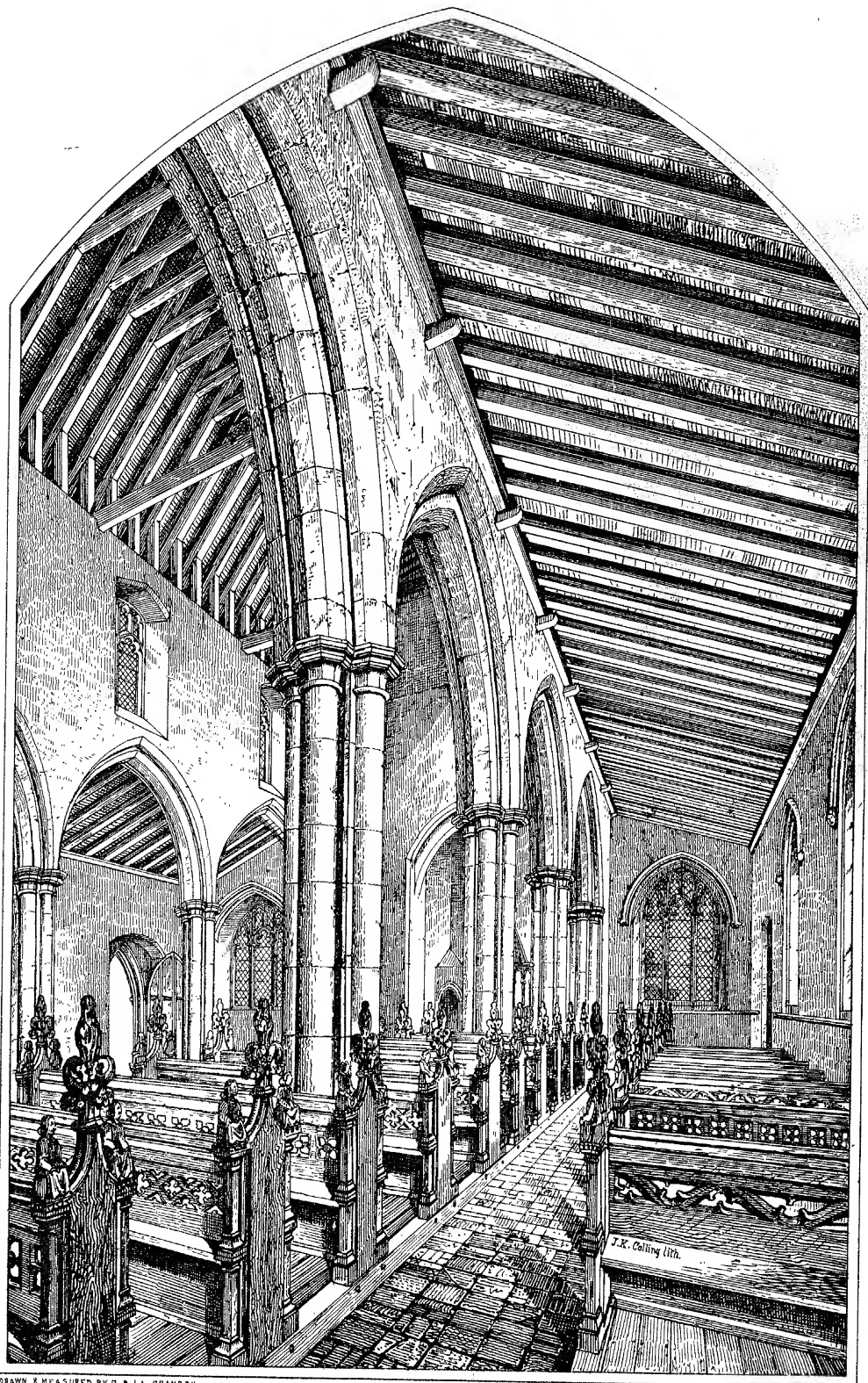


FARNHAM CHURCHES.

THE CHURCH OF WICENHALE ST MARY THE VIRGIN, NORFOLK.

DESIGNED & MEASURED BY R. & J.A. BRINSON





DRAWN & MEASURED BY R. J. A. BRANDON

PARISH CHURCHES

INTERIOR OF THE CHURCH OF WICENHALE ST MARY THE VIRGIN.

St. Mary the Virgin, Wigenhale, Norfolk,



A FINE and regular Church, is entirely of the Transition period from Decorated to Perpendicular, with the exception of the north and south doorways, both of them beautiful specimens of Early English work. The great difficulty in procuring good stone may be deduced from the peculiar treatment of the basement mouldings to the tower, in which the plinth only is carried round; the upper members being confined to the face of the buttresses. The south porch is vaulted in stone with parallel ribs.

Internally the Church has many peculiar features: for instance, the old puritanical arrangement of the Chancel remains unaltered, the Communion table being brought out into the middle, and seats carried all round; and yet an entire and perfect rood-screen with doors was added in 1626, as appears by the date carved on it. It is placed a few inches eastward of the former one, the lower panels of which are yet standing. Several old volumes are chained to a desk in the Chancel, among others Fox's Book of Martyrs, which has a brass plate on the outside, recording the names of the three donors, and the date (1633) of presentation.

There is a very beautiful brass eagle in the nave, with the inscrip-

tion, *Orate : p : aīa : frīs : Rōbtī : Wārnard : gardīanī : Walsyngham : ā : Nī : 1518.*

The seats remain almost in their perfect condition, and are of the most costly description; full of interest from the profusion and variety of their carving. The ends terminate in poppy heads; a little below them and on either side are small sitting figures; while a larger figure of a saint, on a pedestal and under a richly crocketed canopy, occupies the face of the bench end. The separation of the sexes is made singularly apparent in the design of these seats; those on the north, for the men, are of a more costly description and somewhat higher than those on the south, which were evidently intended for the women, and have in the niches, instead of saints, the figure of the Blessed Virgin enclosed within an aureole.

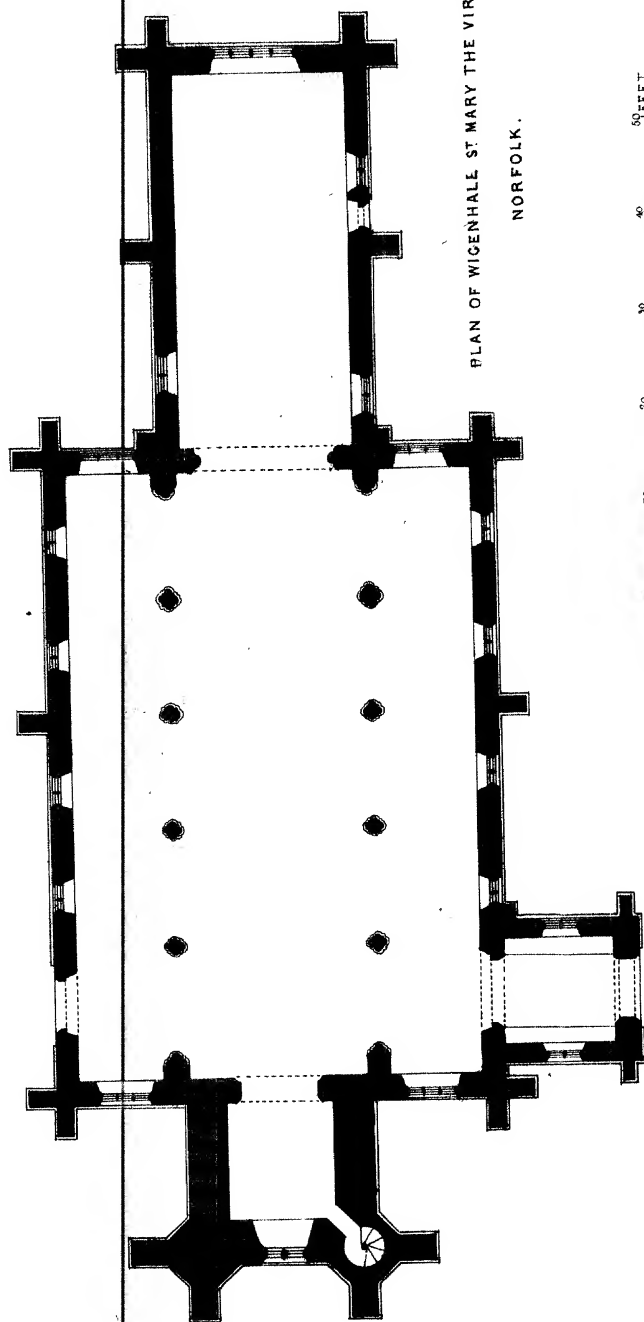
Under the easternmost arch on the south side of the nave, is a small brass of a heart, with the following inscription on four scrolls placed at the angles: *Orate : p : aīa : dñī : Rōbertī :—Kerbīle : mīlītīs : de : Wāgnale : — fili : Edmundī : Kerbīle : de :—Wāgnale : rufus : cor : hīc : humatur.*

The Font is a plain octagon with a moulded stem: it has a good cover of its kind, surmounted by a pelican in her piety. The date of 1625 and the letters M. F. P. H. are carved upon it.

The Church affords accommodation for about 350 worshippers.

PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS.

	Ft.	In.
Length of Chancel	39	2
Width of Chancel	17	6
Length of Nave	63	0
Width of Nave	18	5
Width of North Aisle	9	4
Width of South Aisle	9	4

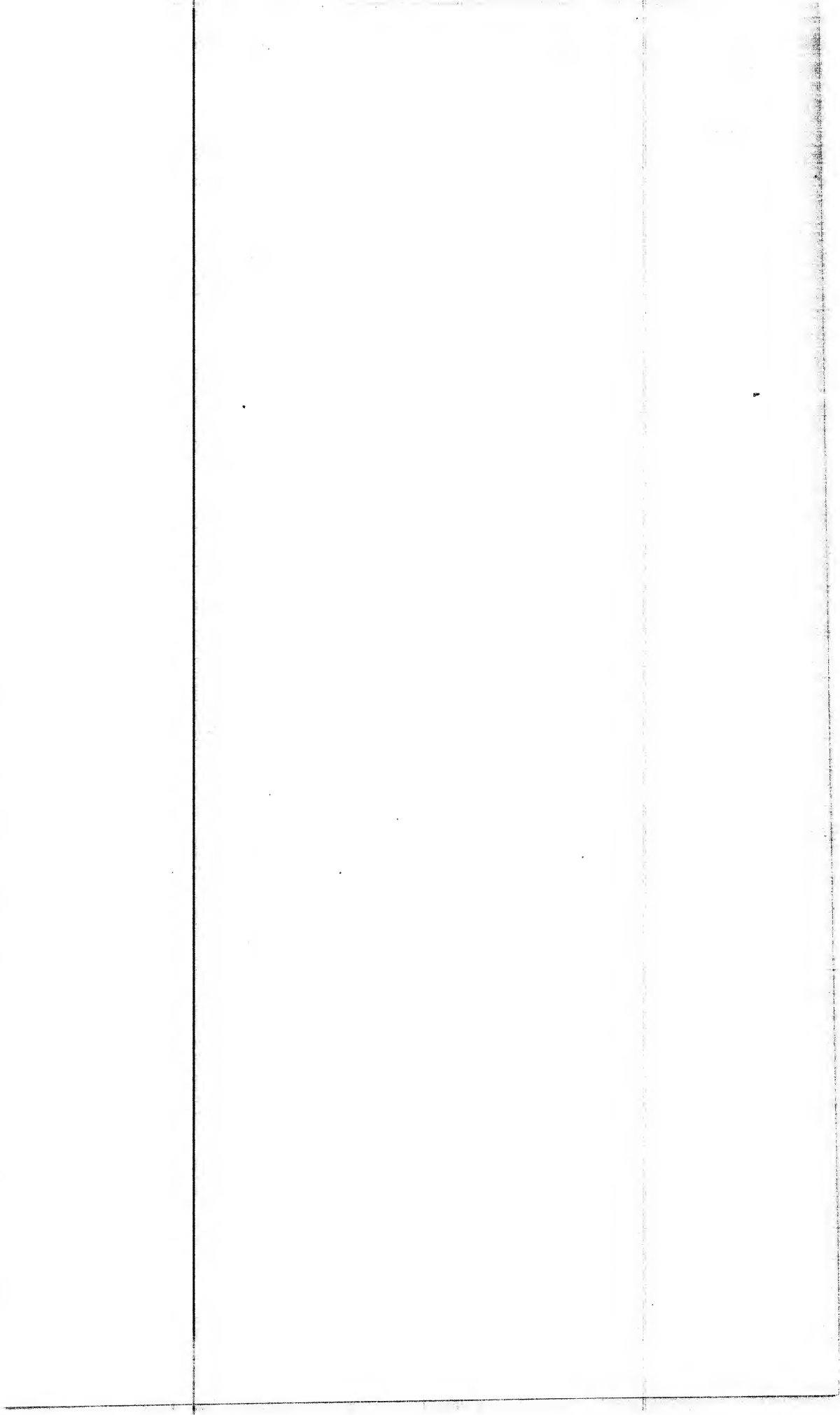


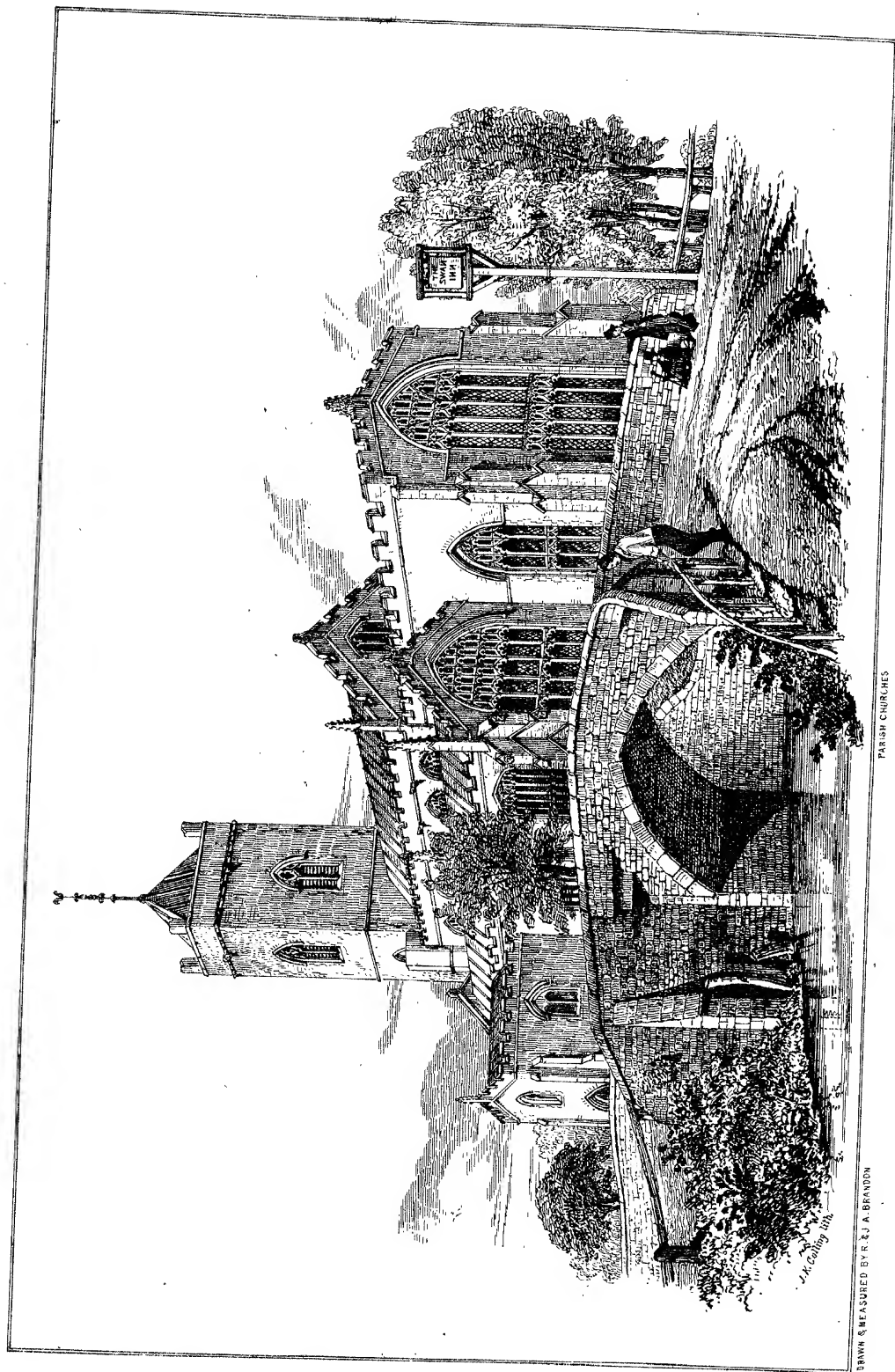
PLAN OF WICENHALE ST MARY THE VIRGIN,
NORFOLK.

SCALE OF 1" = 10 FEET

PARISH CHURCHES

DRAWN & MEASURED BY R. J. A. BRANDON

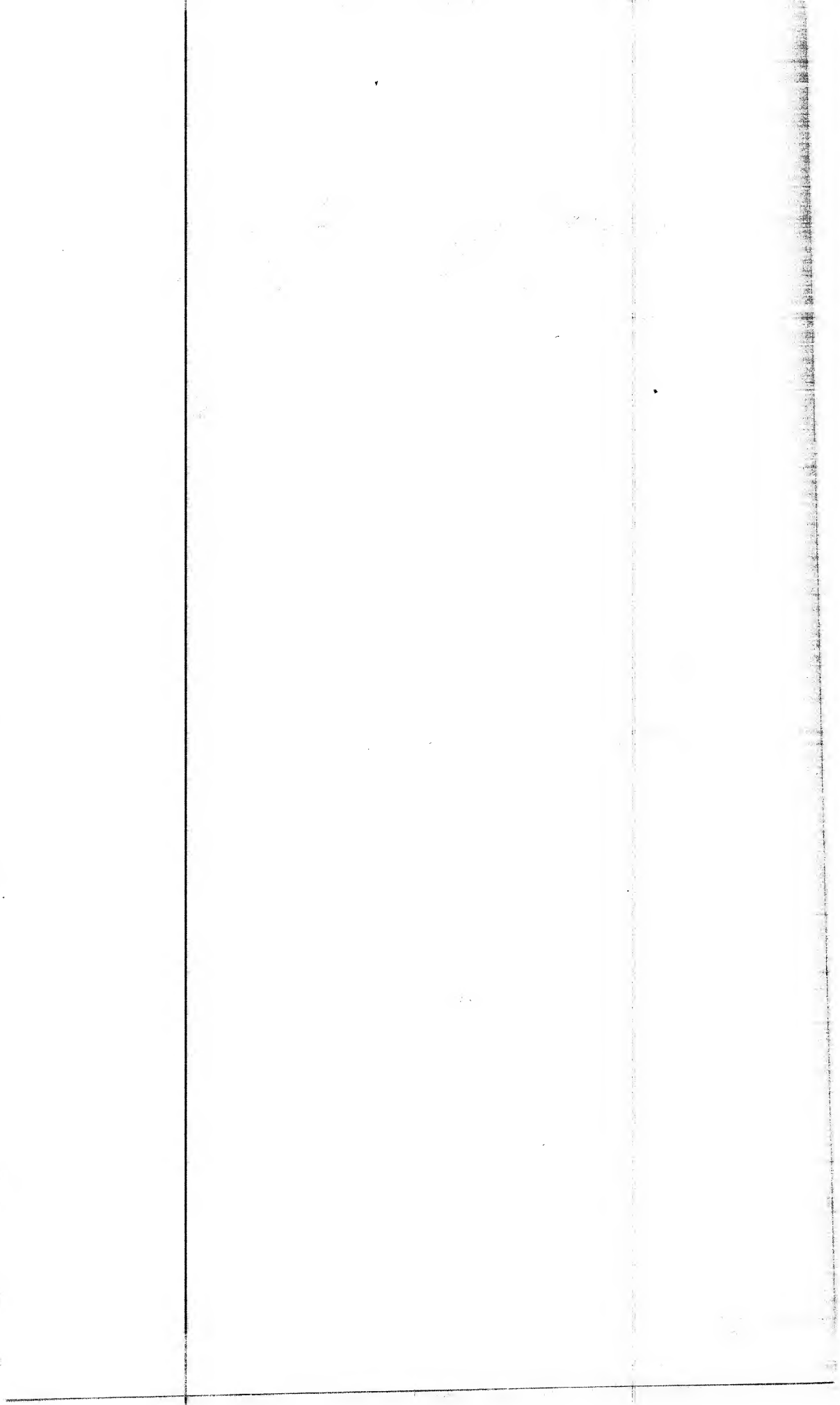


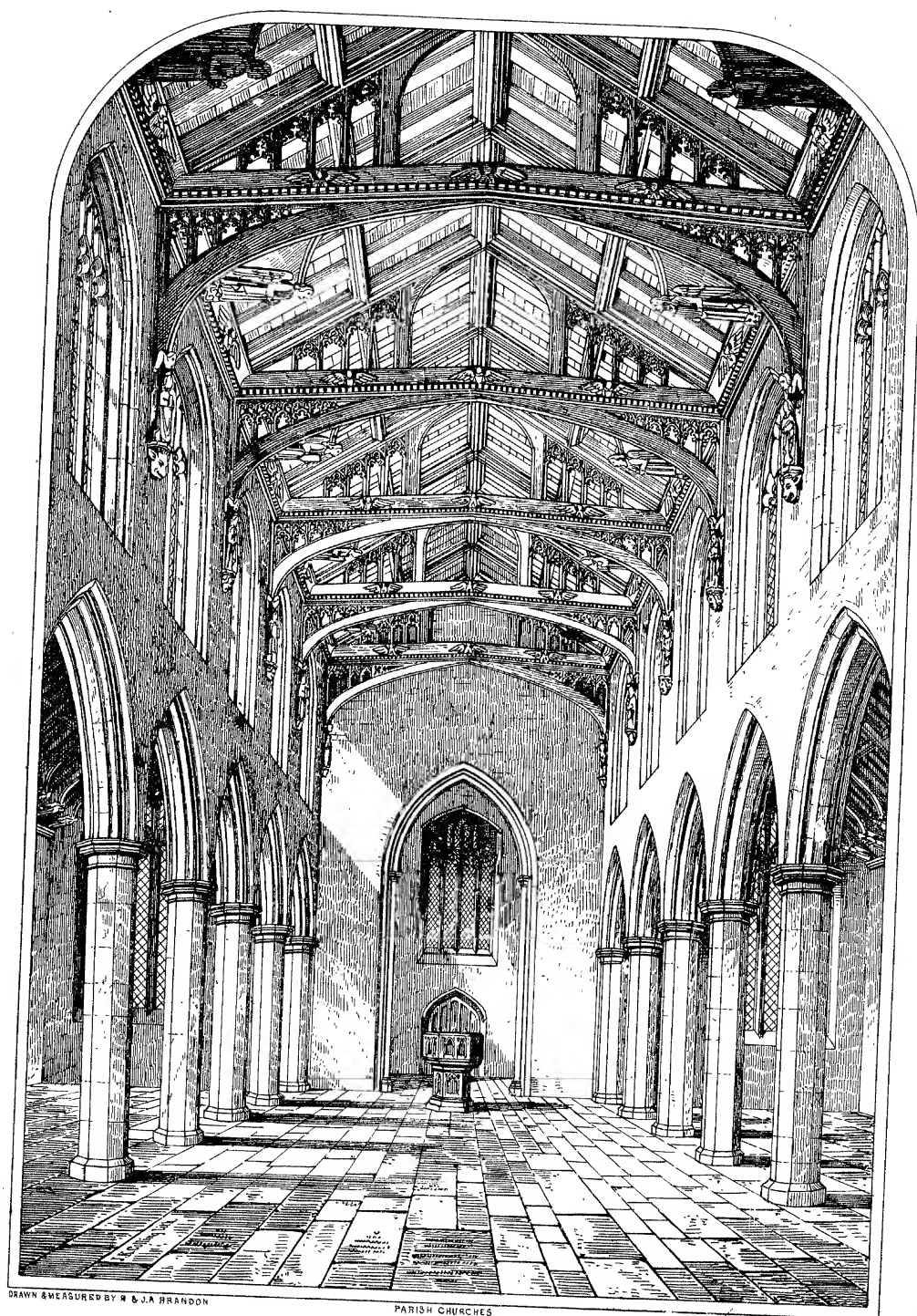


DRAWN & MEASURED BY R. & J. A. BRADON

PARISH CHURCHES

OUTWELL CHURCH, NORFOLK.





DRAWN & MEASURED BY J. & J. A. BRANDON

PARISH CHURCHES

INTERIOR OF OUTWELL CHURCH, NORFOLK.

Outwell Church, Norfolk.



THE three grand periods of Gothic Architecture may distinctly be traced in this interesting Church, though the effect of the whole is eminently Perpendicular: thus the tower is Early English, with buttresses of a peculiar and very bold character, and the belfry windows are of two lights with foliated circles in the head, and with small shafts with moulded caps and bases in lieu of mullions.* The Decorated work consists of the piers and arches to the nave; the roof over the north aisle; a three-light window with good tracery in the south aisle, and a low arched tomb in the south Chapel, ogeed and crocketed, and partially concealed by the plaster. The remainder of the Church has been completely remodelled at different times, during the Perpendicular period.

The north Chapel, placed transept-wise, was probably added towards the close of the reign of Henry V., for in Blomefield's time the date of 1420 occurred in the glass of the east window. The roof of this Chapel is truly magnificent, and is richly polychromed; most of the angels terminating the wall pieces and hammer-beams remain perfect: the lower range bear on shields the emblems of the Crucifixion: the upper, scrolls and various designs, among others the Pope's tiara.

* As was very customary in early towers, there was in this instance no turret staircase; a Perpendicular one has been added at the south-east corner, with an entrance to it from the south aisle.

The construction of the nave roof is of a kind that occurs in many of the surrounding Churches; but, with the exception of the neighbouring Church of Upwell, in none is it so richly decorated. The south-aisle roof, which is also continued over the adjoining Chapel, is very effective, and of a simple and remarkably bold construction; it has hammer-beams, but no wall or bracket pieces to carry the weight lower down on the walls. It has been partially and very unsuccessfully repaired during the 17th century: the roof over the north Chapel was probably added at the same time.

The buttresses to the south side and to the Chancel are very handsome, and of a somewhat unusual character; a rich band of quatrefoils in the basement mouldings would make it appear that this part of the Church had been entirely rebuilt by the Perpendicular Architects. The windows on the south side, however, are probably considerably later additions: they are of immense size, very flat and ugly; while the east window of the Chancel on the contrary is a lofty and beautiful composition. From the position of the north window in the Chancel, it would appear that there was formerly a vestry on this side; for it is placed at a very considerable height from the ground as if to allow room for the roof to pitch below it.

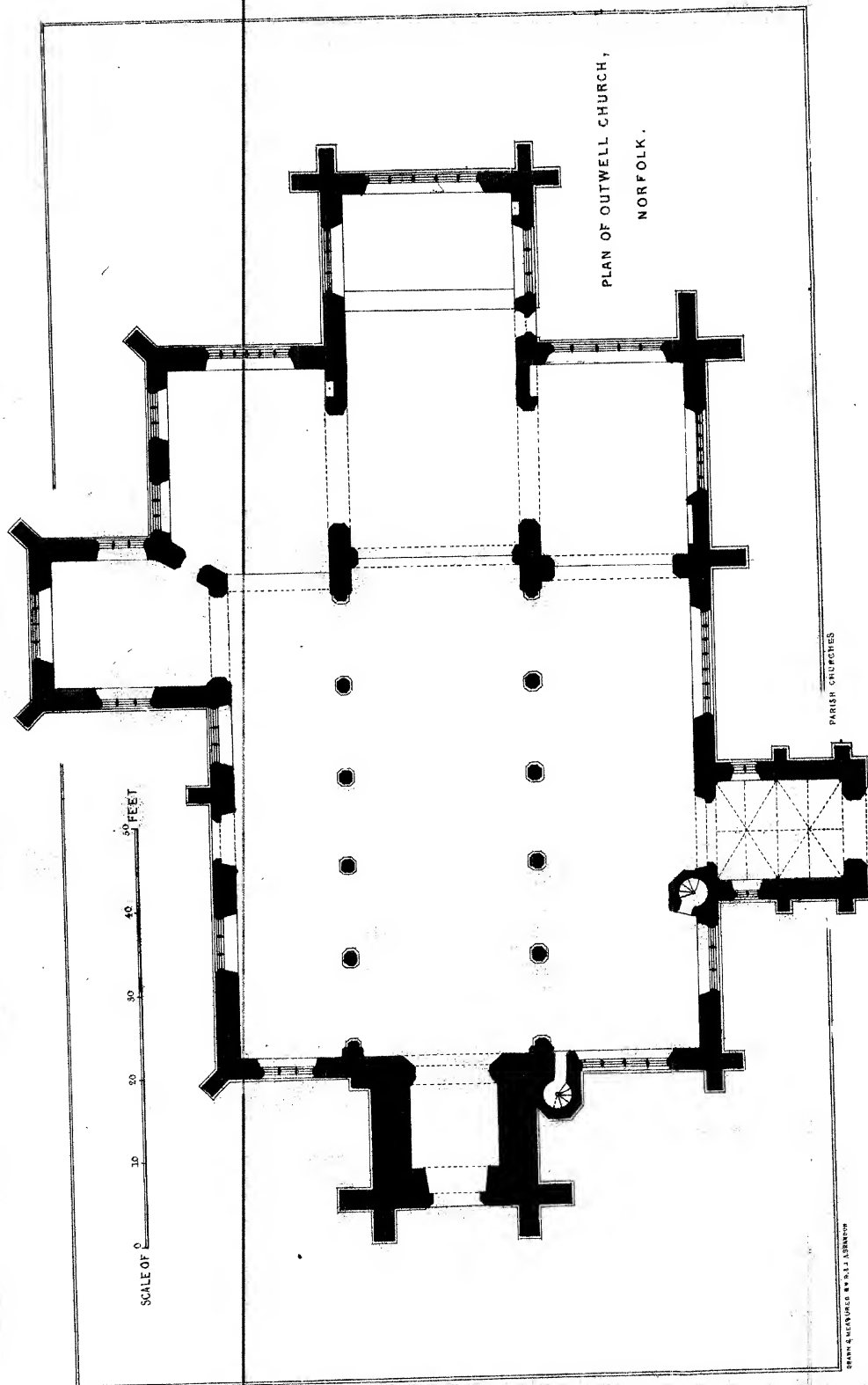
The remains of stained glass are numerous and of great merit.

The Font is Perpendicular, hexagonal, with the sides and stem simply panelled.

The Church, exclusive of the Chapels, affords accommodation for about 430 worshippers.

PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS.

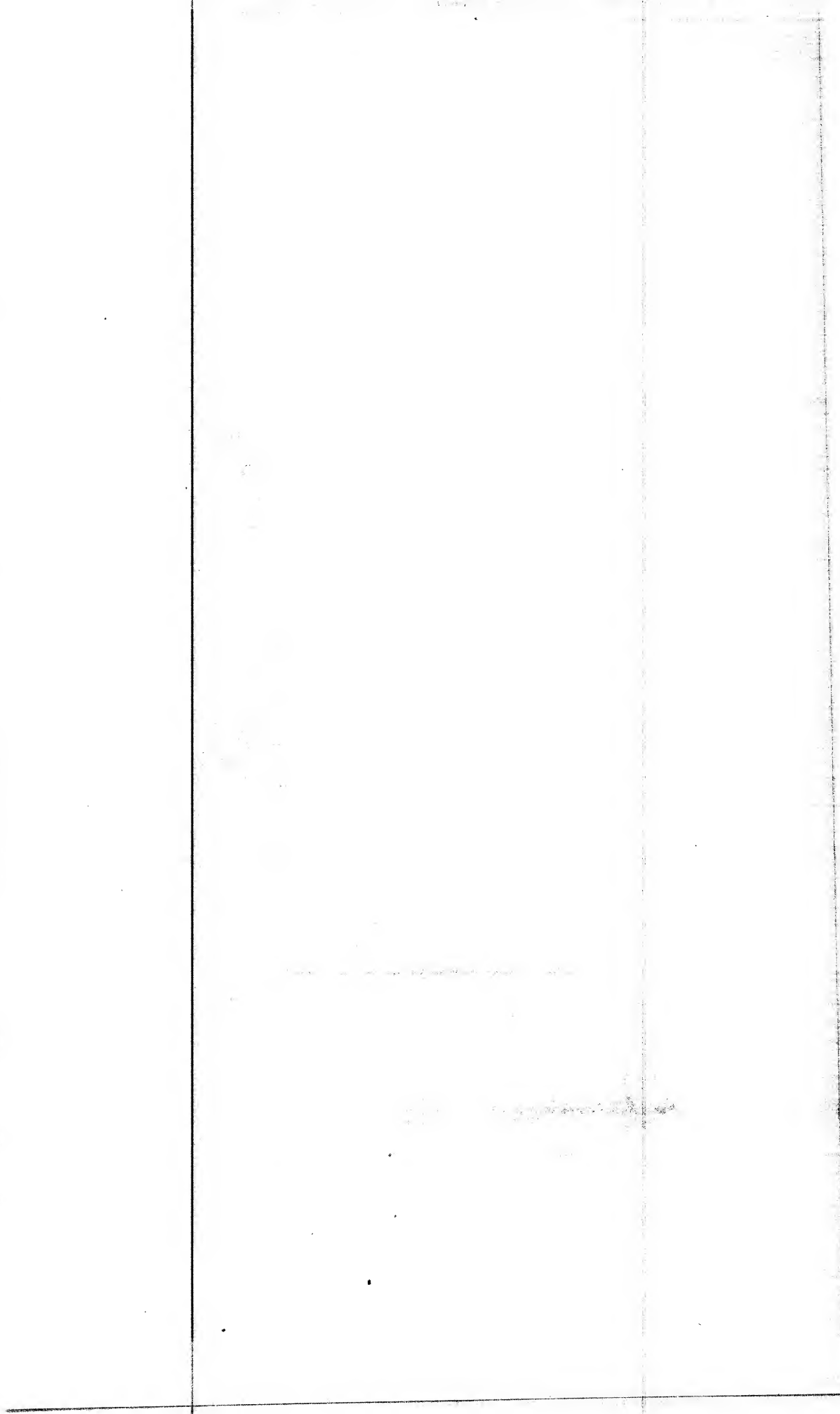
	Ft.	In.
Length of Chancel	42	0
Width of Chancel	20	6
Length of Nave	58	0
Width of Nave	20	2
Width of North Aisle	12	0
Width of South Aisle	17	5

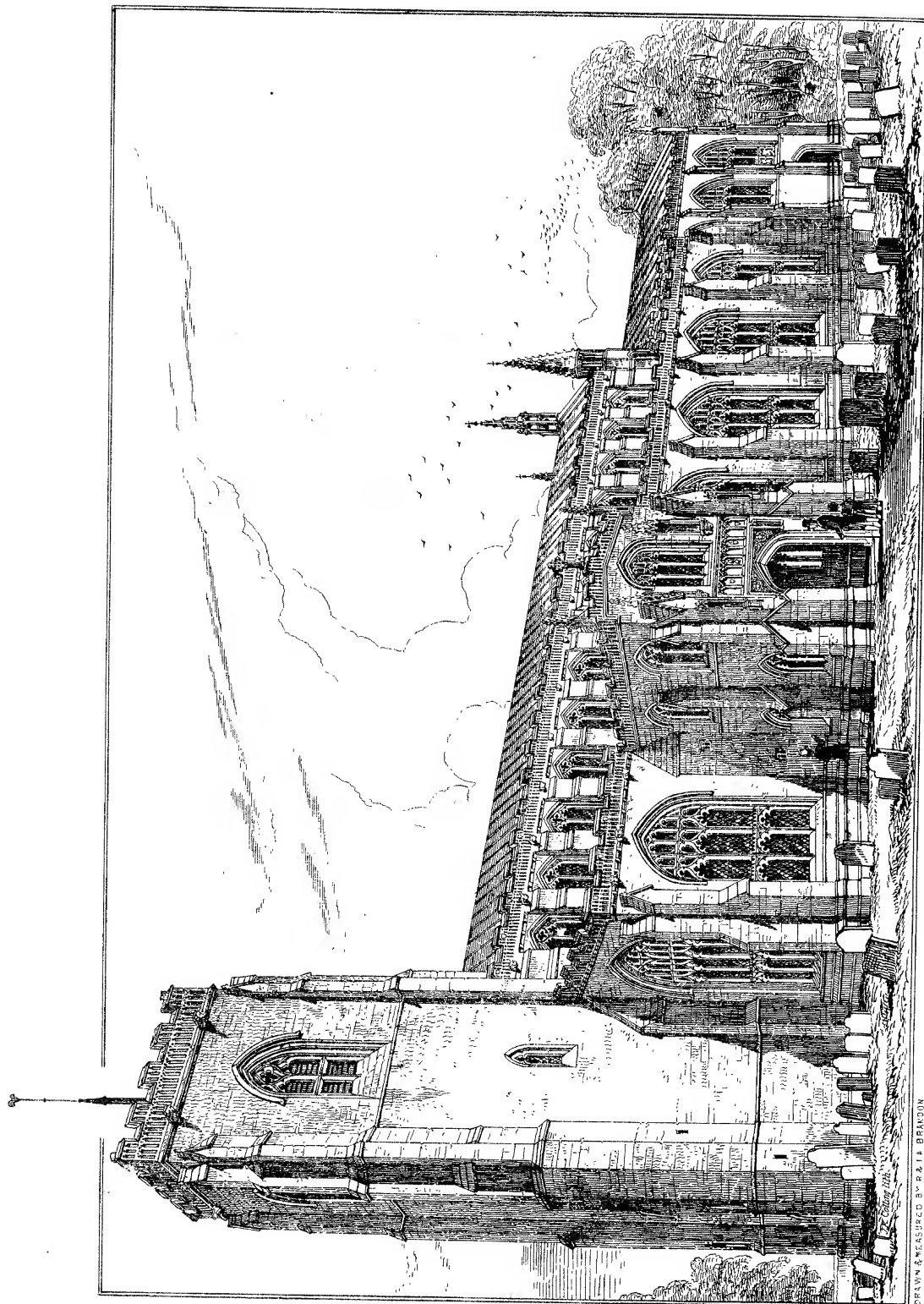


PLAN OF OUTWELL CHURCH,
NORFOLK.

PARISH CHURCHES

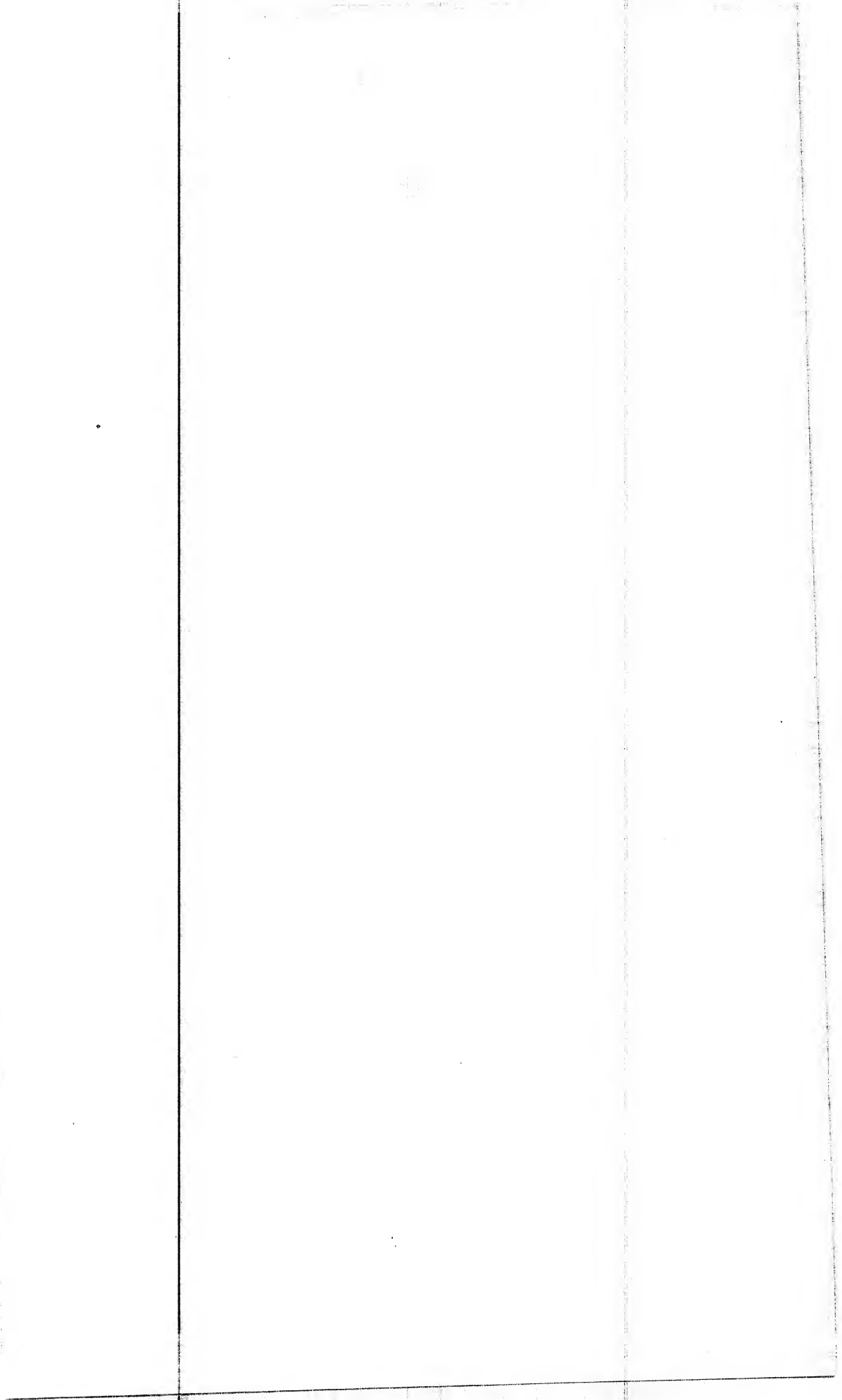
DRAM & LUTHERS W & J LONDON

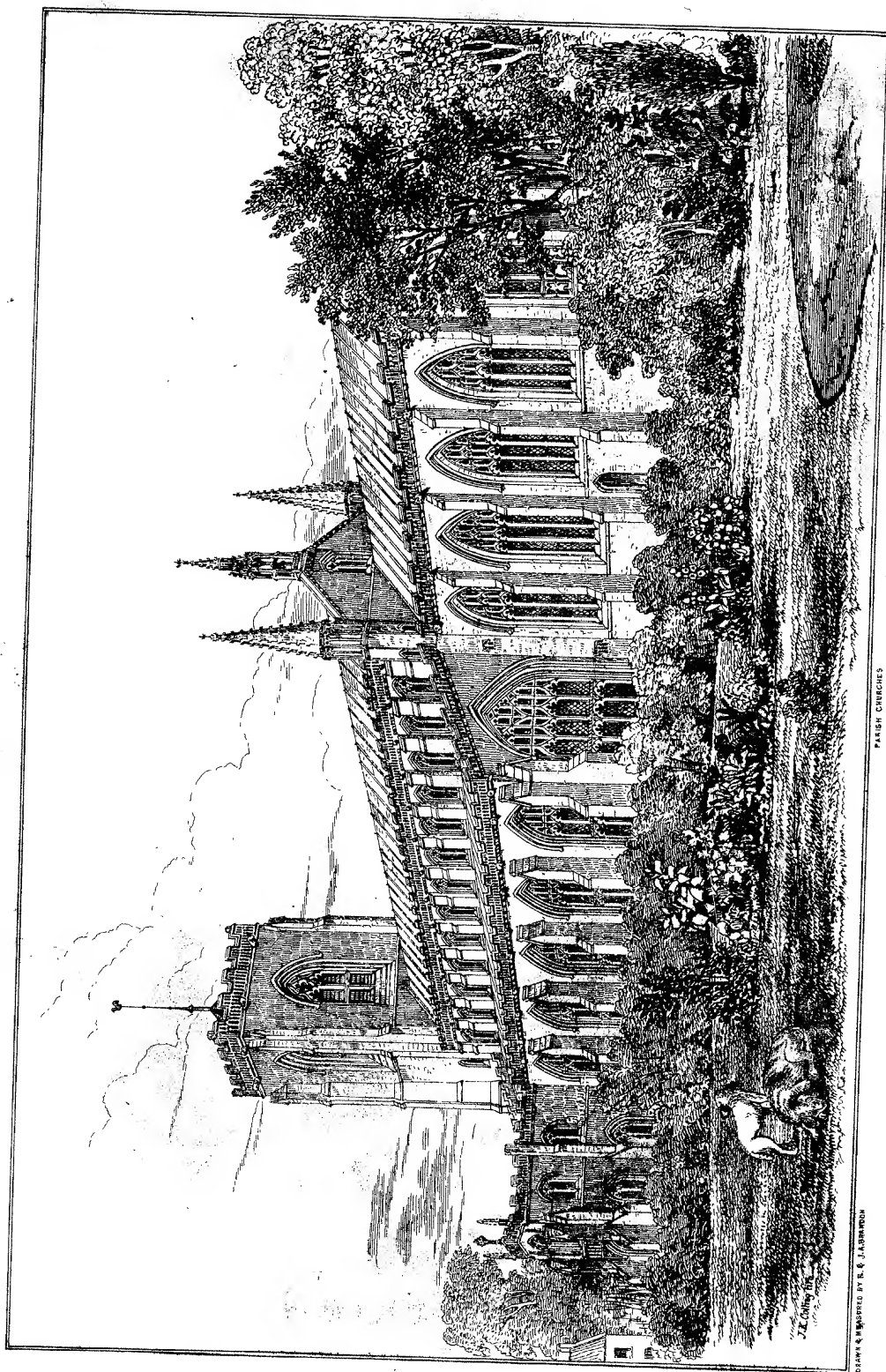


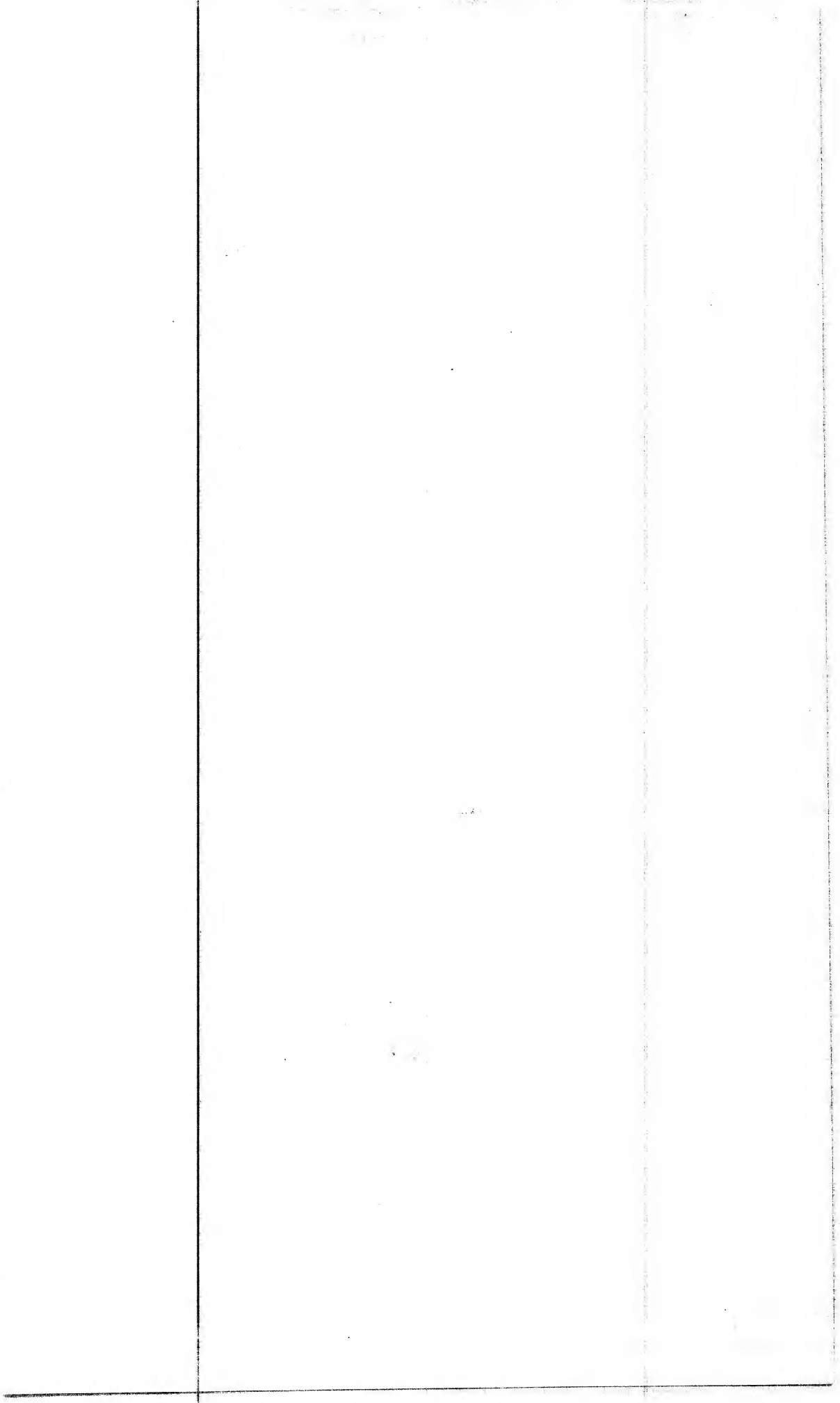


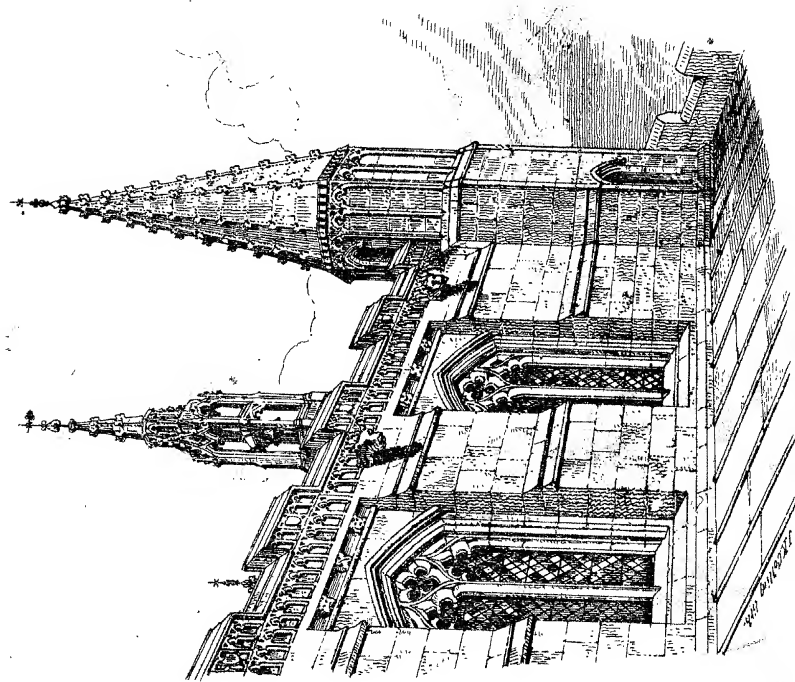
PARISH CHURCHES

DRAWN & ENGRAVED BY J. G. COLLINS DEL. & W. J. BRADDON SC.



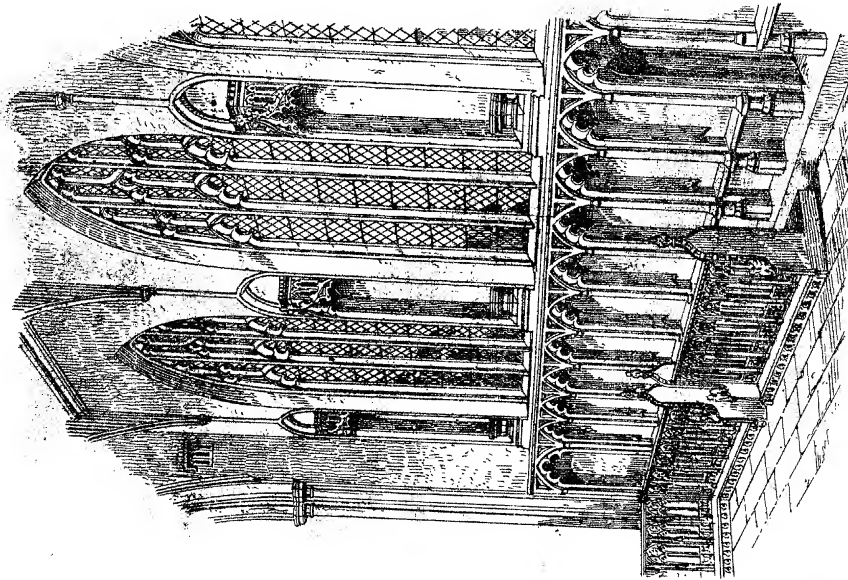






BELL COT AND TURRET AT EAST END OF NAVE.

DRAWN & MEASURED BY R. & J. R. BRANCON



NORTH SIDE OF CHANCEL LOOKING WEST.

PARTIAL CHURCHES

WALPOLE ST PETERS CHURCH, NORFOLK.

Walpole St. Peter, Norfolk.



THIS noble Church consists of a finely proportioned Decorated tower, with a body and Chancel of Perpendicular workmanship. In Blomefield's time the dates of 1423 and 1425 were remaining in the stained glass of many of the Chancel windows; we may therefore presume that the Church itself was rebuilt towards the close of the reign of Henry V.* Many of the details, however, are so entirely at variance with the usually received features of the Perpendicular period, as to afford no little fund of conjecture, even to the practised ecclesiologist: take for instance the particularly beautiful clear-story, and nothing will be found either in its general design or in its parts, such as the tracery, mouldings, &c., which would militate against its being pronounced a fine Decorated work, and yet, not only an attentive examination of the Building shows that it must be of the same date as the body of the Church, but the fact is still further confirmed from the circumstance of a clear-story of precisely similar design, but with tracery unquestionably Perpendicular, occurring in St. Mary Magdalen's, which, as we have observed, must clearly have been rebuilt by the architect of St. Peter's.†

* It is exceedingly difficult to assign a satisfactory reason for almost entirely rebuilding, on such a scale of splendour, a Church which, comparatively speaking, had but recently been erected, and which, judging from the little that remains, must have been originally of surpassing beauty. We certainly cannot imagine that it had so rapidly become dilapidated; for, of course, such quick destruction could only have been the result of violence, which, in those troublous times, would naturally first be apparent in the tower; yet this is the only part of the original Building now standing, and is in excellent preservation; besides, most of the neighbouring Churches have been rebuilt at the same time, and in many cases, such as at St. Mary Magdalen's, and Walpole St. Andrew's, evidently by the same hands. The magnificent cruciform Church of St. Clement's, Terrington, has been treated in a similar manner; though here the Decorated piers and arches were preserved. We must therefore refer such events to that ceaseless activity and zeal for the honour of the Sanctuary, which forms so bright and distinguishing a feature of the Middle Ages.

† The original weather-mould, which remains against the tower of St. Peter's, clearly shows that the former Decorated Church must have had a clear-story; we might therefore imagine that *assimilation* was had recourse to; but if such was the case, why not extend it to the windows of the aisles?

Again, the very un-Perpendicular plan of the piers, and the decided Early English character of the arch mouldings, deserve the closest attention; we much regret that the limits of the present work forbid our entering into the very interesting question of the reason for the frequent departure from prevailing custom which is exhibited in many of the Marshland Churches.

The Font is octagonal, with trefoliated niches crocketed and finialled, and at first sight has a decidedly Decorated appearance; its date, however (1532), is inscribed round the foot with the very appropriate legend, *Thynk and Thank*. Small niches occupy the several faces of the stem: an inscription under them is now illegible, with the exception of the repeated date of 1532. The Font is surmounted by a very handsomely carved Elizabethan cover, which opens with folding doors.

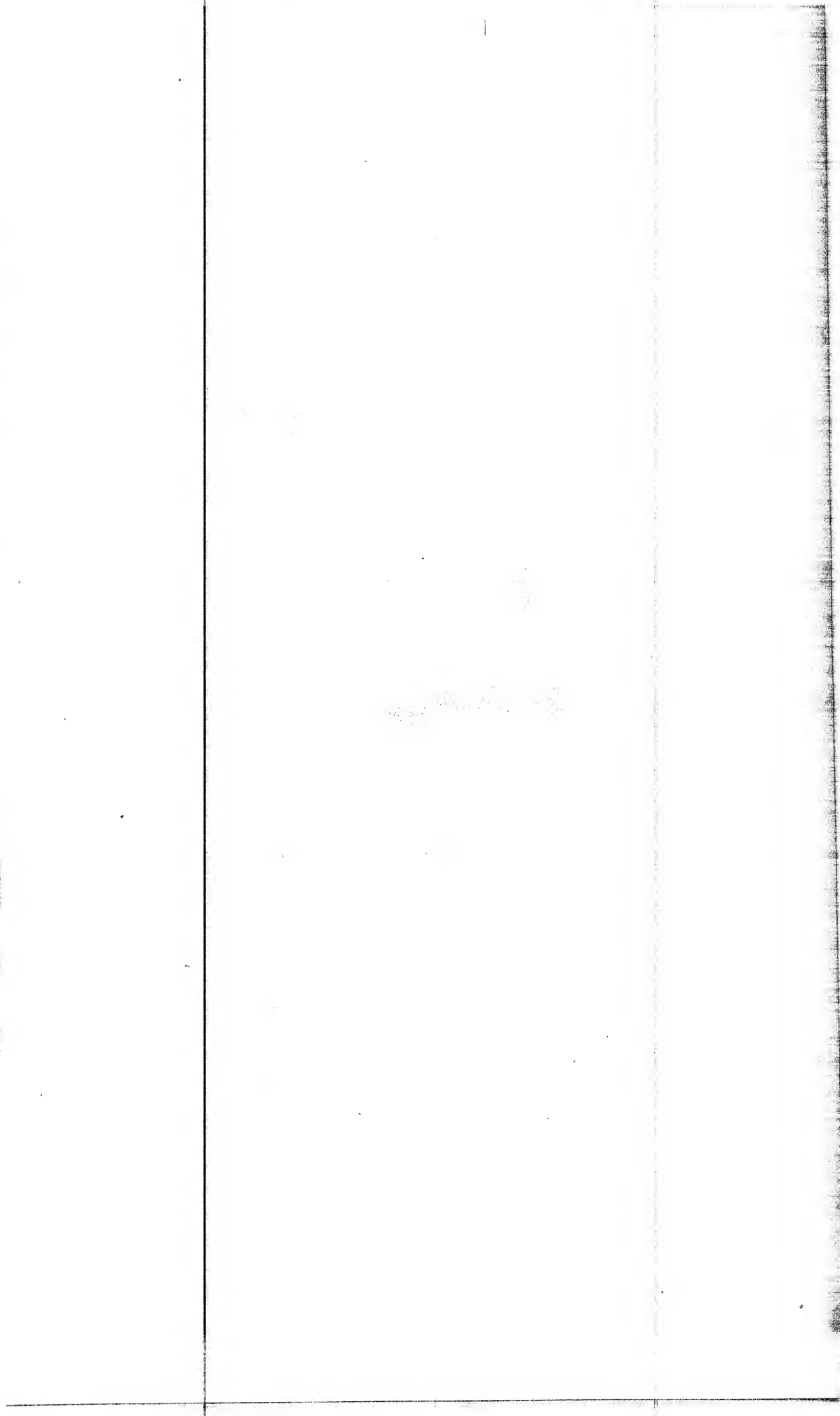
The spacious and lofty Chancel is rendered still more imposing by the great height of the Altar platform, which is approached by a double flight of five steps, between the windows are richly carved niches with small bowtells rising out of them to carry the trusses of the roof. Below the windows, the walls are panelled with cinque-foliated arches; those westward of the Priest's doorway forming the stalls. Many of the ornamental details, such as the crockets and embattlements in the niches, have never been completed.

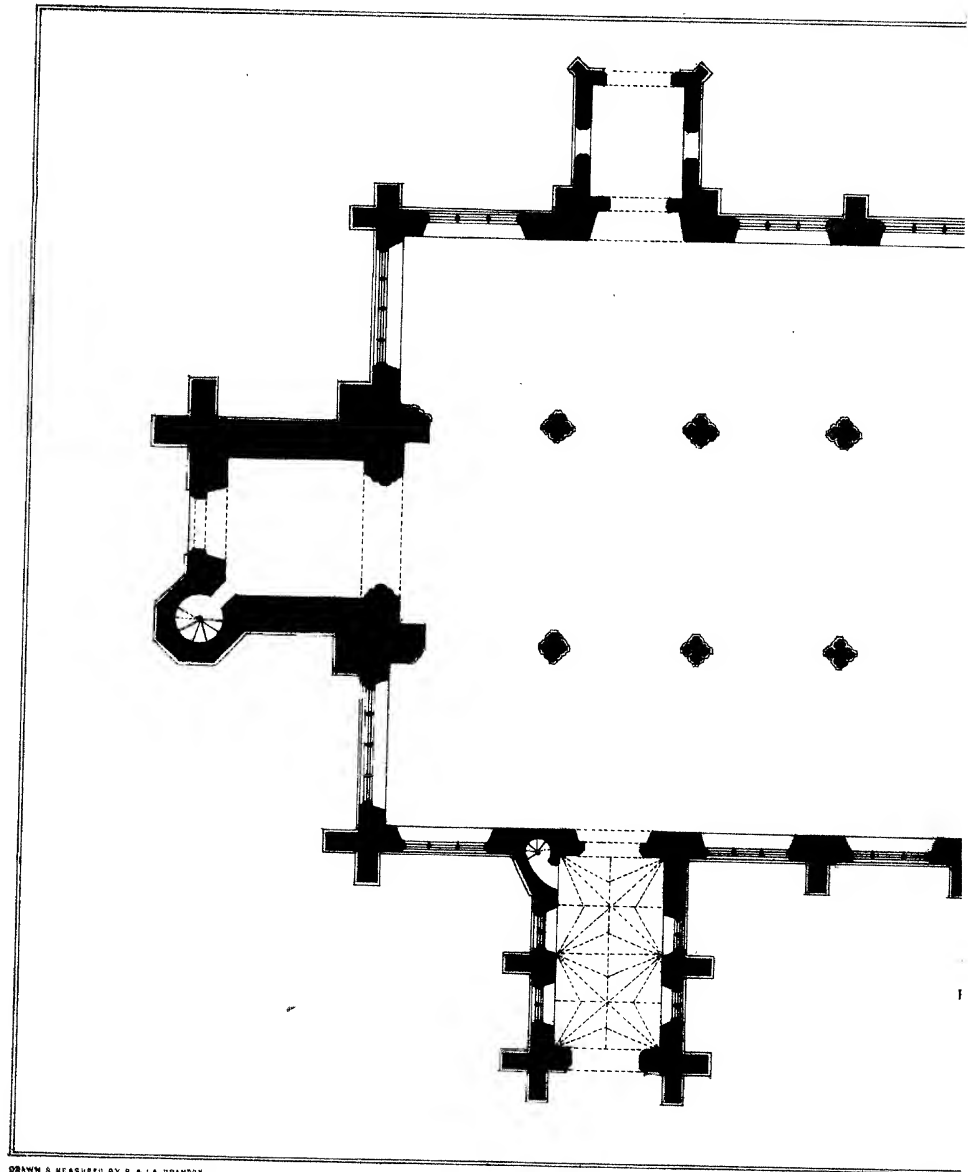
The passage under the Chancel which has caused the unusual elevation of the Altar, for whatever use it was intended, is richly groined over, with very elaborate and beautiful bosses; the one immediately under the Altar bears the Sacred Monogram surrounded by a glory. The eastern wall is pierced with three lights. A small plan is appended to the general one, showing this passage and also the position of the Priests' doorways.

This Church affords accommodation for about 850 worshippers.

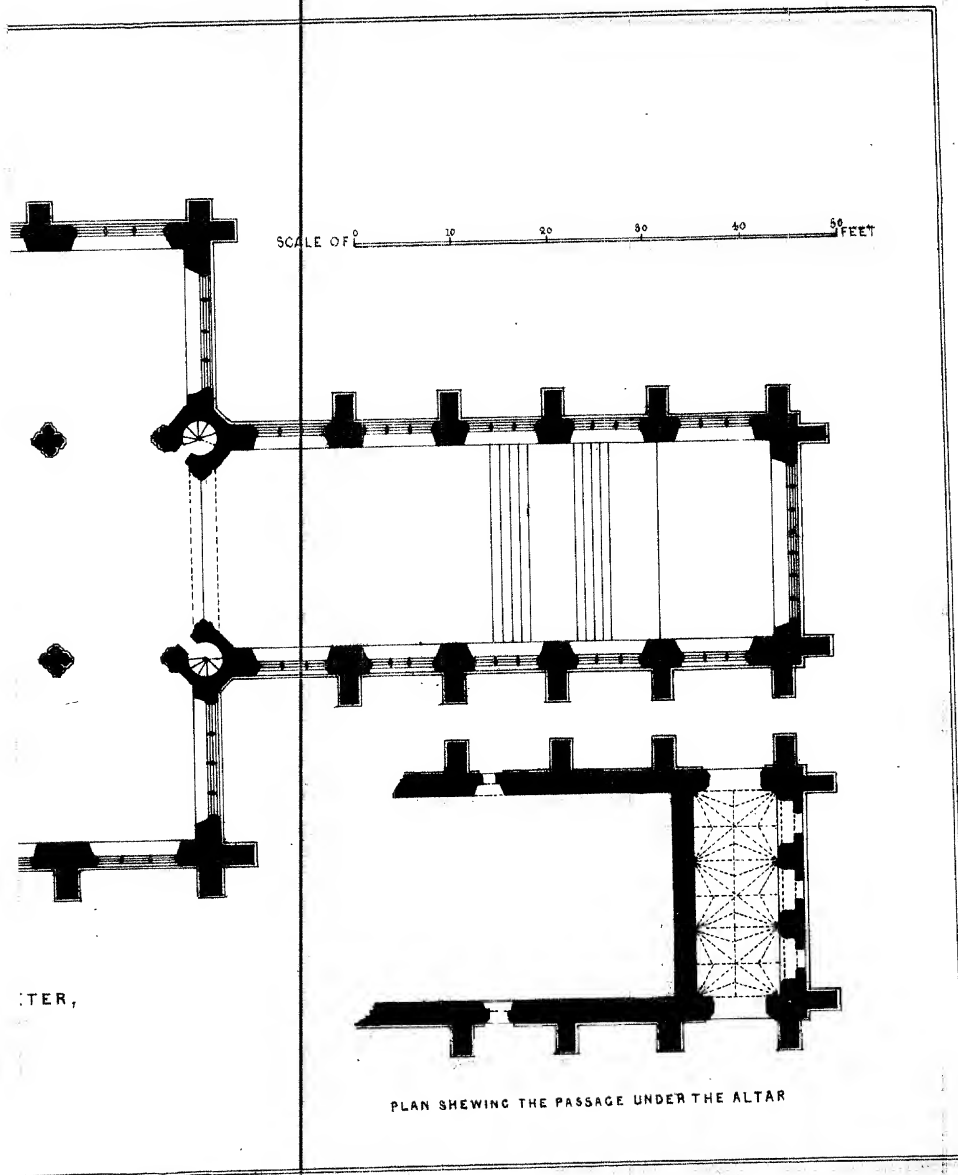
PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS.

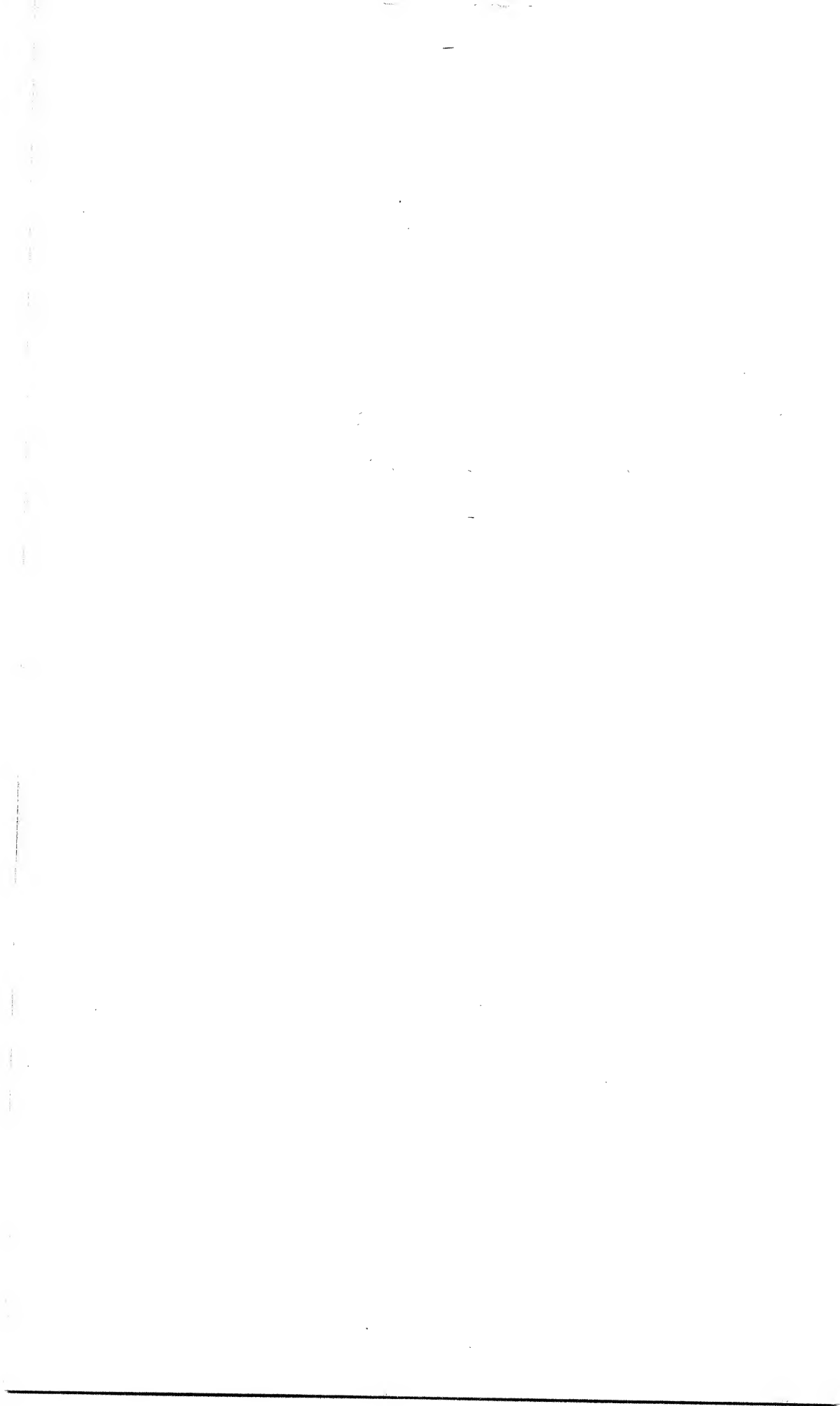
	Ft.	In.
Length of Chancel	58	0
Width of Chancel	21	1
Length of Nave	103	0
Width of Nave	19	2
Width of North Aisle	17	0
Width of South Aisle	17	0

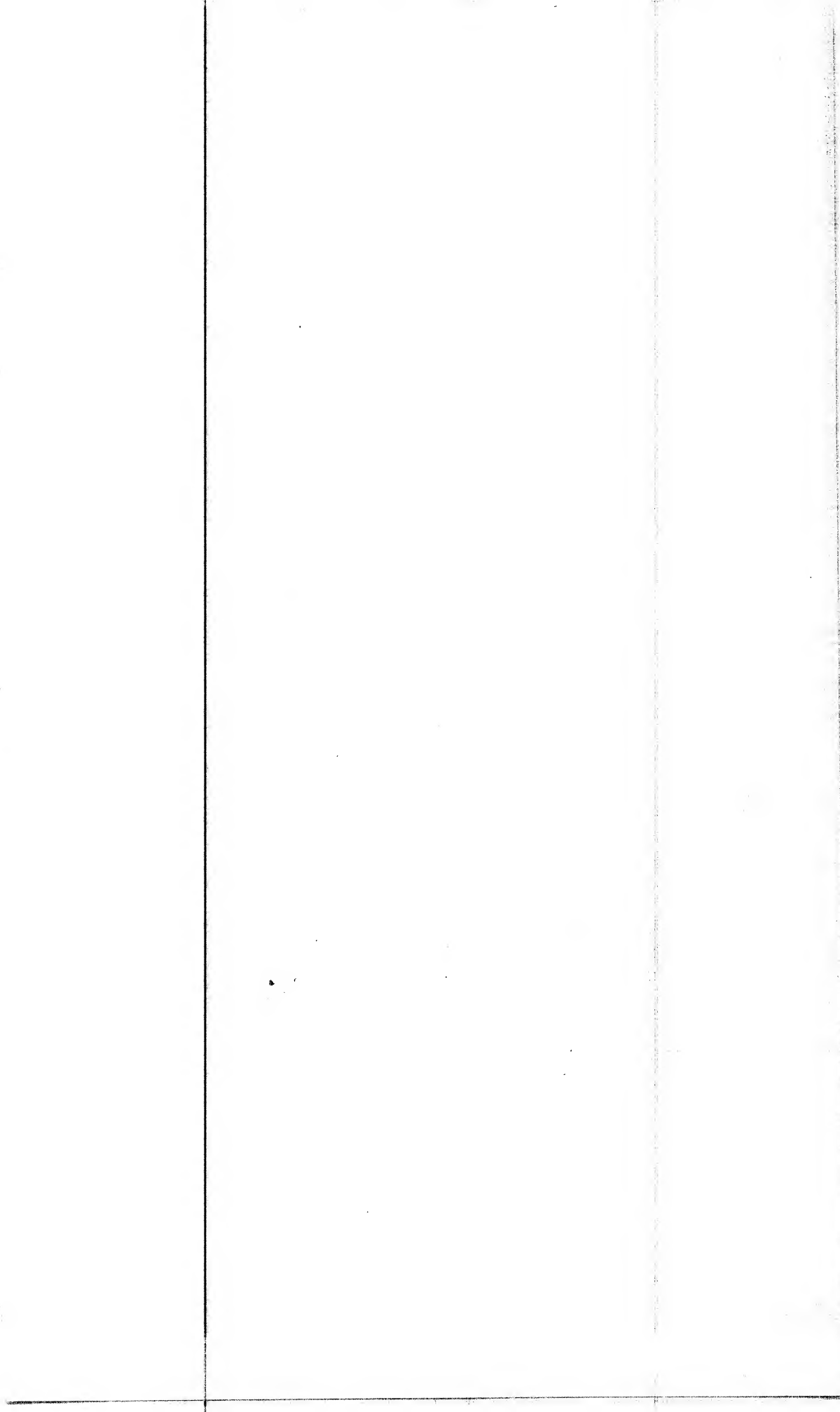


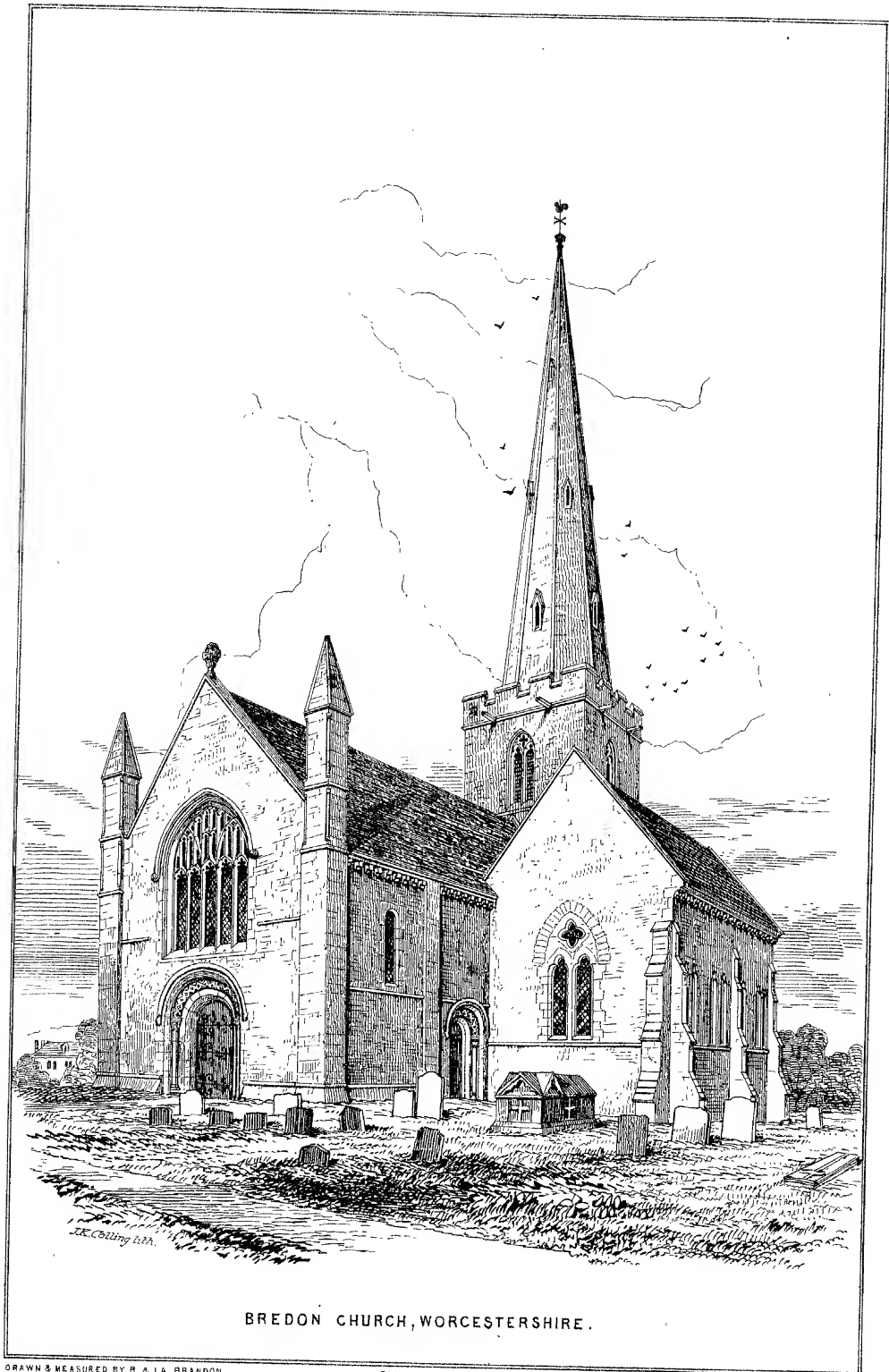


DRAWN & MEASURED BY R. & J. A. WENDON



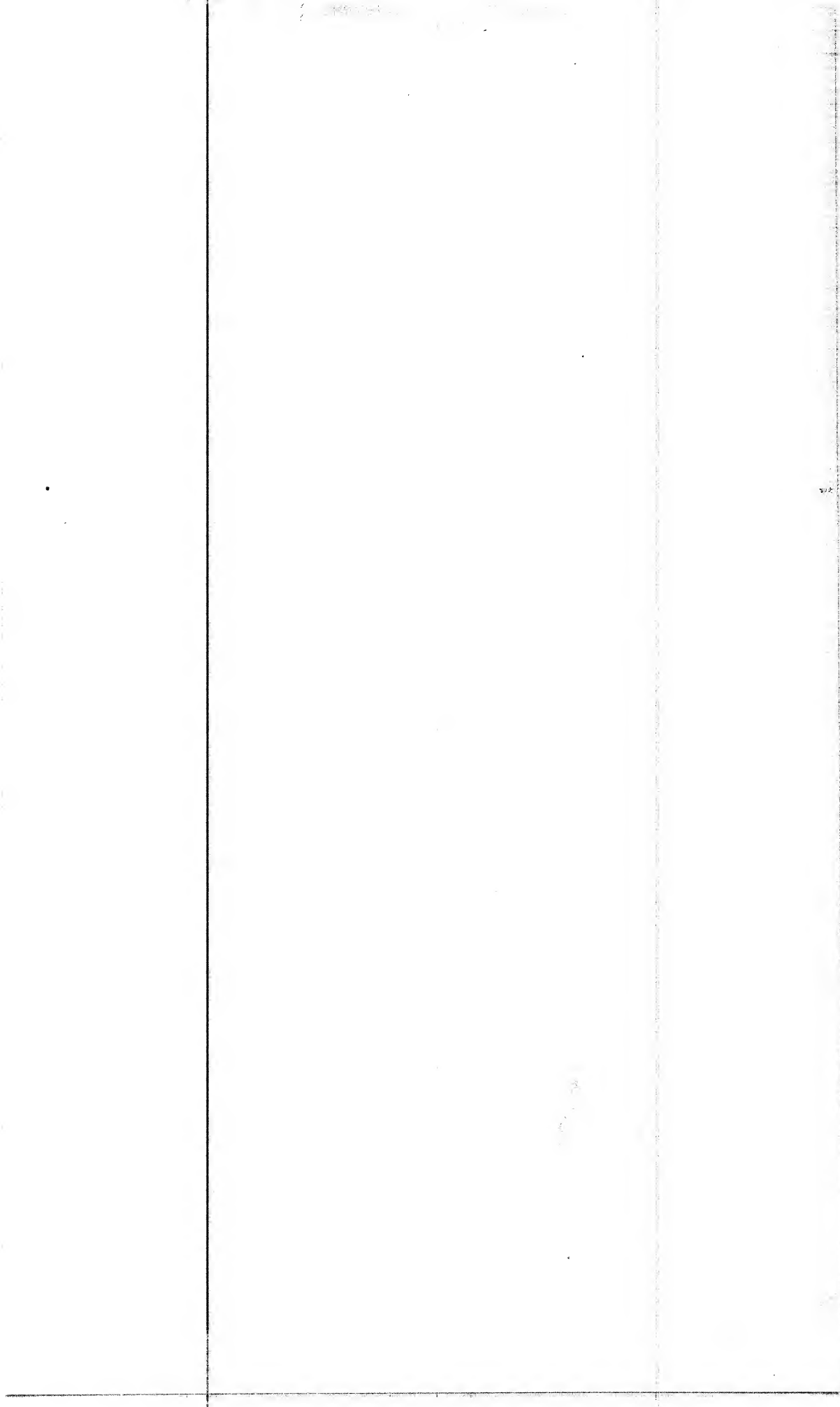


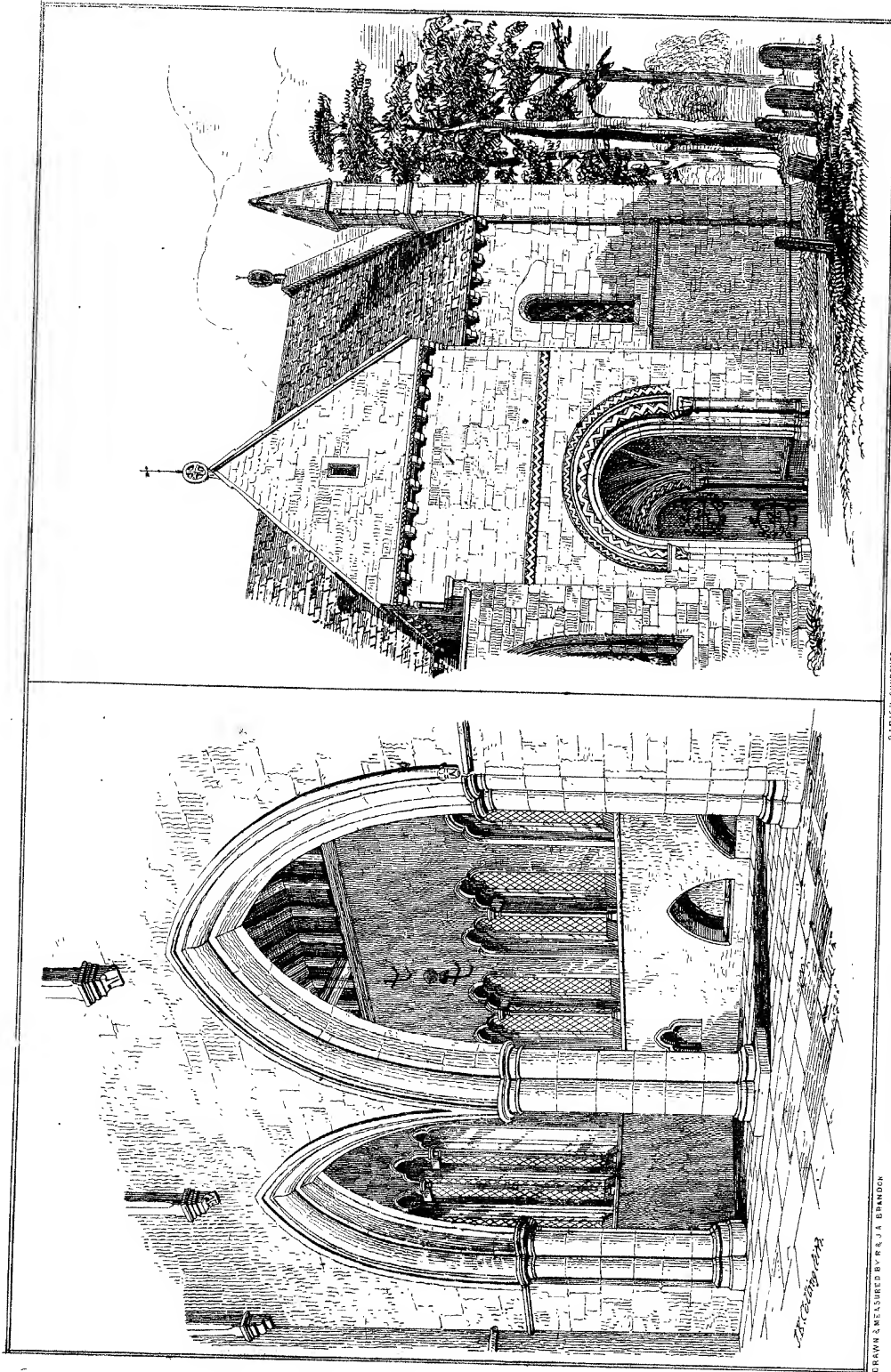




DRAWN & MEASURED BY R. & J. A. BRANDON

PARISH CHURCHES





PARTISH CHURCHES

NORTH PORCH.

INTERIOR OF SOUTH AISLE.

BREDON CHURCH, WORCESTERSHIRE.

DRAWN & ENGRAVED BY R. J. A. BRANDON

Bredon Church, Worcestershire.



A CONSIDERABLE portion of the Norman Church remains; the west front, with the exception of the Perpendicular window, is especially perfect, and is flanked by two characteristic pinnacles, the gable being yet crowned by its original cross. All the three doorways are well preserved, and are very good specimens of the style. To the north porch is added a parvise, a rather unusual feature for so early a period. The window over the entrance has been blocked up, and the parvise is altogether inaccessible: indeed it is difficult now to determine how the ascent to it was managed.* The porch below is groined with simple diagonal ribs, without ridge pieces or boss at the intersection. The original cross also surmounts this gable.

A very elegant aisle, or perhaps rather, Chapel of Early English workmanship has been added on the north side, and that portion of the Norman corbel-table that was displaced, has been rebuilt under the eaves of the new structure. The effect of the trefoiled arches of the windows inside, and the slender detached marble shafts is singularly beautiful. An interesting memorial occurring

* We were informed by the old clerk that before the alterations were effected (in themselves most excellent and judicious), the access to the parvise was by means of a *ladder* internally. This being the usual custom in early towers, was very likely, therefore, to have been the original arrangement in this case.

in this Chapel, and shown in the interior view, consists of an arched tomb, under which lies a shield with two arms projecting from it holding up a heart; the evident allusion in the disposition of the shield and arms to the form of the mystical Vesica Piscis, is not to be mistaken. This monument is unaccompanied by any inscription. Under another arch in this Chapel is a slab with a fine cross worked on it.

The north aisle appears to have been added at the same time as the Chancel and the upper part of the steeple. They are all of fine Decorated workmanship: the tracery of the windows is especially good.

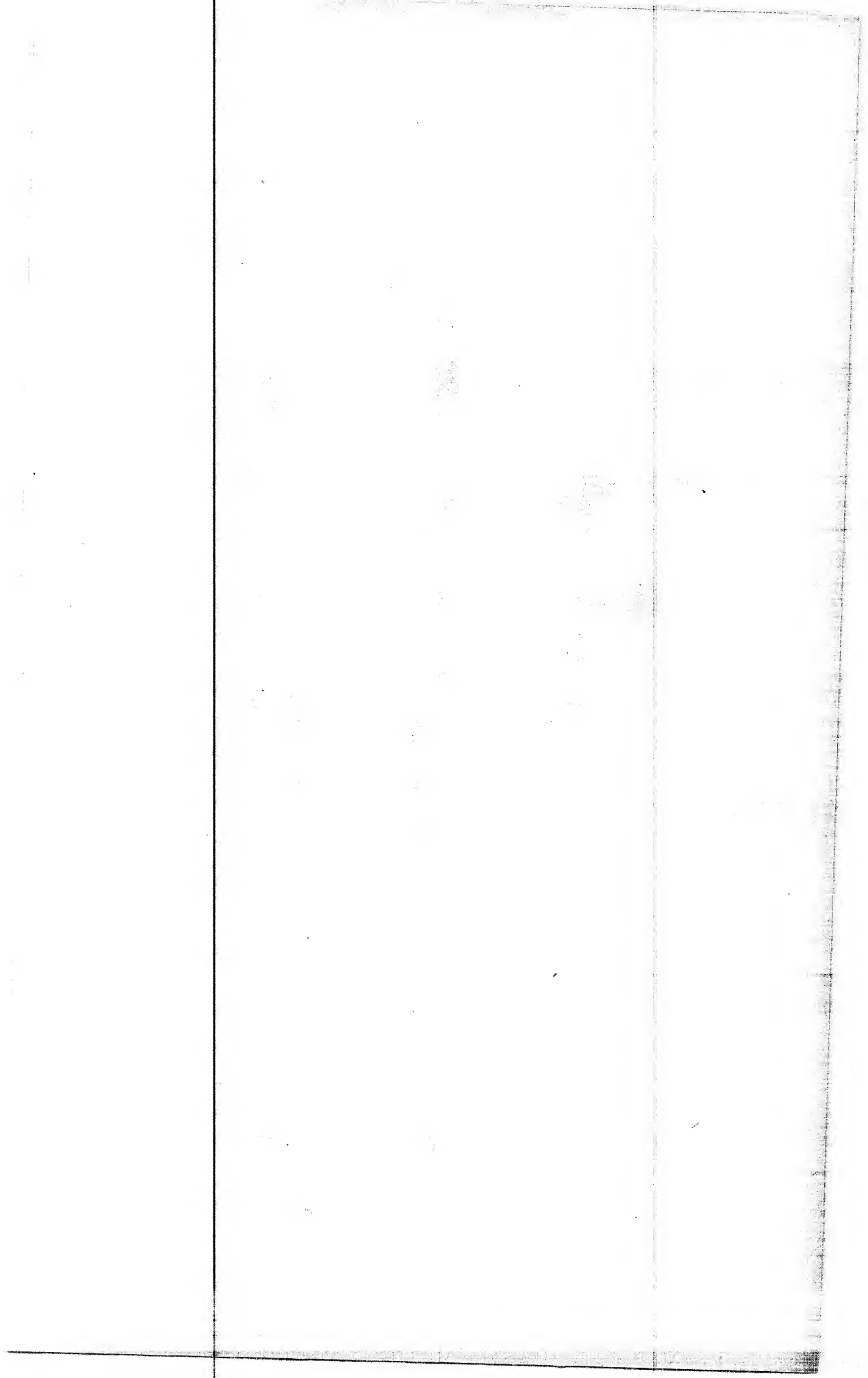
In the Chancel are several monuments of interest: one on the north side, without any inscription, is placed under a rich canopied arch, crocketed and flanked by pinnacles. John Prideaux, Bishop of Worcester, who died in 1650, is commemorated by a simple brass of a mitre. Many of the old tiles remain, but are chiefly of an heraldic character.

The Chancel arch is Decorated, the western or belfry arch is a fine Semi-Norman composition.

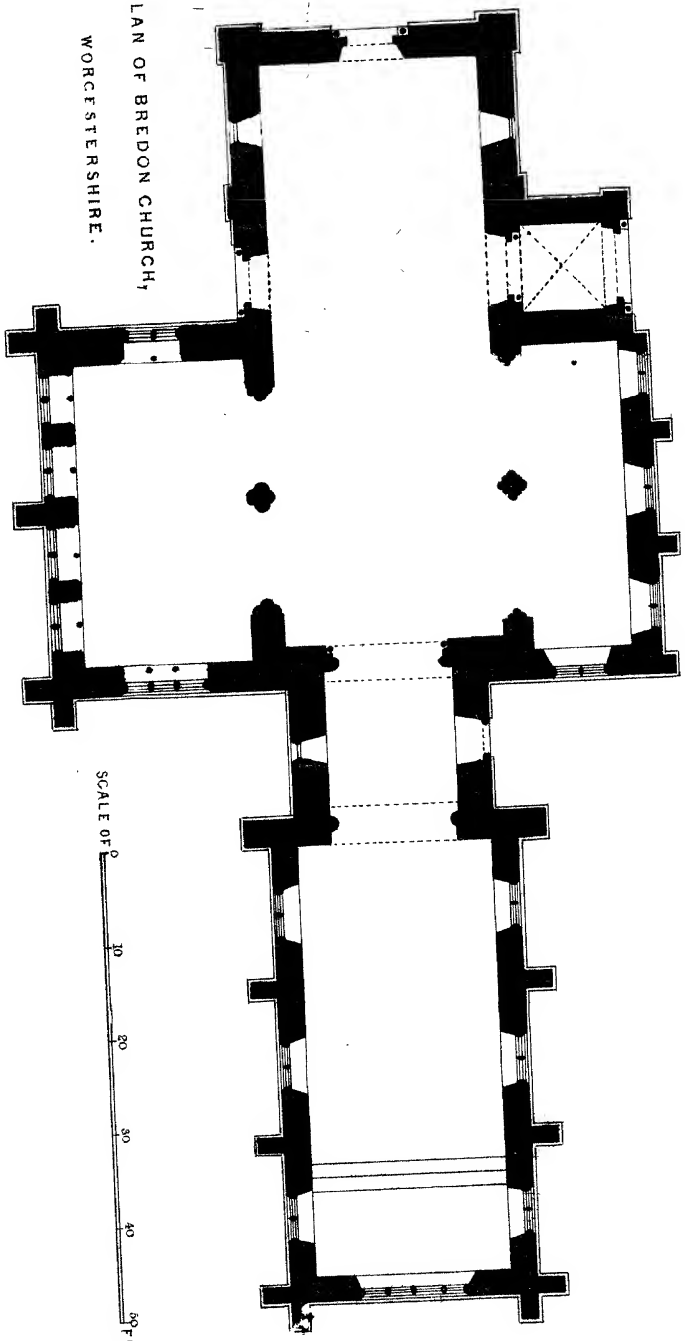
The Church affords accommodation for about 310 worshippers.

PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS.

	Ft.	In.
Length of Chancel	45	11
Width of Chancel	20	8
Length of Nave	61	6
Width of Nave	23	2
Length of North Aisle	32	3
Width of North Aisle	10	4
Length of South Chapel	32	6
Width of South Chapel	18	2



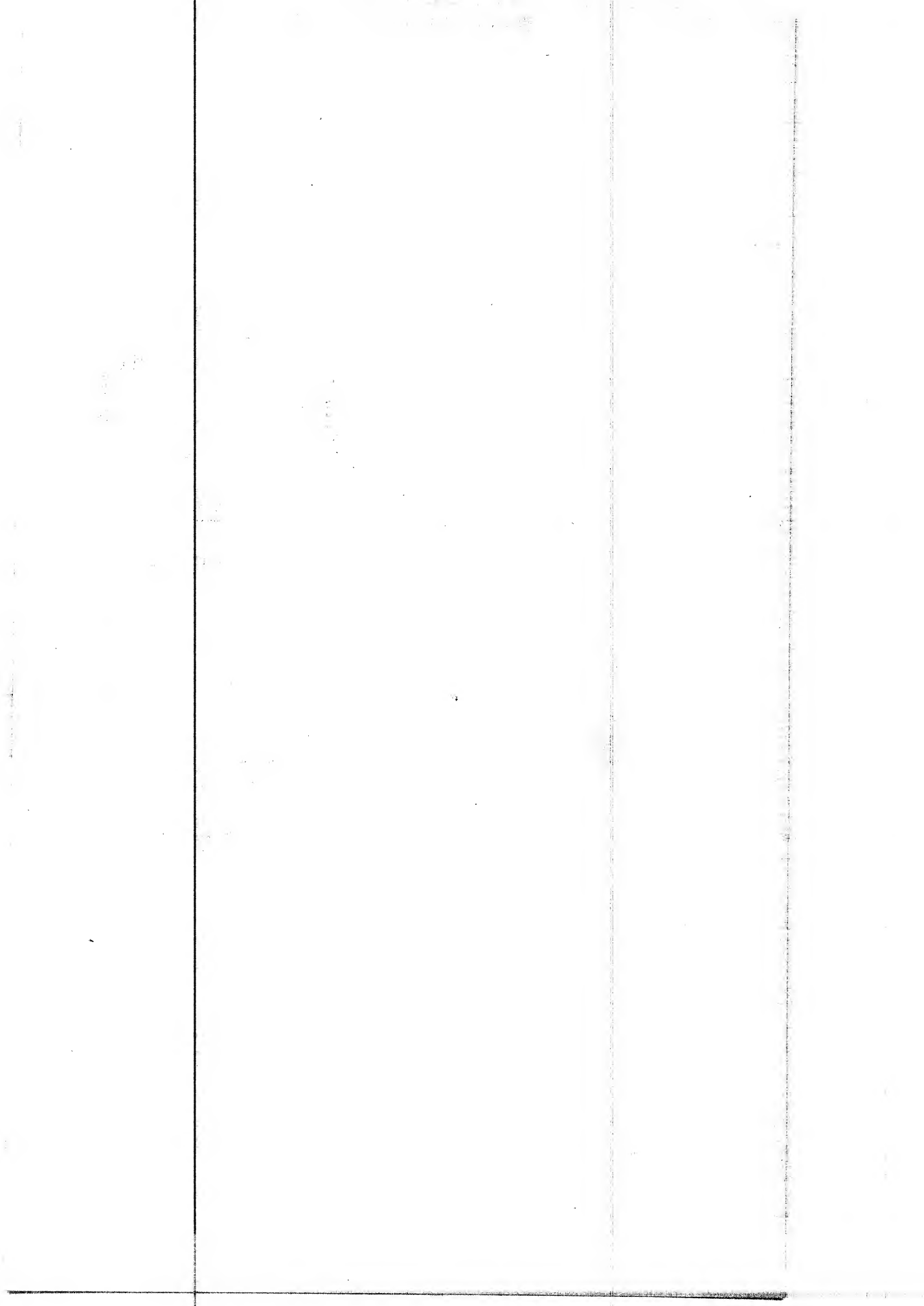
PLAN OF BREDON CHURCH,
WORCESTERSHIRE.

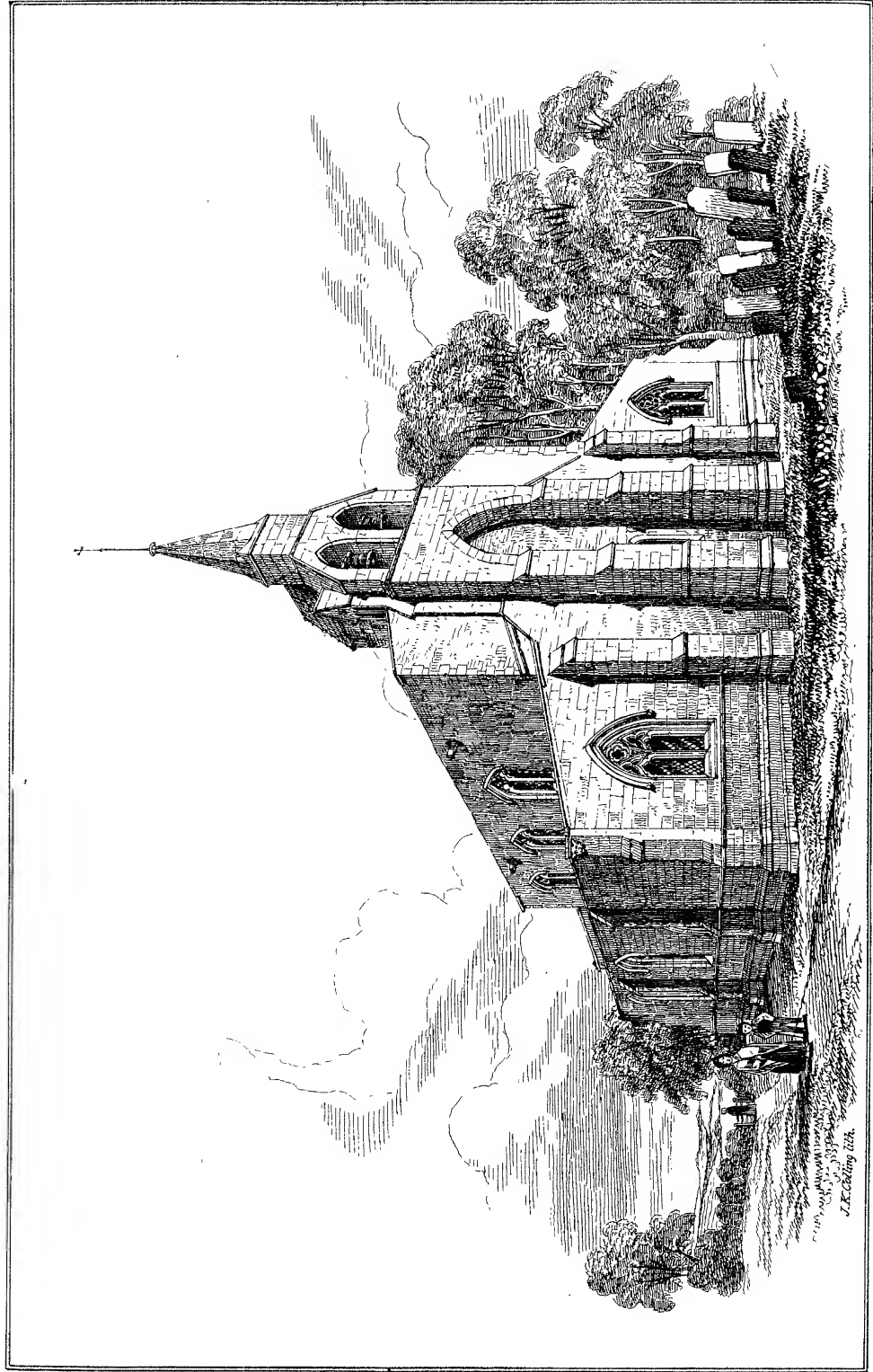


SCALE OF 0 10 20 30 40 50 FEET

DRAWN & MEASURED BY H. & J. A. BRANDON

PARTISH CHURCHES

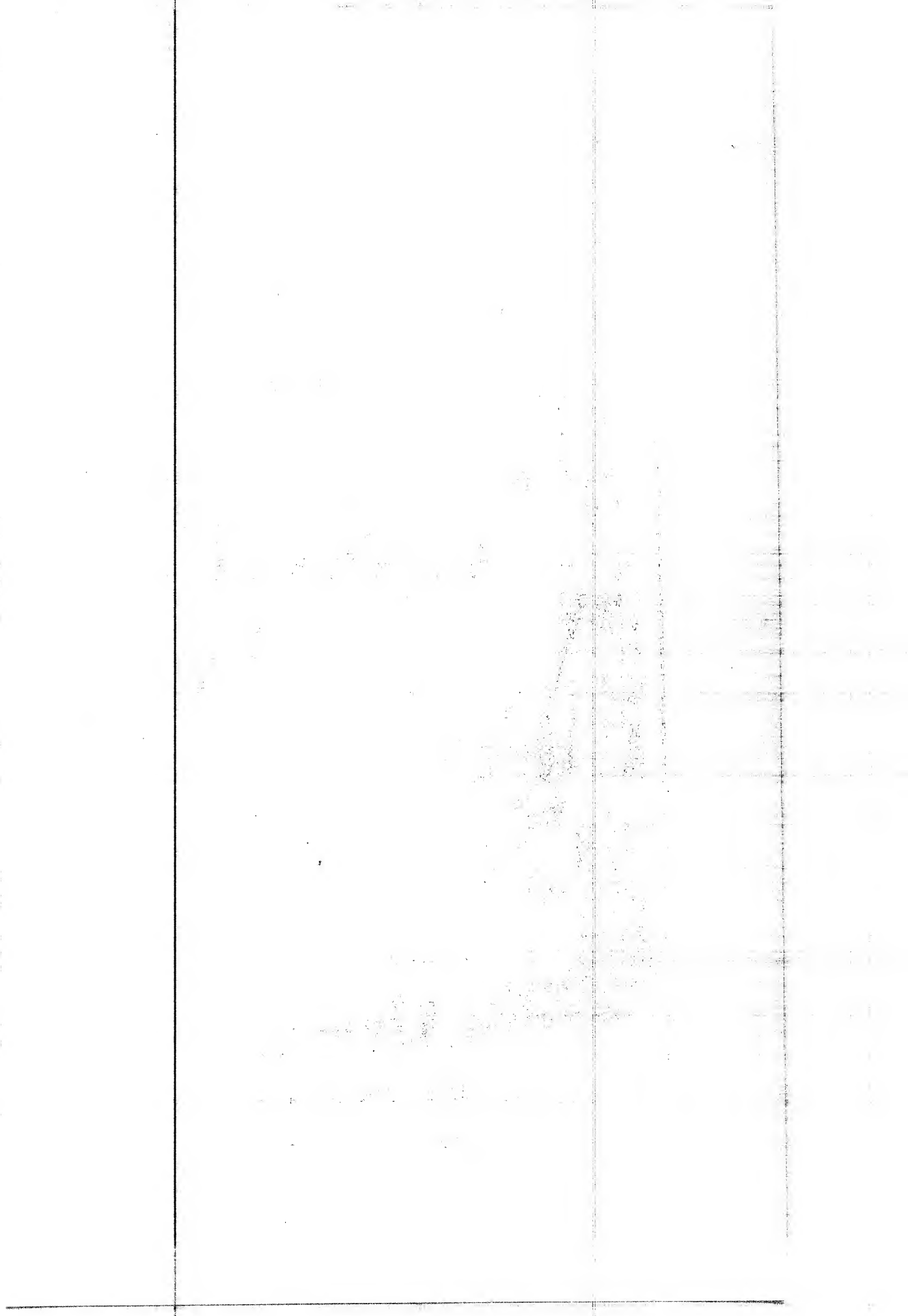


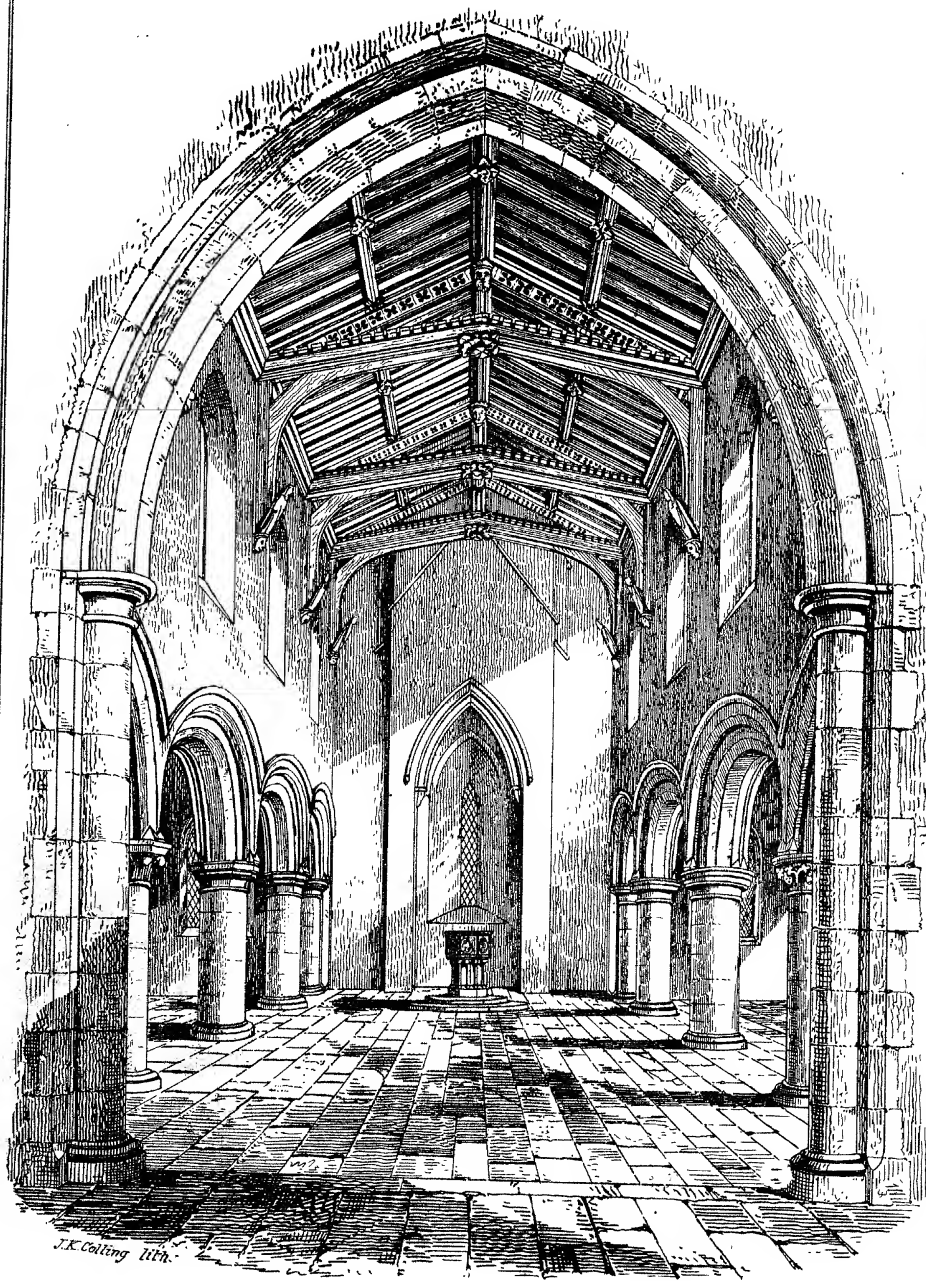


PARISH CHURCHES

BURTON CHURCH, LINCOLNSHIRE

DRAWN & MEASURED BY R. J. A. BRANSON





INTERIOR OF BURTON CHURCH, LEICESTERSHIRE.

DRAWN & MEASURED BY R. J. ABRAMSON

PUBLISHED BY J. H. B. B. B. B.

Burton Lazars Church, Leicestershire.



THIS interesting little Church derives its distinctive name from the famous hospital for lepers established in its neighbourhood, and owes probably in a great measure to this wealthy establishment* the successive alterations and additions which it now presents. Would that such an institution still existed to exercise its beneficial effects, and rescue the sacred Edifice from its miserable and neglected state.

The original Church had both north and south aisles, as the well-preserved Romanesque piers and arches attest, and therefore in all probability the excellent proportions of the present plan are those of the Norman Structure. The aisles, however, have been rebuilt, and are of Decorated workmanship, with some simple, yet very good, tracery in the windows.† The porch also was added at the same time. There is no window at the east end of the south

* This celebrated hospital was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin and to St. Lazarus; it was the head of all similar houses in England, and was itself subject to the house of Lazars at Jerusalem. It was founded in the year 1137, by means of a general collection throughout England, but chiefly by the assistance of Roger de Mowbray. An inscription round the font in the Church at Burton, records the name of this knight as the founder. The hospital was established for a master and eight brethren, who professed the order of St. Augustine.

† For drawings of several of the windows of this Church, see "Brandon's Analysis of Gothic Architecture," Vol. II. Appendix, Plate 3, also for the N. doorway, see Appendix, Plate 7.

aisle; but a foliated recess formed a kind of reredos for the Altar which formerly stood there. A very good piscina and bracket mark the position of the Altar in the north aisle.

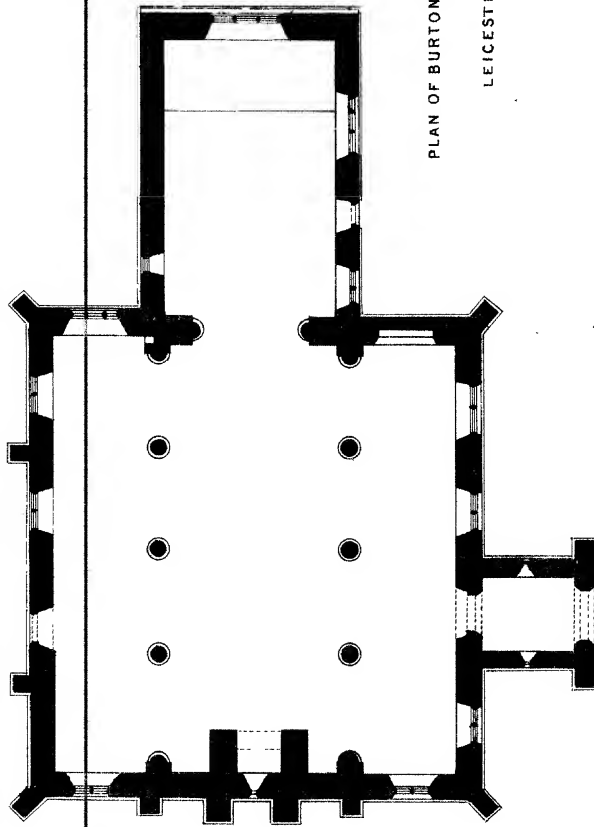
The Perpendicular additions, as is too frequently the case, are fatal to the good effect of the Church externally. An inelegant clear-story destroys the peculiar beauty of the west elevation; while the flat roof of the Chancel and its poor windows are equally offensive to the eye. The roof over the nave is the redeeming point in the work of this period: it is a tie-beam roof without principals, and though of low pitch is not without merit.

The west bell turret is, perhaps, the most interesting feature externally, though its very elegant arrangement has been unfortunately all but destroyed by subsequent additions. It would appear at first to have been simply built as a bell-gable, surmounted by a little spire or pinnacle, and flanked by gabled buttresses with pierced openings; but immediately afterwards an addition was made for some reason or other, perhaps from supposed weakness, or to give greater facility to reach the bells, which produces rather a confused appearance externally, though the belfry arch, carried on corbels, and setting off to still greater advantage the narrow western lancet, is an immense gain to the internal effect.

This Church affords accommodation for about 220 worshippers.

PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS.

	Ft.	In.
Width of Chancel	17	9
Length of Chancel	28	4
Width of Nave	18	0
Length of Nave	44	9
Width of North Aisle	9	10
Width of South Aisle	9	9

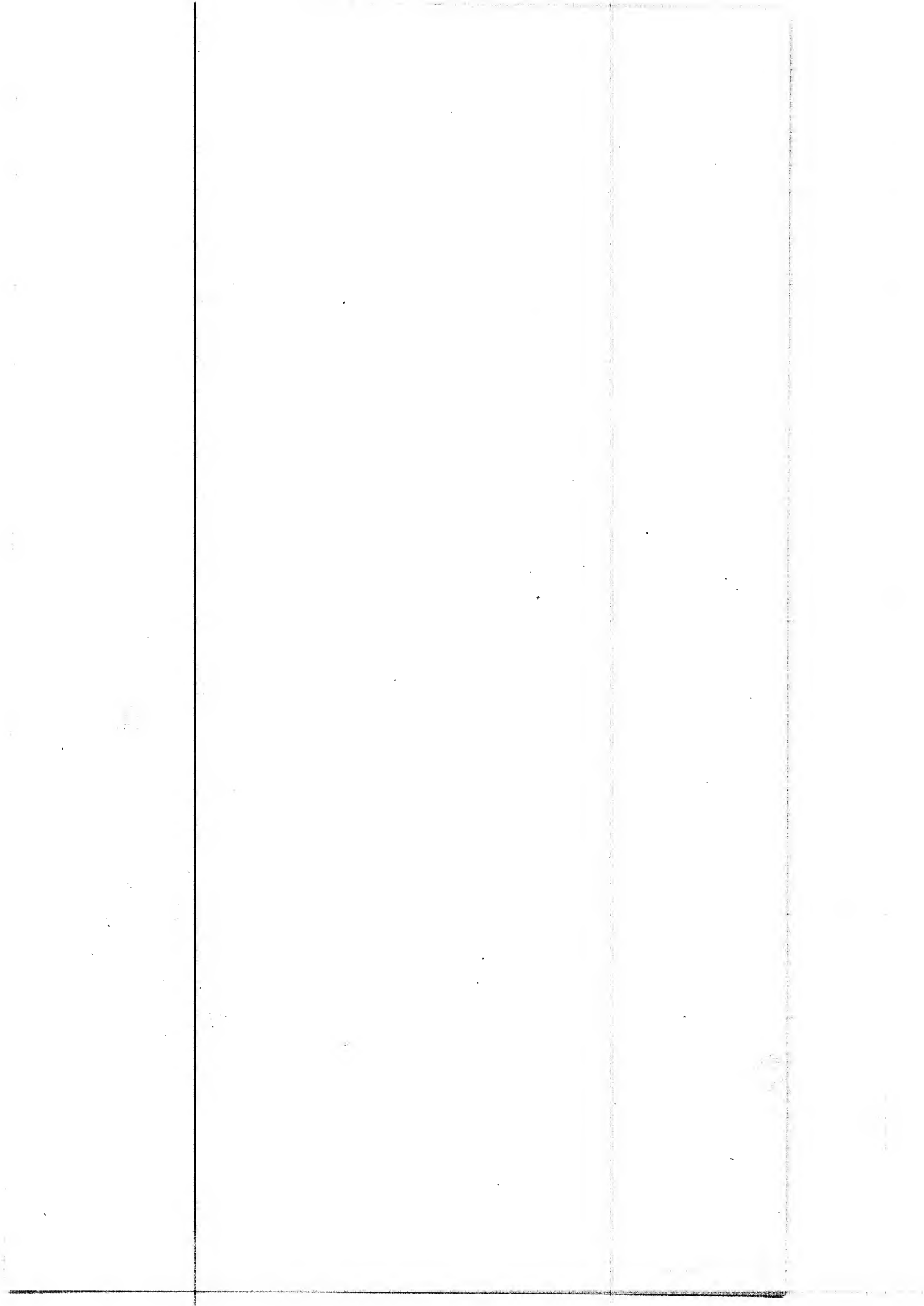


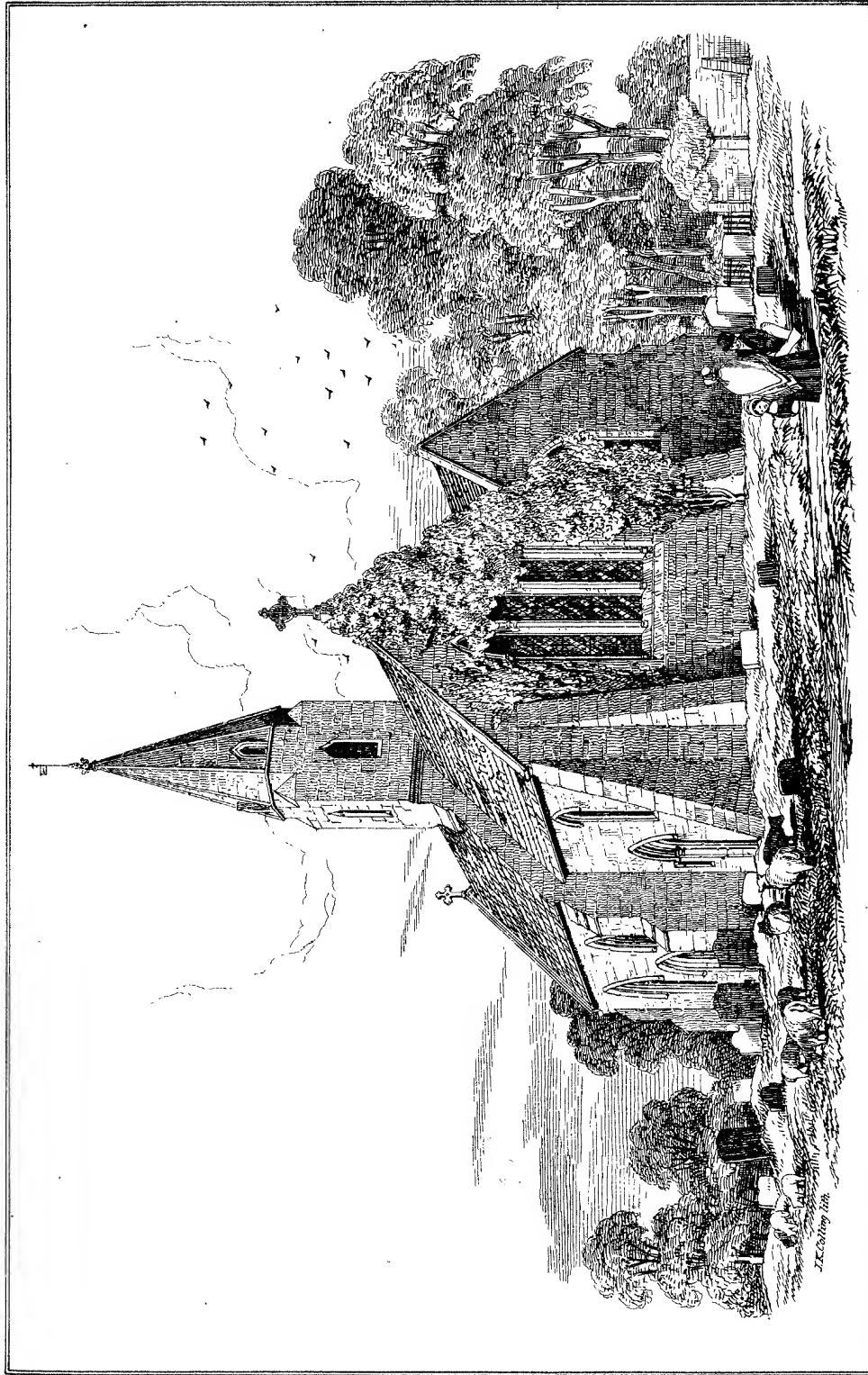
PLAN OF BURTON LAZARS CHURCH,
LEICESTERSHIRE.

SCALE OF 0 10 20 30 40 50 FEET

PARTIAL CHURCHES

DRAWN & MEASURED BY R. J. A. BRADON.





DRAWN & MEASURED BY P. & J. A. BRANDON

PARISH CHURCHES

BAGINTON CHURCH, WARWICKSHIRE.

Baginton Church, Warwickshire.



THIS little Church is now chiefly remarkable for its very picturesque bell turret, which is placed over the east wall of the nave, and is carried on an arcade of three arches forming the division between the Chancel and the nave.

The Church throughout is an Early English structure, and the large north aisle or chantry Chapel,* if not built at the same time, must have been added very shortly afterwards. It is, with the exception of the two-light window at the east, which is filled with very early tracery, entirely lighted by lancets: those in the north wall have square-headed cinquefoiled arches internally.

The proportions of the smaller aisle are on a most diminutive scale, four feet nine inches being at the same time its width and also the height of its piers from base to top of cap: it is under the same roof as the nave.

* Sir William Dugdale, in his history of the county, says "there was very early a chantry founded in this Church, I suppose by Richard de Hertbull, for a Priest to sing Mass at the Altar of St. Thomas the Martyr." The large N. aisle must evidently be the chantry alluded to; it contains an arched tomb in the north wall, and has been at one time divided from the Church by *parecloes* placed from pier to pier.

The vestry, of the same date as the Church, is lighted by a two-light window at the east, and by a very small triplet on the north side.

Between the Chancel and the nave lies the beautiful brass of Sir William and Lady Bagot (1407): it has been beautifully restored by the Messrs. Waller, the original colours and enamels having been replaced. The knight is represented in a suit of armour, "no less characteristic of the time, than excellent in itself. Lady Bagot wears a kirtle, sideless cote-hardi and mantle lined with fur."*

The Church affords accommodation for about 170 worshippers.

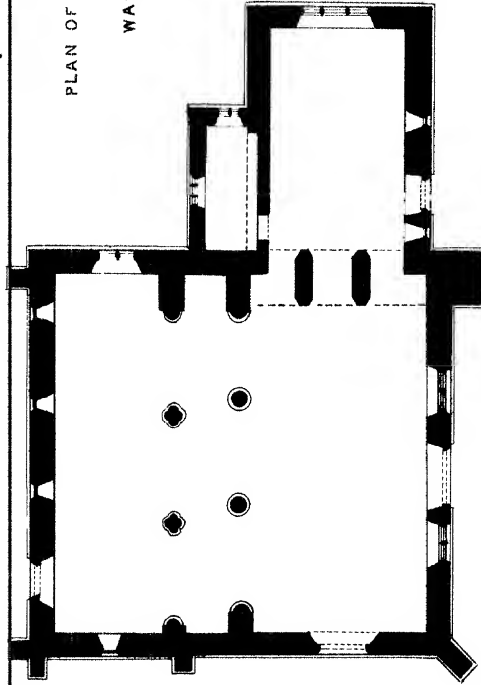
PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS.

	Ft.	In.
Width of Chancel	14	4
Length of Chancel	23	3
Width of Vestry	5	7
Length of Vestry	12	6
Width of Nave	18	0
Length of Nave	34	0
Width of Chantry Aisle	11	3
Width of Inner Aisle	4	9

* For a further description and an accurate engraving of this interesting memorial, see the "Monumental Brasses," by the Rev. Charles Boutell, M.A.



PLAN OF BAGINTON CHURCH,
WARWICKSHIRE.

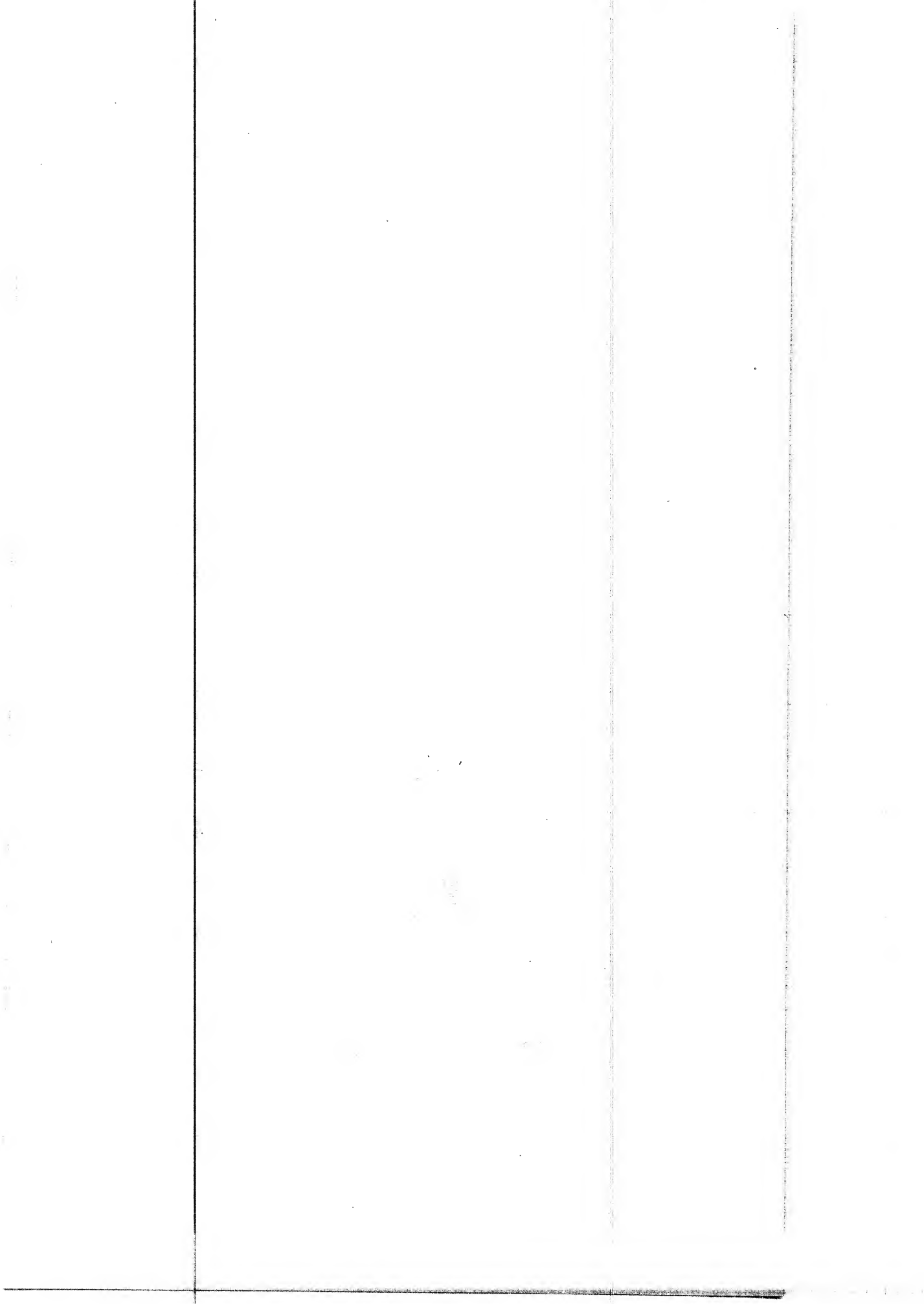


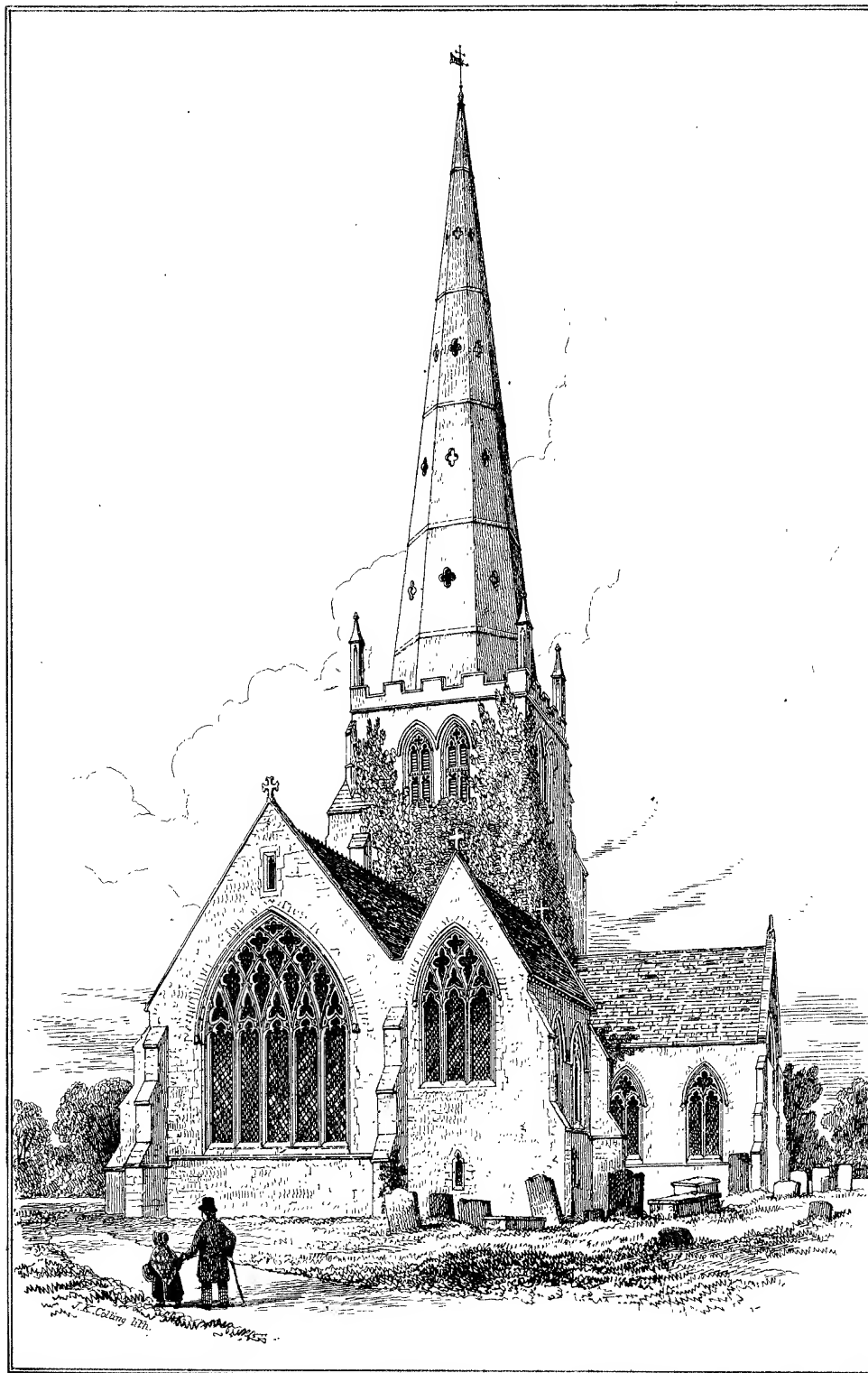
SCALE OF FEET

0 10 20 30 40 50 60

PARTISH CHURCHES

DRAWN & MEASURED BY H. E. J. BRANDON

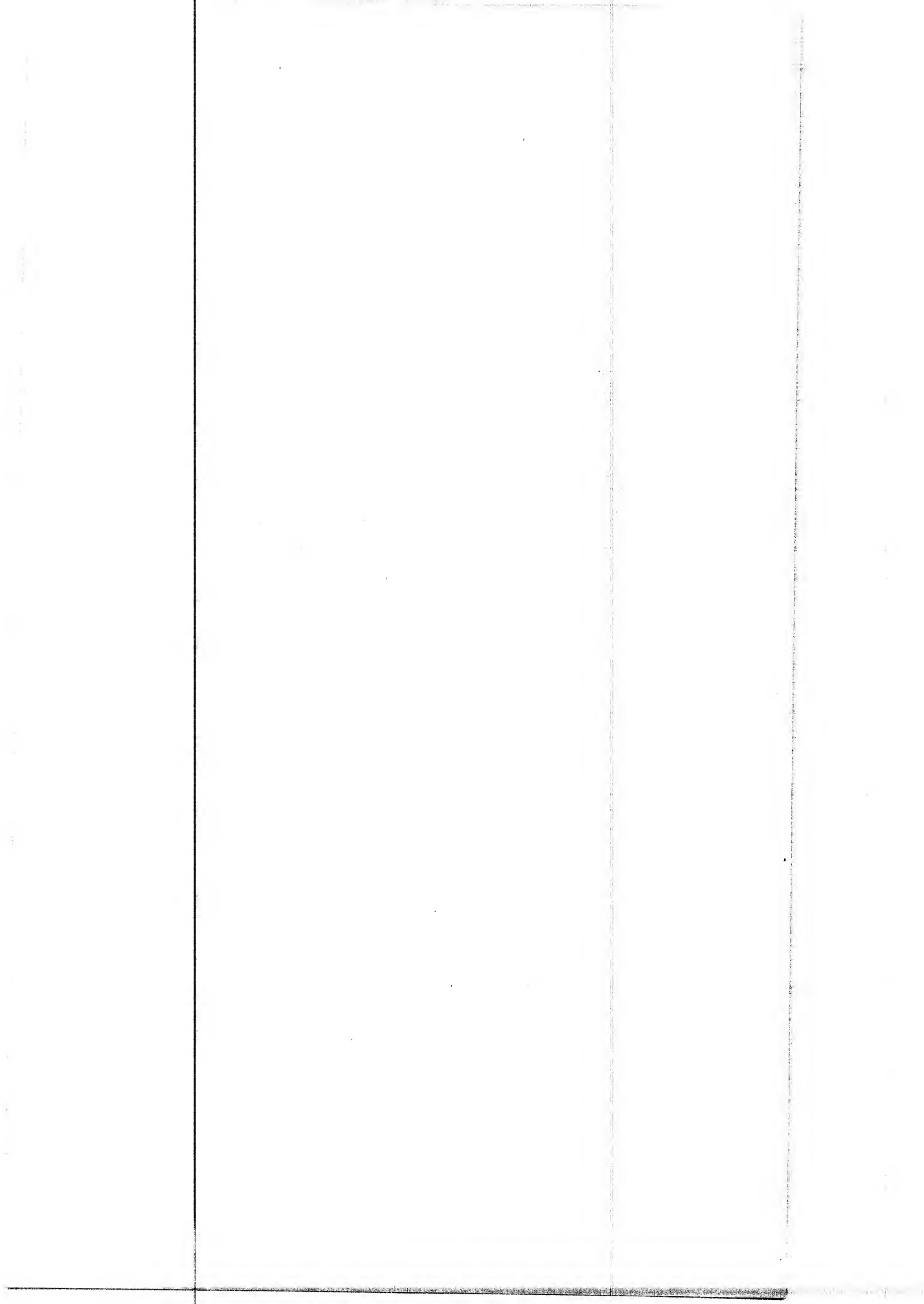


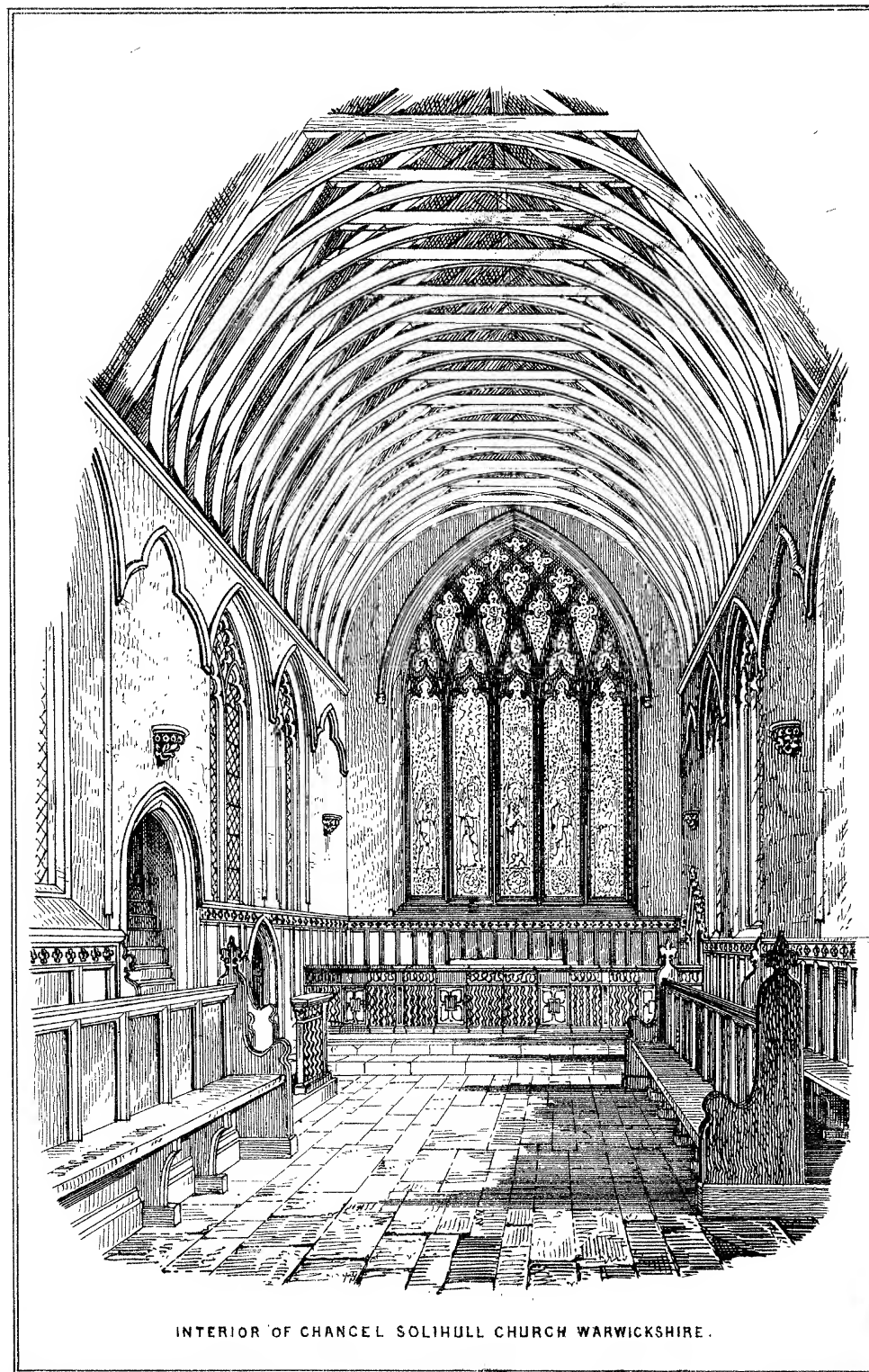


DRAWN & MEASURED BY H & J. A. BRANDON

PARISH CHURCHES

SOLIHULL CHURCH, WARWICKSHIRE .





INTERIOR OF CHANCEL SOLIHULL CHURCH WARWICKSHIRE.

DRAWN & MEASURED BY R. & J. A. BRANDON

PARISH CHURCHES

Solihull Church, Warwickshire.



A LARGE and fine Decorated structure, with an intersection tower and lofty spire.* The Chancel, by far the most interesting part of the Building, resembles in many respects that of Chartham Church, Kent. The Rev. J. L. Petit has already drawn attention to the peculiar character of many Chancels of this period,† especially noting that the traceried windows, while they differ in each example, nevertheless agree in being dissimilar from all other Decorated windows of the same date. This singular fact receives additional confirmation in the Solihull Chancel, for the windows are early specimens of the style, and the curling terminations of the cusps stamp them with quite a peculiar character.‡ The arches inside are connected by the hood-mould, which assumes a trefoiled shape, and has under it, and between each opening, an elegant bracket, beautifully carved with foliage.

The vestry is placed under the chantry Chapel; it is covered

* The spire was rebuilt about ninety years ago; the details of a former one appear to a certain extent to have been copied, but the height has been diminished.

† "Remarks on the Principles of Gothick Architecture as applied to ordinary Parish Churches," by the Rev. J. L. Petit.

‡ According to Dugdale, a chantry for one Priest was founded in this Church by Sir William de Odingsell, during the reign of Edward I. We make no doubt but that the Chancel was also built at the same time, as similar peculiarities of detail may be noticed in it and the still existing chantry.

with a plain quadripartite groin, and is lighted by narrow lancets in its several sides, which have each been enclosed with a shutter, and secured by a bar.

The sedilia is quite independent of the wall from which it projects, and consists simply of three stone benches, rising successively one above the other. The piscina is unusually large, and beautifully enriched with boldly carved foliage.

The rest of the Church has not now much of interest: the piers and arches are very poor and faulty, and several late Perpendicular windows have been introduced. The aisles not being opened into the transepts, constitute a peculiar feature in the plan. In the south aisle, and against the east wall, is a stone reredos of simple design.

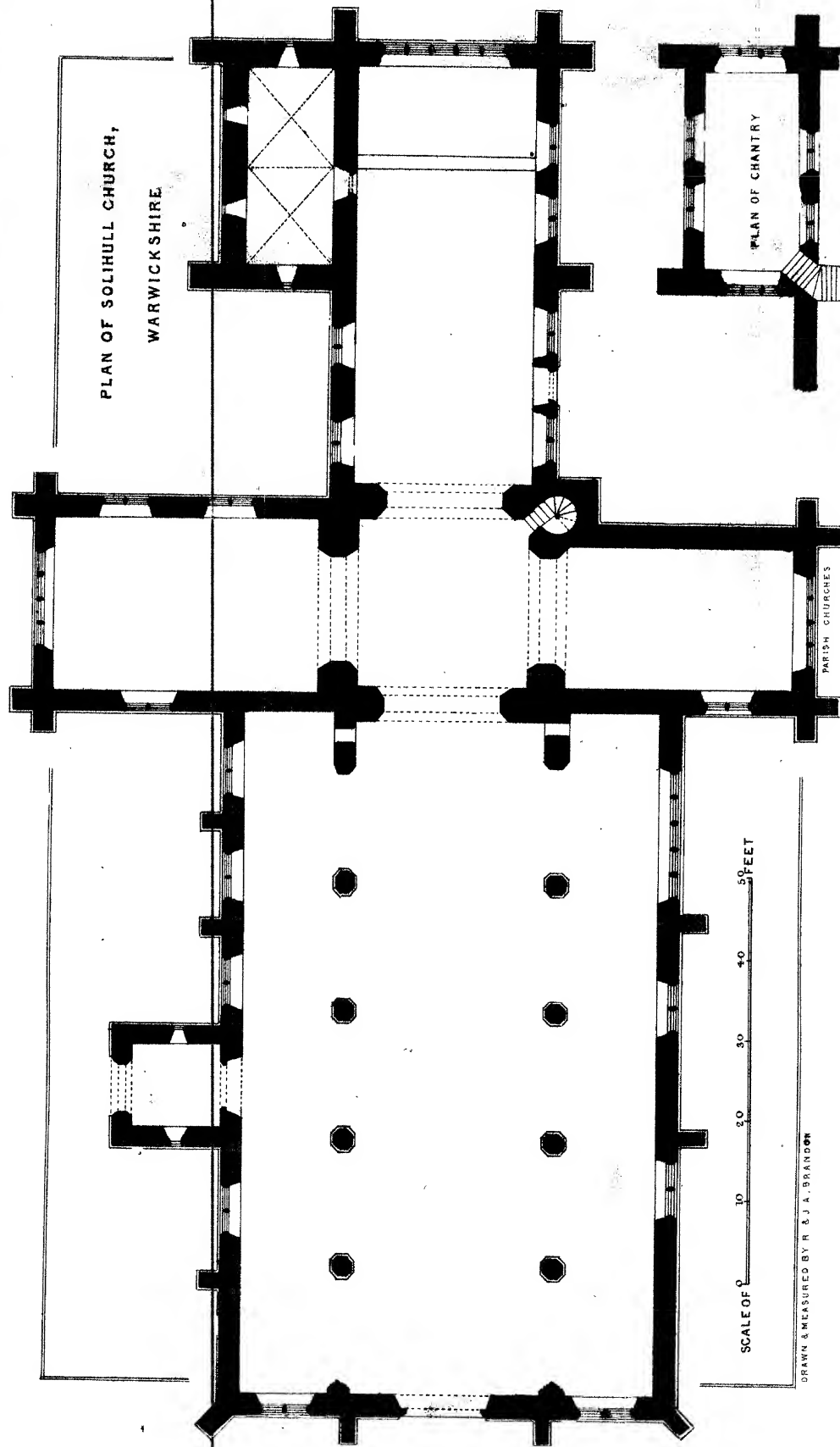
The lower part of the Chancel-screen remains, and some tolerable screenwork divides the transepts.

The Font is Decorated, octagonal, and supported on a central stem with eight shafts.

The Church affords accommodation for about 730 worshippers.

PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS.

	Ft.	In.
Length of Chancel	52	1
Width of Chancel	22	2
Length of North Transept	32	11
Width of North Transept	21	6
Length of South Transept	28	0
Width of South Transept	17	6
Length of Nave	83	9
Width of Nave	22	4
Width of North Aisle	11	0
Width of South Aisle	11	0
Length of Vestry	22	4
Width of Vestry	10	8



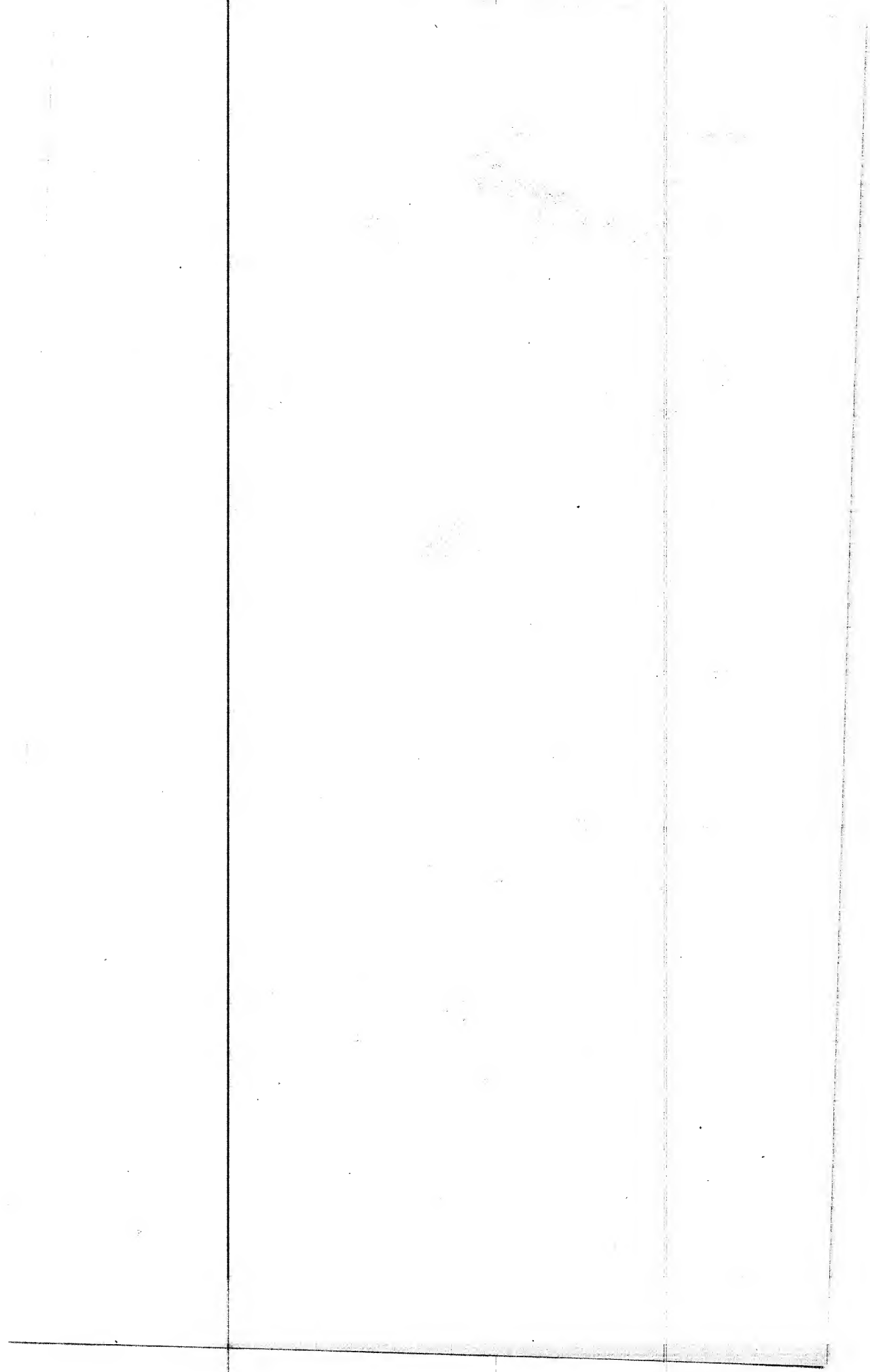
PLAN OF SOLIHULL CHURCH,
WARWICKSHIRE

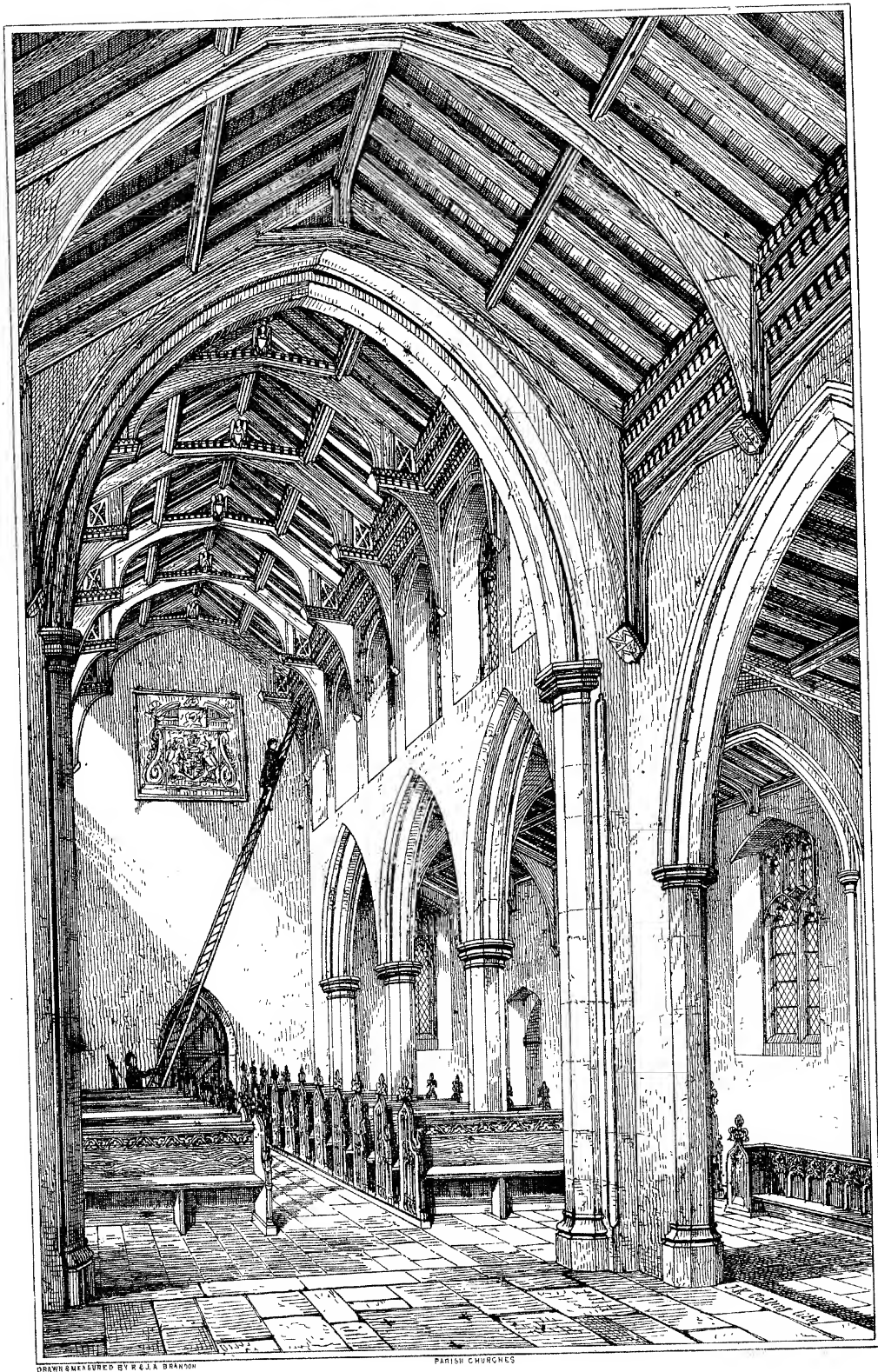
PLAN OF CHANTRY

SCALE OF 0 10 20 30 40 50 FEET

DRAWN & MEASURED BY R. & J. A. BRANDON

PARISH CHURCHES





DRAWN & MEASURED BY R. & J. A. DEANSON

PARISH CHURCHES

ST PETER AND ST PAUL CHURCH, FRESSINGFIELD, SUFFOLK.

Freslingfield Church, Suffolk.



A FINE Decorated Church, with a few Perpendicular additions, but preserving its original plan, including the north Chapel. The piers and arches are also Decorated; the principal Perpendicular additions consist of the south porch, the clear-story, and the fine open timber roofs;* that over the nave is particularly beautiful.

The old seats with which the Church is filled are almost unequalled for richness of design, and beauty of execution; it is much to be desired that ere long those that have been mutilated or removed to make place for the unsightly pews that now cumber the floor, will be restored. The old Altar-stone yet remains on the Chancel floor, and one brass in good preservation. Some of the windows contain a little of very beautiful Decorated stained glass.

The south porch, like many of those in this county and in Norfolk, is a very handsome erection richly groined with a parvise over.

The effect of the west end of the nave would be very much improved

* See Messrs. Brandon's work on "The Open Timber Roofs of the Middle Ages."

by a fine belfry arch ; indeed it is difficult in this and other instances where a tower is attached to the Church, to account satisfactorily for the omission of this feature.

The Font is octangular, and quite plain.

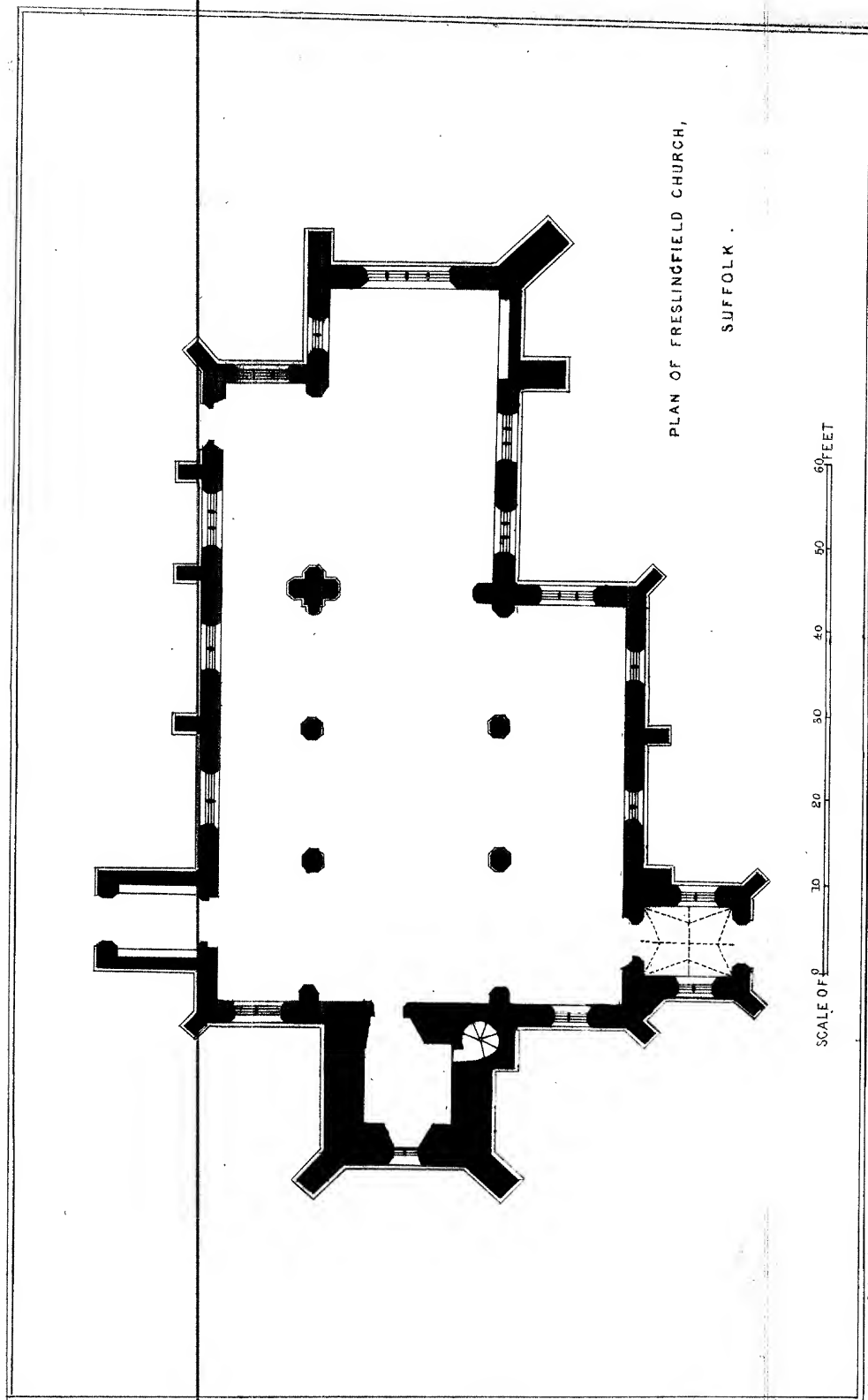
The wall over the Chancel arch is finished with a bell-cot surmounted by a fine cross.

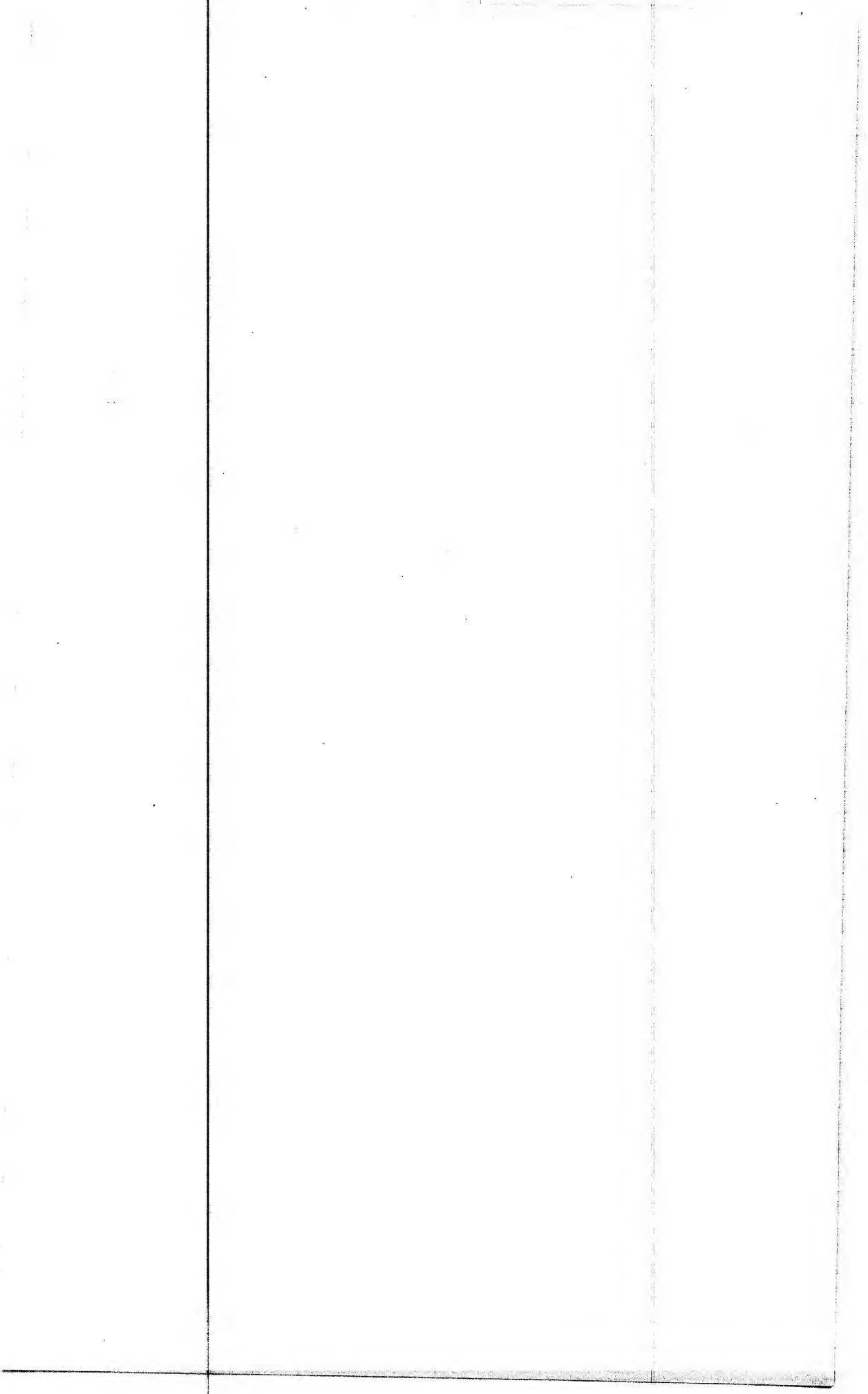
The Church affords accommodation for about 300 worshippers.

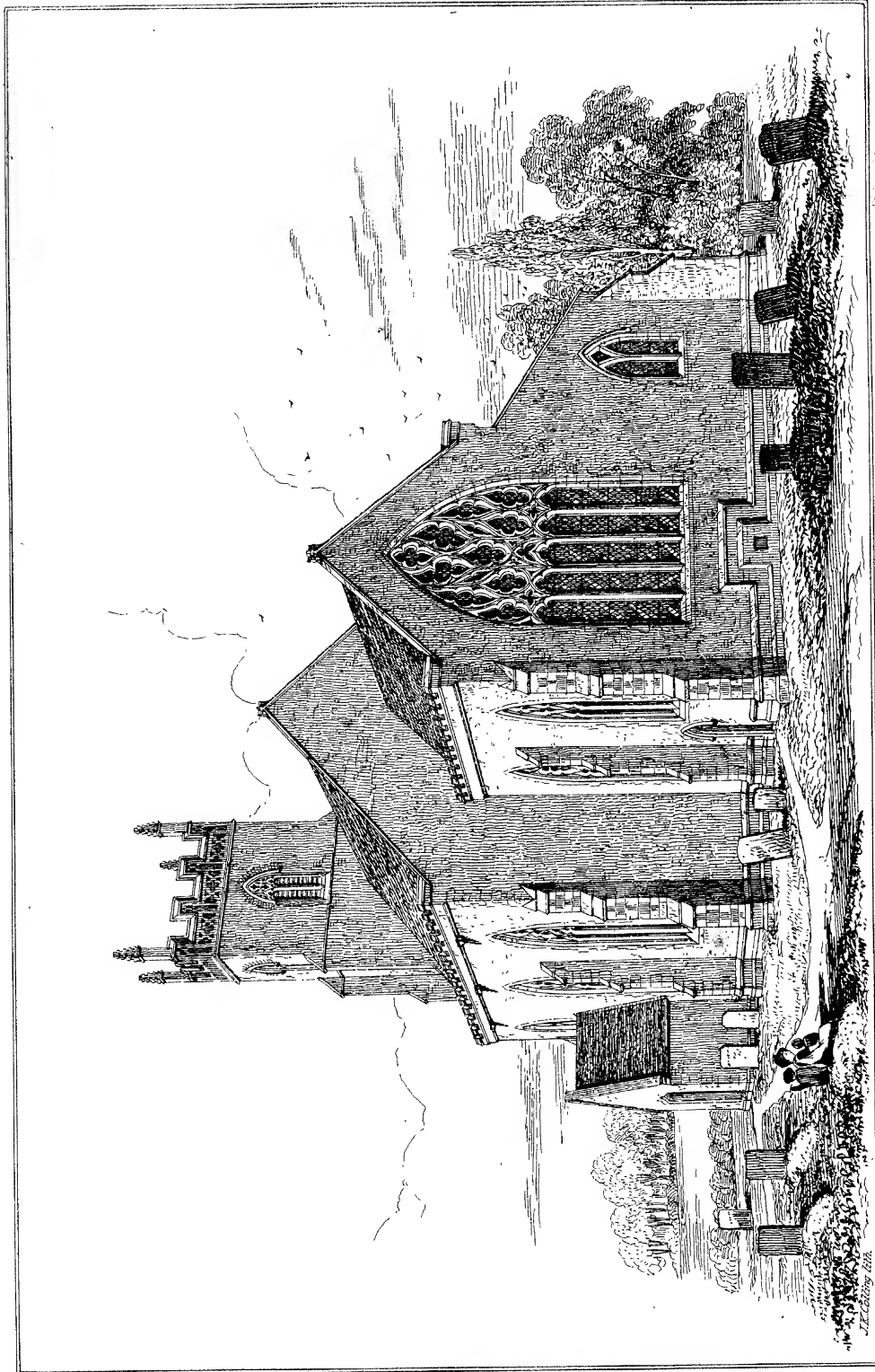
PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS.

	Ft.	In.
Length of Chancel	34	6
Width of Chancel	19	6
Length of Nave	48	0
Width of Nave	19	6
Length of Aisle	48	0
Width of Aisle	11	6









PARISH CHURCHES

ELSING CHURCH, NORFOLK.

PAINTED BY J. J. LEIGHTON

Elsing Church, Norfolk.



A PURE Decorated Church, without any additions, and of very peculiar character, consisting of a Chancel, with vestry, on the north, a very wide nave without aisles, a west tower, and north and south porches. The nave is so unusually wide, that at first sight it would appear as though the Church had consisted of nave and aisles under one roof, and that the piers and arches had been removed; but on examining some of the neighbouring Churches, which are similarly constructed, the plan seems to be original. The present roof is modern and ceiled, and from that circumstance has a very disagreeable appearance, but with a fine open timber double hammer-beam roof a good effect might be produced, though scarcely to compensate for the loss of piers and arches. The windows in the body of the Church are all similar, of three lights, and retain considerable portions of very beautiful glass, as do those in the Chancel. A very good Decorated Font, surmounted by the remains of a handsome Perpendicular cover, stands in the centre of the nave at the west end. The porches, north and south, are similar, and are entered under ogee trefoiled arches, with the mouldings dying into the square jambs. The dotted lines at the east of the nave indicate

the foundations of a small turret, now destroyed, probably used as an ascent to the rood-loft: the lower part of the roof-screen yet remains, with some well-executed carvings. The Chancel contains a good plain piscina and sedilia, of three seats, and the remains of a glorious brass, which, when perfect, must have surpassed in beauty and execution any others in the kingdom.*

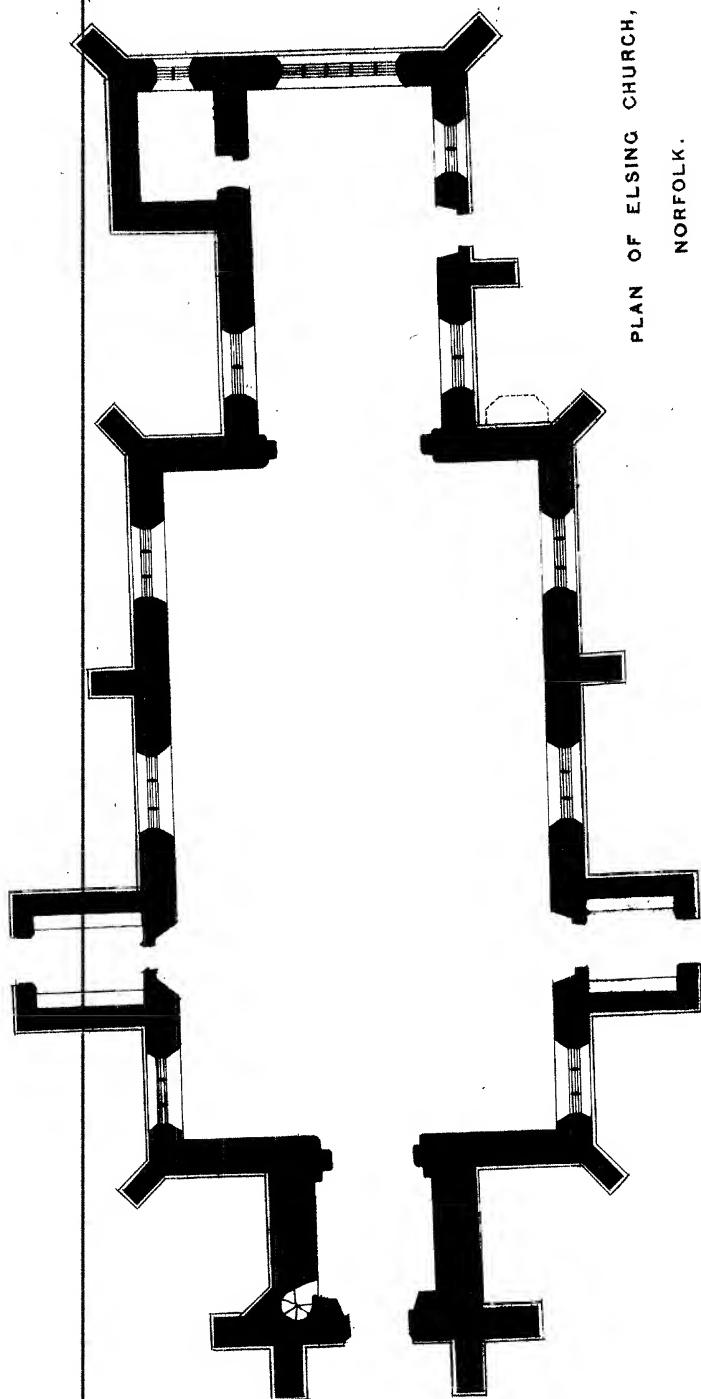
This Church affords accommodation for about 380 worshippers.

PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS.

	Ft.	In.
Length of Chancel	39	6
Width of Chancel	19	6
Length of Nave	71	6
Width of Nave	39	6

* For engravings and description of this splendid brass, see the Rev. C. Boutell's work on "Monumental Brasses of England."



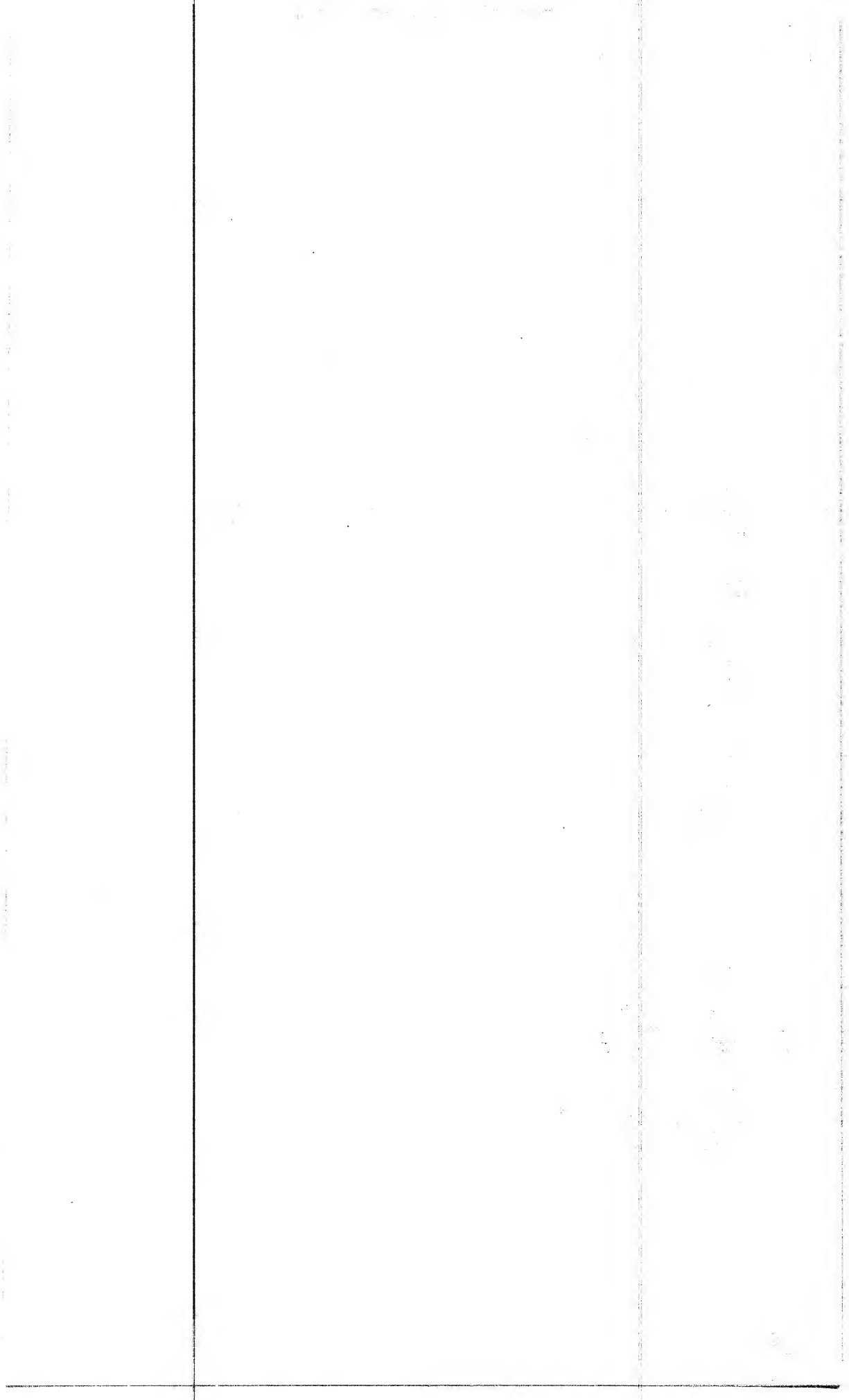


PLAN OF ELSING CHURCH,
NORFOLK.

SCALE OF 10 20 30 40 50 60 FEET

PARISH CHURCHES.

DRAWN & MEASURED BY R. J. A. BRANDON.





DRAWN & MEASURED BY R. J. A. BRANDON

PARISH CHURCHES

W. & A. G. COLLIER LTD.

ST MARY'S CHURCH, SOUTH CREAK, NORFOLK.

South Creak Church, Norfolk.



THIS and the neighbouring Church at North Creak are both interesting edifices ; the roof over the nave of the latter is very beautiful, retaining much of its ancient colouring, though the Church itself is less important than the subject of the present treatise, which is a fine and spacious structure ; the earliest portion is the Chancel, which is just transition into Decorated, and bears traces of having been remodelled, probably when the tower and vestry were built, which together with the east and west windows of the aisles are pure Decorated. The body of the Church is good Perpendicular, with a lofty clear-story, containing windows of three lights ; the piers of the nave are peculiar, each mounted on a separate table bench. The roof, which is somewhat similar to the one over the nave at North Creak, only plainer and of bolder construction, is still very good ; the angels on the hammer-beams bear emblems of the Passion, musical instruments, crowns, the Pope's tiara, &c., and the whole bears evidence of having been once richly coloured. A fine Perpendicular Font stands at the west end of the nave, mounted on two octagonal steps, the upper one being panell'd. The stem has been enriched with figures, but the whole now is mutilated. The Church contains a good deal of

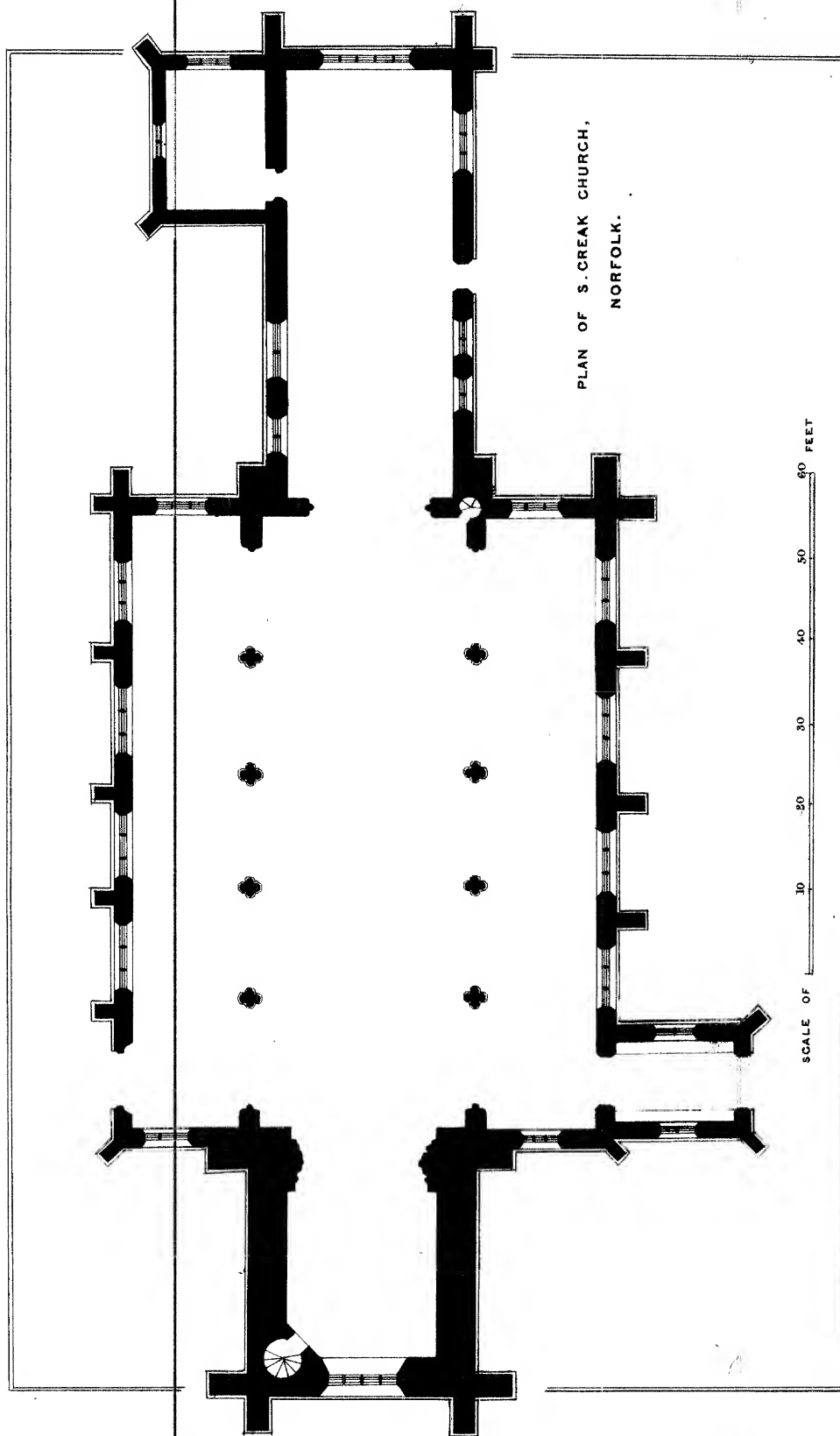
fine old glass, several brasses, and good open seats. A beautiful screen with much colour remaining on it, separates the Chancel from the nave, and above the Chancel arch is a large three-light window. The porch is entered through a beautiful Decorated arch, and bears the monogram, worked in flints, of the Blessed Virgin, in honour of whom the Church is dedicated. Judging from the weather-mould, which remains, the Decorated Church does not appear to have had a clear-story; the parapet of the tower has been taken down and part of it used as a coping for the Churchyard wall.

The Church affords accommodation for about 620 worshippers.

PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS.

	Ft.	In.
Length of Chancel	52	0
Width of Chancel	20	0
Length of Nave	74	0
Width of Nave	25	0
Length of Aisle	74	0
Width of Aisle	13	0



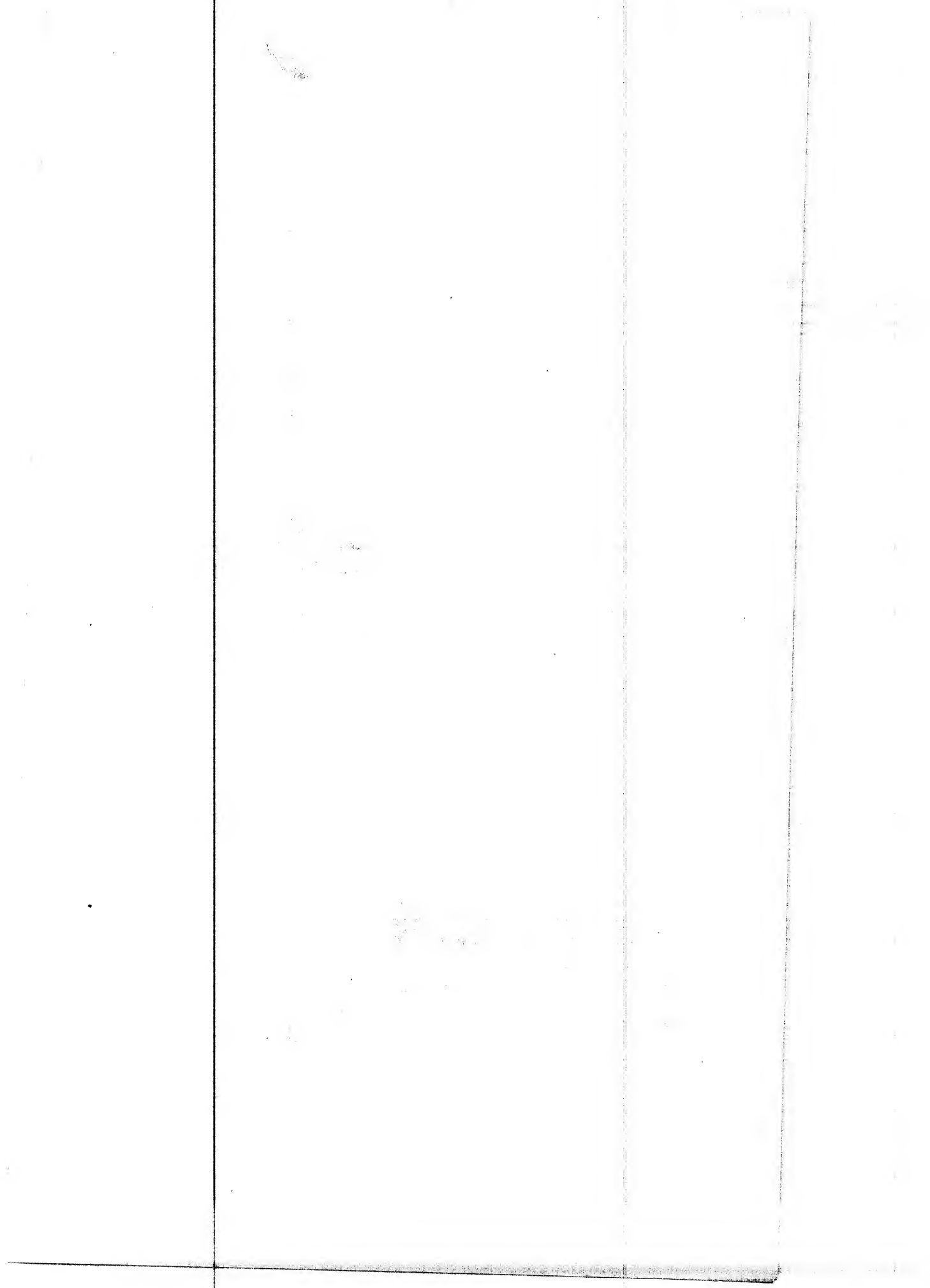


PLAN OF S. CREAK CHURCH,
NORFOLK.

SCALE OF 10 20 30 40 50 60 FEET

DRAWN & MEASURED BY R. & J. A. BRADON.

PARISH CHURCHES.

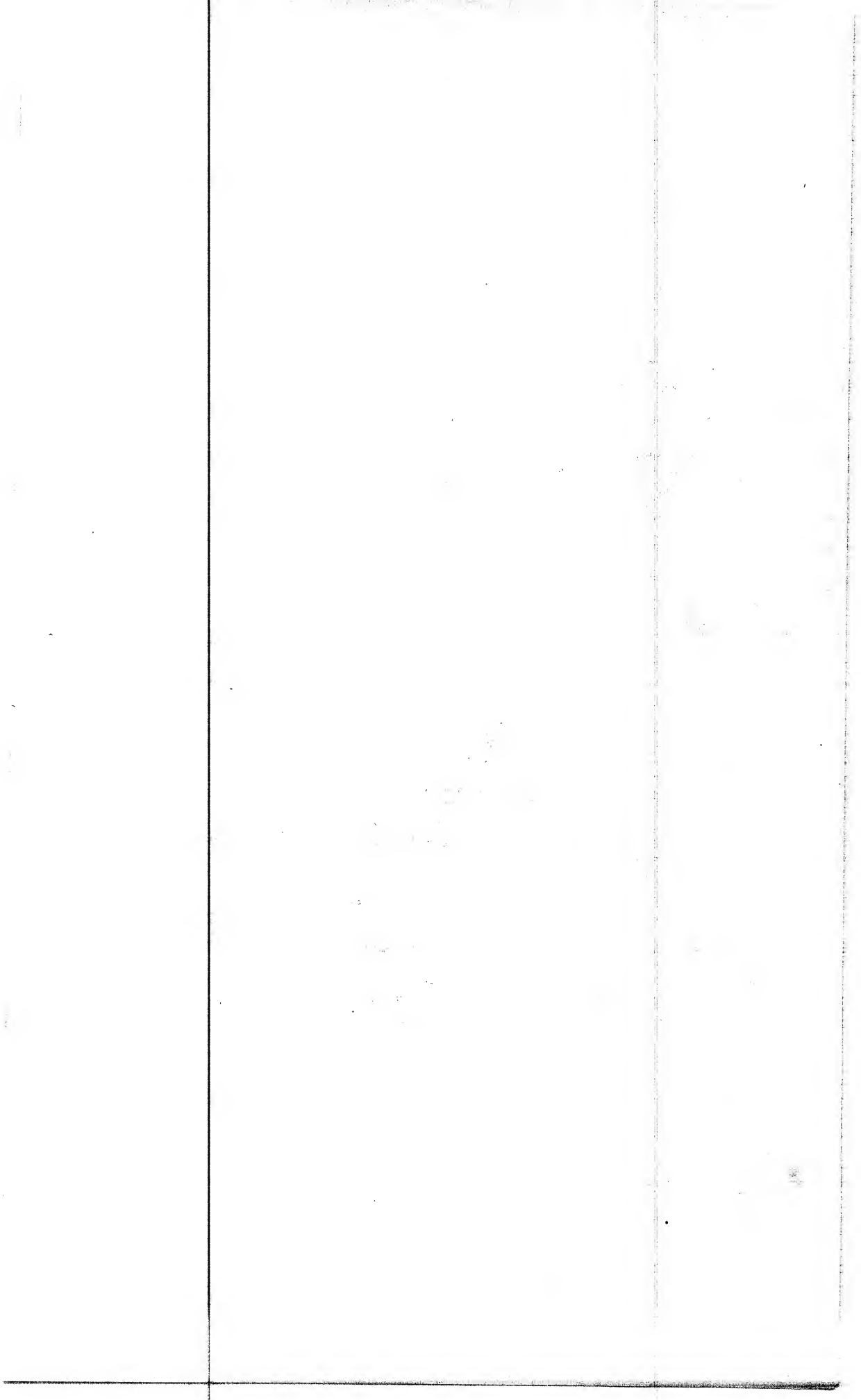


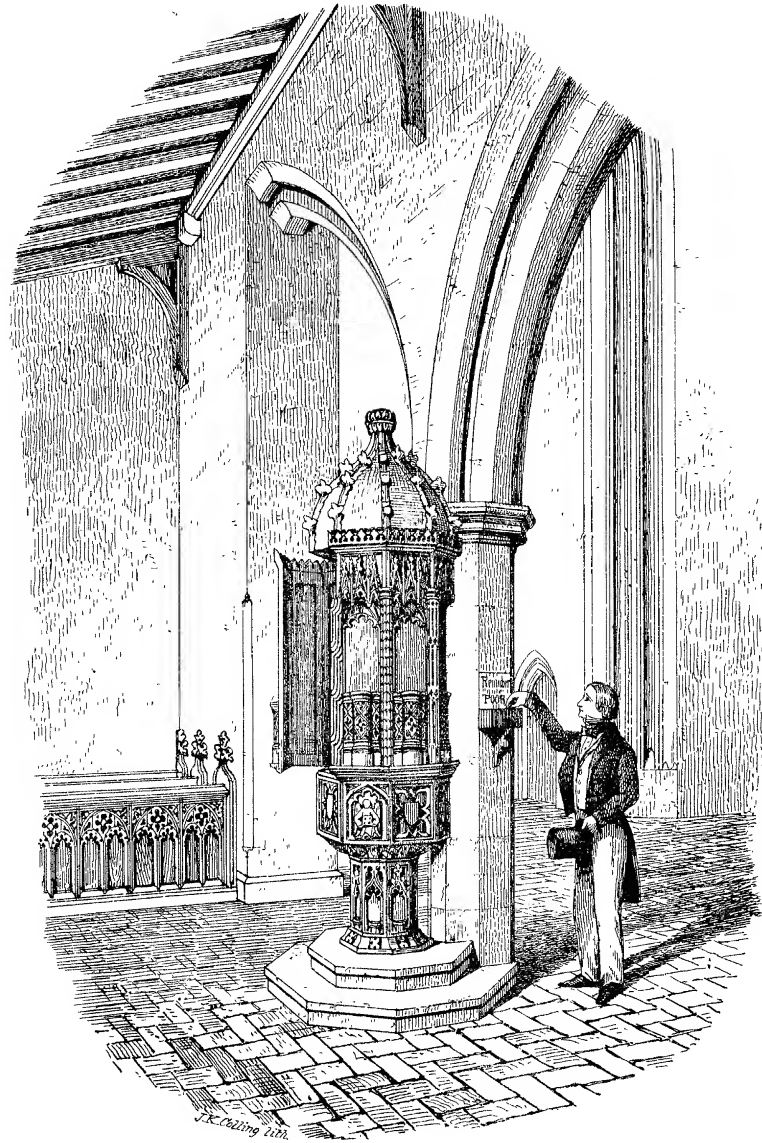


BRAMFORD CHURCH, SUFFOLK.

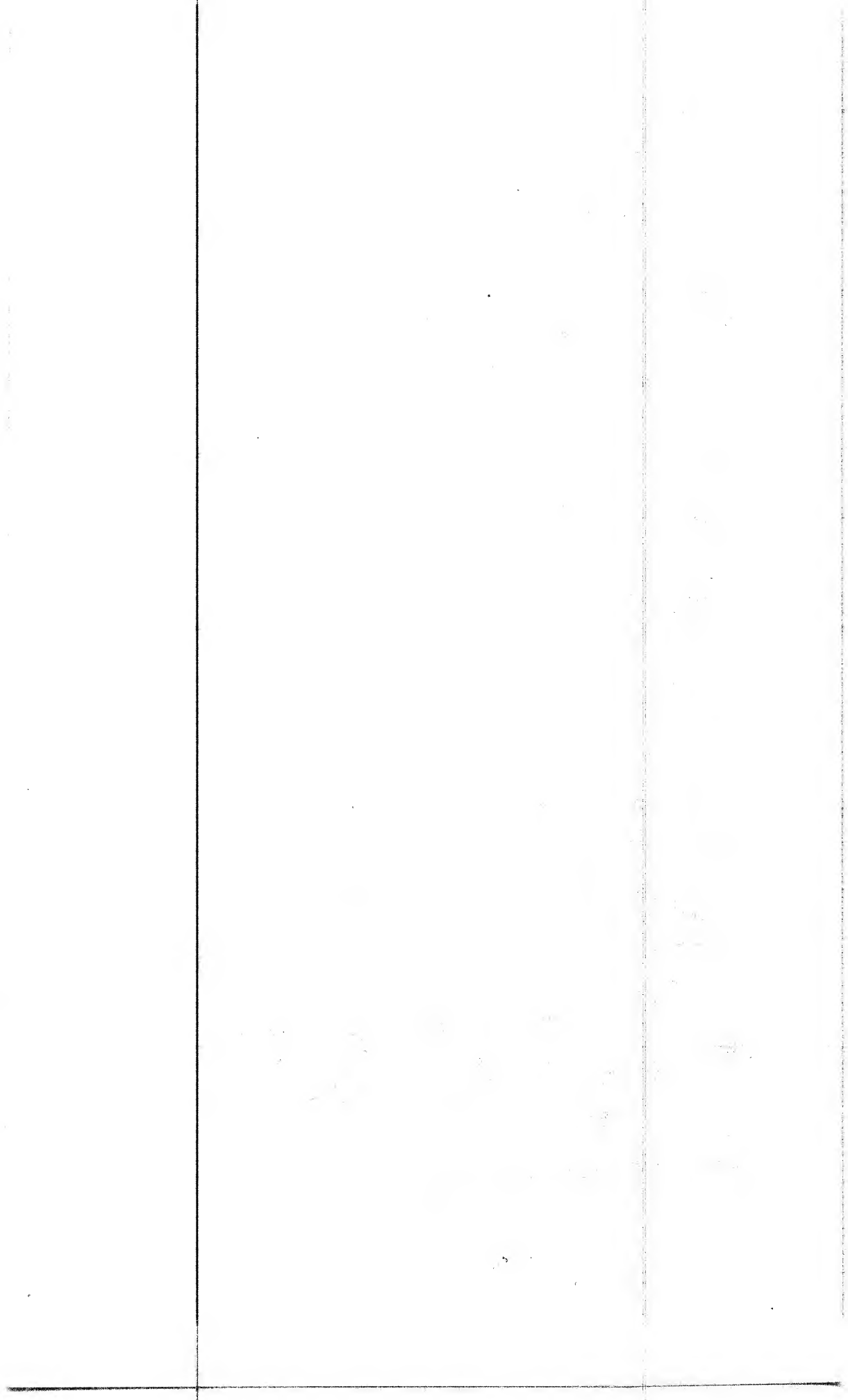
DRAWN & MEASURED BY R & J A. BRANDON

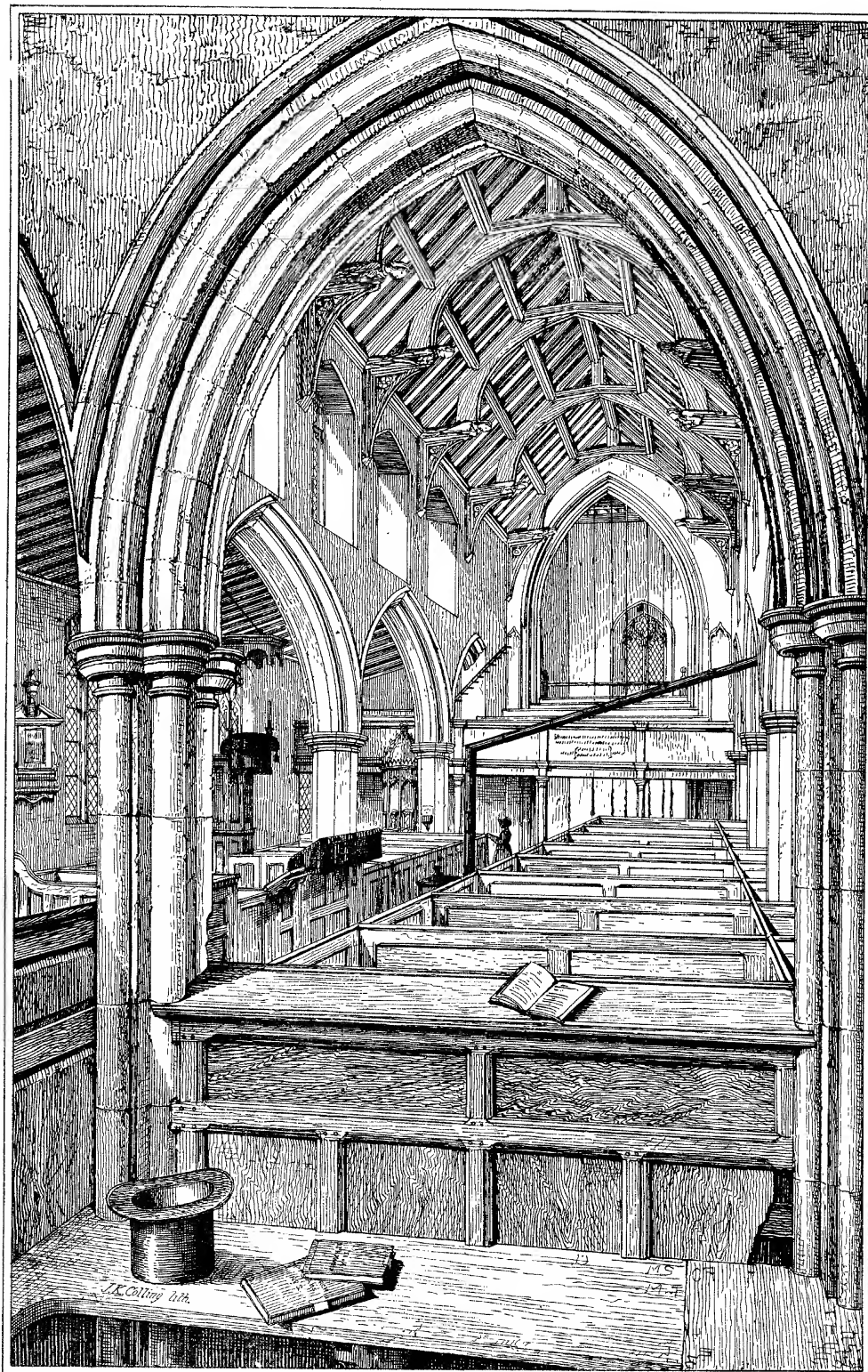
PARISH CHURCHES





FONT IN SOUTH AISLE, BRAMFORD CHURCH, SUFFOLK.





DRAWN & MEASURED BY R. & J. A. BRANDON

PARISH CHURCHES

INTERIOR OF BRAMFORD CHURCH, SUFFOLK.

Bramford Church, Suffolk.



PRINCIPALLY a Decorated structure, with some few portions of an earlier date, which probably formed part of an Early English Church; these are the Priest's door, the south-east window of the Chancel, and the south porch. The chief Perpendicular additions consist of the clear-story, the Chancel and nave roofs (which are good specimens of the hammer-beam kind), and parts of the north aisle. The details of the tower, which is Decorated, are very good; there is no west door, but under the west window in the tower the mutilated remains of a Perpendicular niche are apparent. The north side of the Church is much richer than the south, the nave and aisle being finished with an enriched parapet, with pinnacles surmounted by sitting figures; the north porch is Decorated, but has been heightened to receive the continuation of the aisle parapet; the buttresses in this side of the Church are richly panelled, and have each a niche in the upper stage. The superior richness of the north side over that of the south is not confined to the Perpendicular work, for it may also be remarked in the westernmost windows of the Chancel, north and south, in which the tracery is identical; but the mouldings of the former are much richer than those of the latter. The Chancel, which is unusually lofty, is divided from the nave by an arcade of three arches: above the arcade the wall is built up solid;* opposite to this arcade is a lofty and richly-moulded belfry arch, though its beautiful proportions are now quite destroyed by an immense gallery which is thrown across the Church from north to south, of course blocking up the western arches

* A somewhat similar arrangement is to be seen in Sandridge Church, Herts.

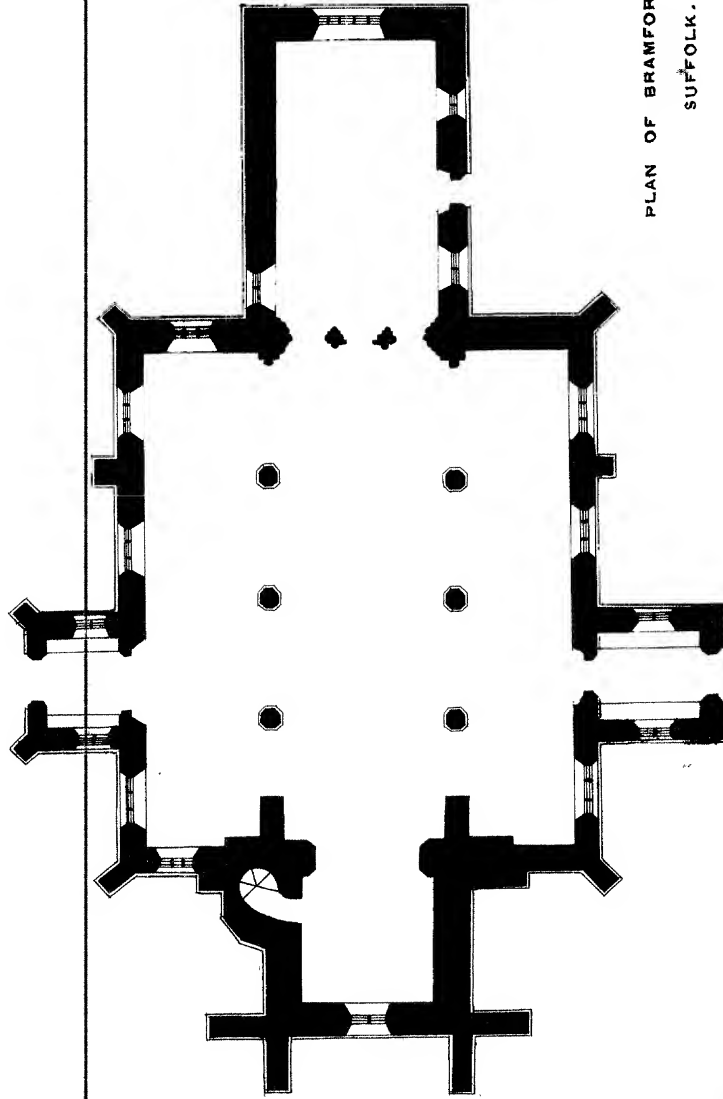
between the nave and aisles, and quite marring the effect of the fine font and cover, which otherwise would be a commanding object (as it should be) on entering the Church by the south door. The interior view of this Church shows many other disfigurements to which the Building has been subjected, such as the immense stove, with its ugly black chimney-pipe carried across the nave and aisle, for the convenient exit of which it has been thought no harm nor wrong in this, as in many other Churches, to destroy the tracery of some beautifully designed and wrought window; to say nothing of the destruction of the stained glass with which most, if not all, our Churches were formerly enriched. The fine old oak seats have been sacrificed to make room for cumbersome modern pews; the beauties of the Architecture have been concealed by unsightly mural monuments; and many other enormities present themselves which cannot be shown in a sketch. And this, the Authors regret to say, is the state of most of our old Churches—nay, bad as this is, many are even worse. Let us hope that the days of neglect are passed, and that the spirit of reverence for sacred things which has of late years been awakened among us will be increased—to the end that our new Churches may be erected in a manner worthy of our religion, and that the venerable Ecclesiastical Edifices, the bequests of our forefathers' piety, which yet remain to us—alas for those that have been suffered to fall into decay!—may be carefully upheld and transmitted in a perfect state to succeeding generations. It is with the earnest hope that their humble efforts will in some measure assist the good work of restoration that the Authors have devoted their time to this and other works on Ecclesiastical Architecture.

The Church affords accommodation for about 300 worshippers.

PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS.

	Ft.	In.
Length of Chancel	30	0
Width of Chancel	17	0
Length of Nave	52	0
Width of Nave	17	0
Length of Aisles	52	0
Width of Aisles	11	6

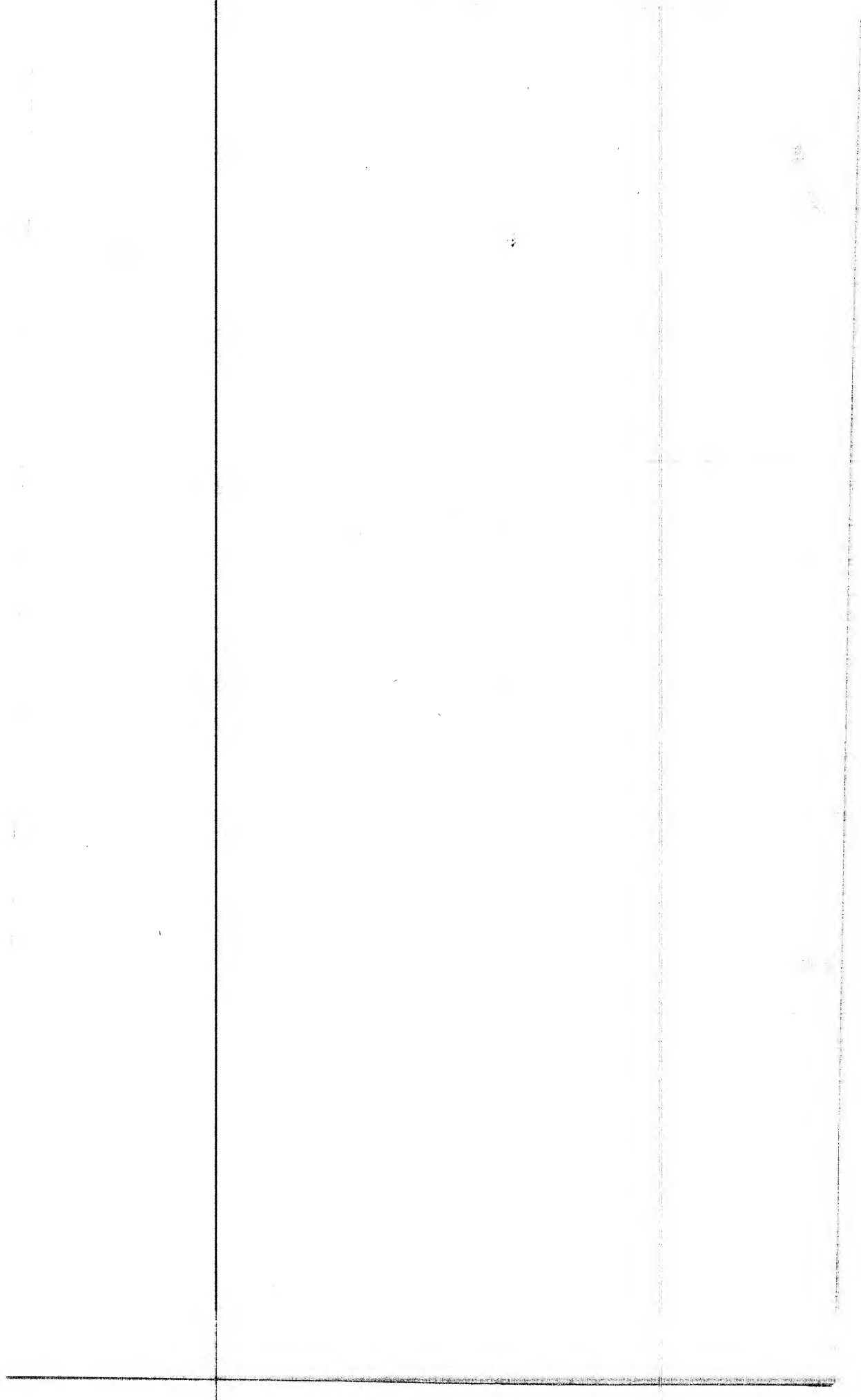
PLAN OF BRAMFORD CHURCH,
SUFFOLK.

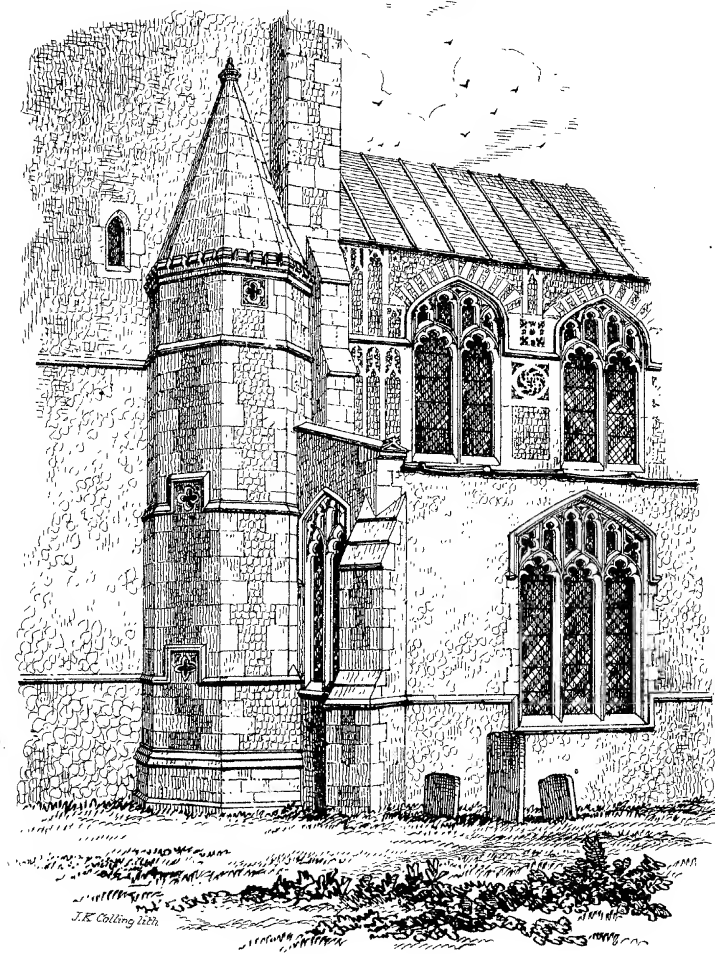


SCALE OF
10 20 30 40 50 60
FEET

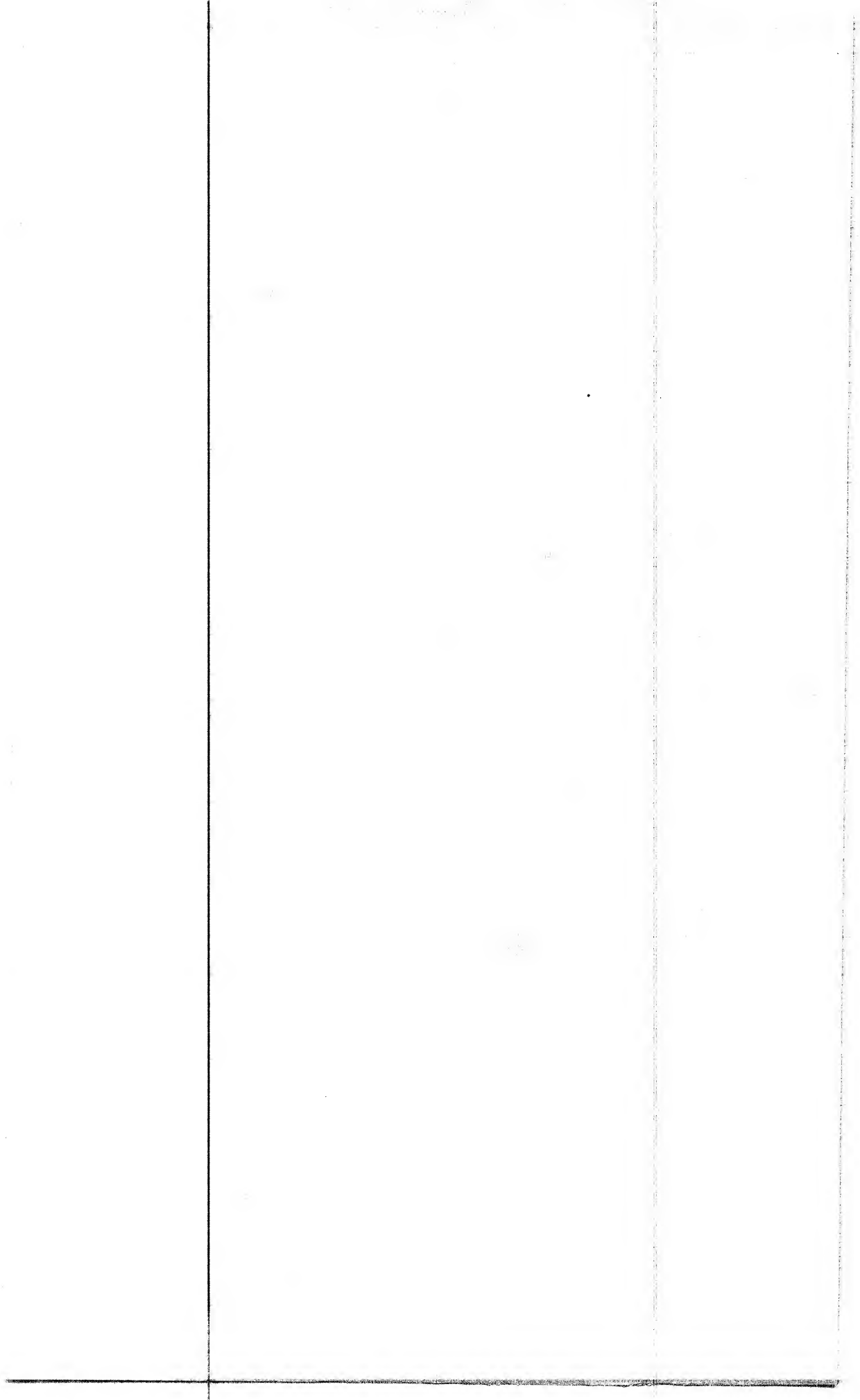
PARISH CHURCHES

DRAWN & MEASURED BY R. & J. A. BRANSON.





TURRET STAIRCASE, BACTON CHURCH, SUFFOLK.





INTERIOR OF BACTON CHURCH, SUFFOLK.

DRAWN & MEASURED BY H. & J. A. BRANSON

PARISH CHURCHES

Bacton Church,**Suffolk,**

EXHIBITS the characteristic features of the Churches of this part of the country, being a Decorated fabric with Perpendicular additions. The west doorway of the tower has been blocked up, and it appears as if the belfry arch had undergone the same treatment; at any rate the present doorway leading into the nave from the tower is modern, of brick. The turret staircase is particularly well managed: it is built of red brick, with stone quoins and dressings, and finished with a very well designed conical stone capping, terminated with a finial.

It may be well here to remark that it was the general custom formerly for the entrance to these staircases to be from within the Church,* and not from the outside, as is now frequently the case.

The clear-story has a particularly beautiful appearance externally, the spaces between the windows being richly panelled and ornamented with devices worked in flints, a style of decoration for which the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk are deservedly famous.

Some well-wrought old oak seats yet remain. The roof over the

* The Authors do not remember having met with a single instance of an original external entrance to a turret staircase.

nave is very magnificent:* it is of the double hammer-beam construction, very similar to that over the nave of Woolpit Church, Suffolk, but in this instance the canopies and figures have been cut away. The eastern bay of this roof is still richly coloured. The Church affords accommodation for about 370 worshippers.

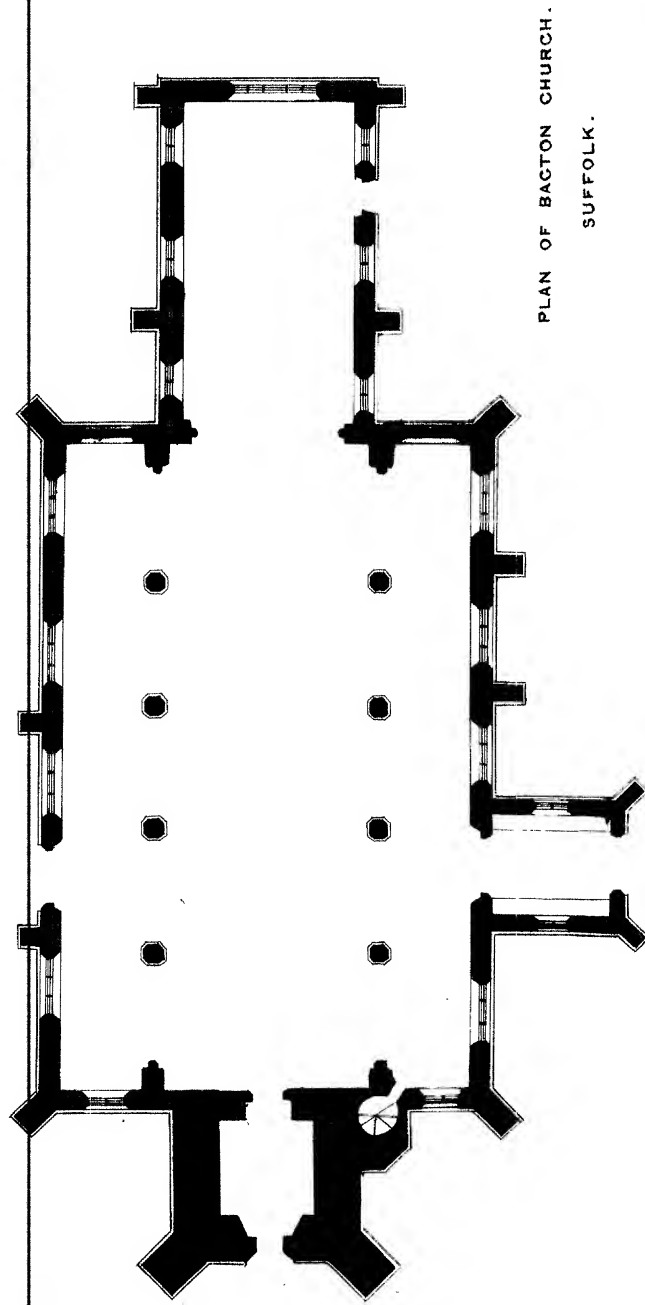
PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS.

	Ft.	In.
Length of Chancel	34	0
Width of Chancel	18	6
Length of Nave	68	0
Width of Nave	22	0
Length of Aisle	68	0
Width of Aisle	8	6

* See Messrs. Brandons' work on "The Open Timber Roofs of the Middle Ages."

THE END.



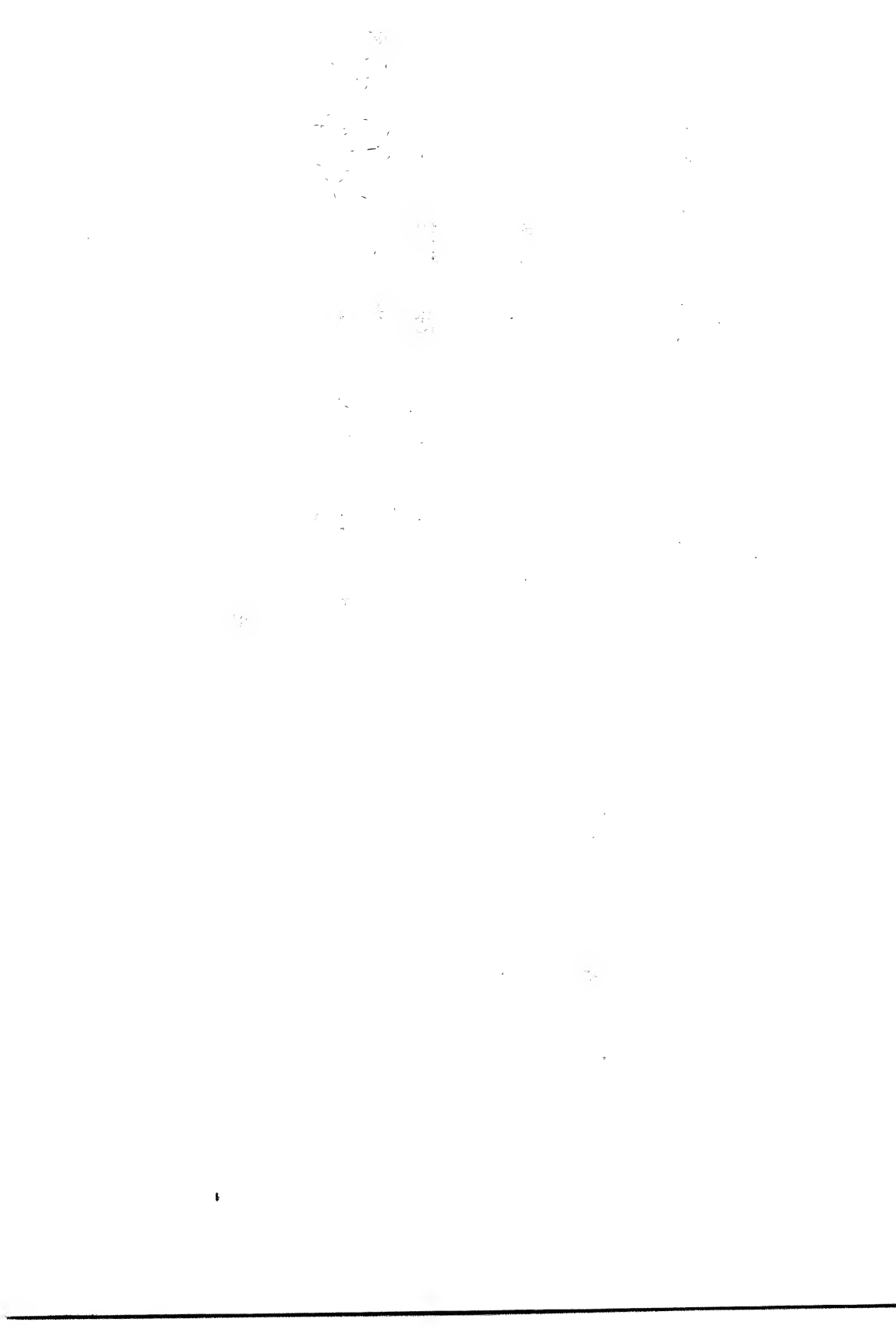


PLAN OF BACTON CHURCH.
SUFFOLK.

SCALE OF 10 20 30 40 50 60 FEET

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PARISH CHURCHES.



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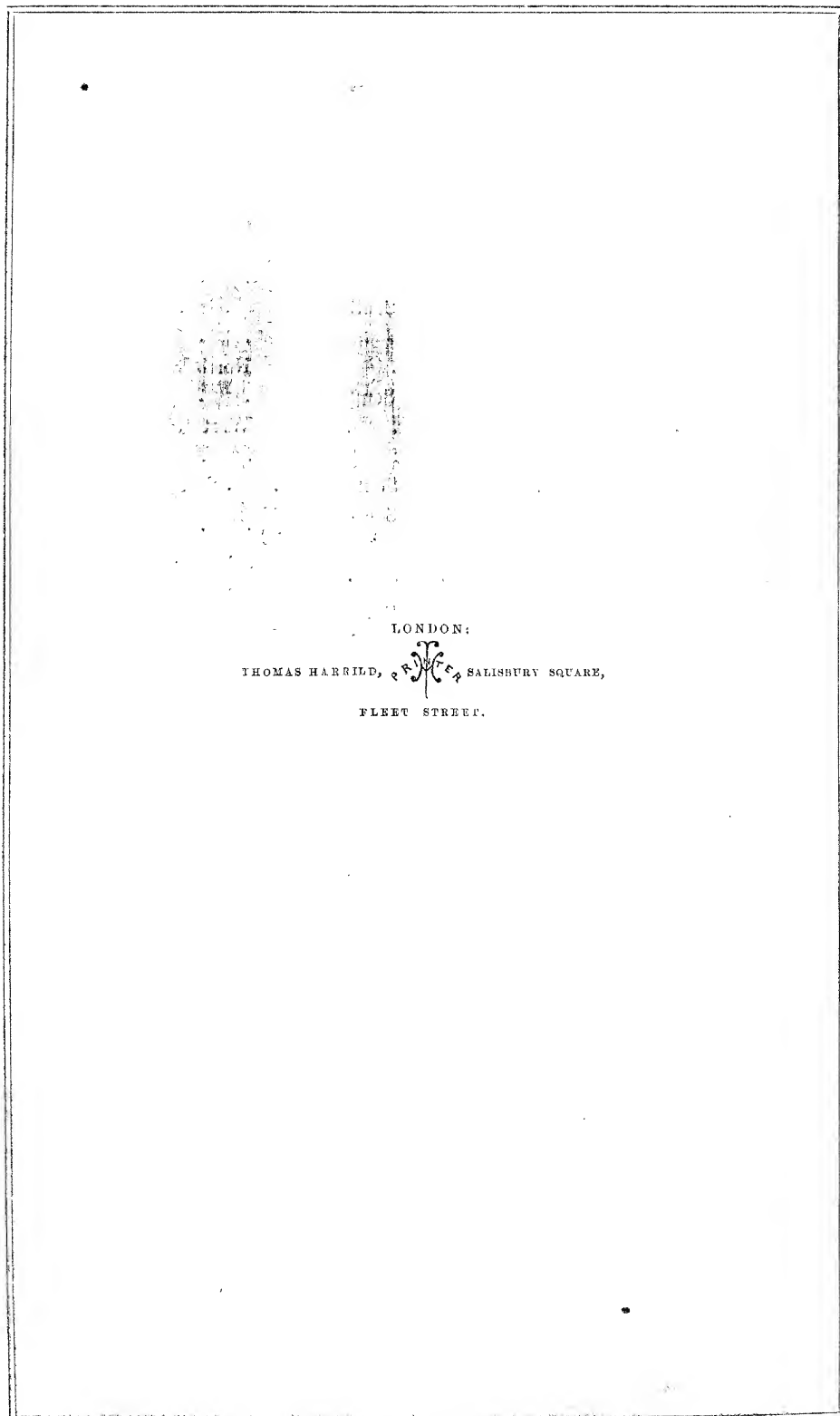
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WALPOLE . . .	. . .	South West . . .	. . .	ii. 49
DITTO . . .	. . .	South East . . .	. . .	<i>ib.</i>
DITTO . . .	. . .	{ South West of } Clear-story }	. . .	<i>ib.</i>
DITTO . . .	. . .	. . .	{ Of Stalls in } Chancel. }	<i>ib.</i>
WARMINGTON . . .	Northamptonshire	South West . . .	. . .	i. 25
WEEKLEY . . .	. . .	South East . . .	. . .	ii. 25
DITTO . . .	. . .	South West . . .	. . .	<i>ib.</i>
WESTWICK . . .	Norfolk . . .	South West . . .	. . .	i. 35
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DITTO . . .	. . .	. . .	South West . . .	<i>ib.</i>
WIGENHALE, ST. } MARY MAGDALEN }	Norfolk . . .	South West . . .	. . .	ii. 43
DITTO . . .	. . .	. . .	South East . . .	<i>ib.</i>
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DITTO . . .	. . .	. . .	East . . .	<i>ib.</i>
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DITTO . . .	. . .	South West . . .	. . .	<i>ib.</i>
DITTO . . .	. . .	. . .	West . . .	<i>ib.</i>





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